"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Continued warm, scattered thunderstorms today; tomorrow probably fair, cooler; south, shifting to northwest, winds.
For full weather report see Page 17.

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HUGHES ATTACKS WILSON IN FIRST ADDRESS ON TOUR

Says President Failed to Protect American Rights at Sea or in Mexico.

TELLS WHAT HE WOULD DO

Firm Policy Toward Mexico His Promise, Backed Up by Action if Necessary.

BIG RECEPTION IN DETROIT

Two Crowded Meetings Wind Up Day of Whirlwind Campaigning—Visits Chicago Next.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Aug. 7.—Charles Evans Hughes, Republican nominee for President, opened his campaign here tonight with two speeches in which he attacked the Administration of President Wilson. The first of the two speeches was made in Arcadia Hall, where 3,500 men and women cheered the candidate, rising to wave hats, handkerchiefs, and flags. In this speech Mr. Hughes outlined the course he would pursue in regard to Mexico—a firm policy, backed up by action if necessary as a last recourse. He ended with these words:

"I am not going to attempt to review all the issues of the campaign tonight. I wish I could. I am on a long trip, and I am going to make myself known to the people of the United States. There is not a particle of militarism in my composition, but a sturdy determination, if I am put in a place of executive responsibility, representing all the American people, to see that American rights are safeguarded and that America's name, in administration, in policy, and in execution is honored throughout the world."

Republicans said the long-hoped-for "punch" had been put into the Hughes campaign. They said the Arcadia Hall address was a direct answer to the question asked by the Democrats in regard to Mexico; "what would you do?" The Republican nominee in his speech repeated this question twice with a scornful intonation.

Advocats a Firm Policy.

"This administration," he said, "has written a record such that no matter what it says, you don't know whether it will respect it. You cannot ake much progress along that line. In the first place we want to have our record perfectly clear that we are going to insist that Mexico shall treat our citizens properly; and we are going to insist in a way that will make us respect it, because we are not going to say we are not entitled to it. But we are going to se that that is done which we are entitled to have done.

"We are going to have our platform understood—protection to American citizens, protection to the property of American citizens, protection to our border from incursions, the rights that we have as one nation relatively to another nation at our doors. We are going to insist that these obligations be performed; that we do not propose any meddlesome policy, that because we wish well for all in Mexico we do not propose to do anything that is contrary to their wishes, if they do what we are entitled to have done. Put that clearly before them, insist upon that, and we shall make some progress toward having it clear at the earliest opportunity, and 'our policy should be to see that it is done, and that promptly."

Mr. Hughes was interrupted frequently by jeering remarks from the audience about the Wilson Administration. Once Mr. Hughes mentioned the navy, and a man shouted: "Poor old Daniels!" Mr. Hughes was forced to stop for a moment because of the laughter. The nominee's attack upon Mr. Wilson for refusing to recognize Huerta and for sending troops to Vera Cruz also brought jibes from the audience.

Mrs. Hughes attended both meetings, the one at Arcadia Hall and the other at the Armory. In each case she sat in one of the front rows, refusing a chair on the platform. At Arcadia Hall a great bouquet of flowers was presented to her, at which the crowd cheered. There were 5,000 persons at the Armory meeting, notwithstanding heavy thunder showers.

At the Arcadia Hall meeting Mr. Hughes said in part:

Assimilation of Aliens.

"You have met here the problem of the sudden introduction of a large alien population. You did not remain indifferent. You set an example in Americanization to all America, and we point to Detroit as the one place in this land where there has been shown a quickening of interest in the development of training and Americanizing of alien men and women who have come to this land.

"It is perfectly idle to expect a sound sentiment of American unity if those who came among is as strangers come merely to be exploited. When we almit to this country men and women we assume obligations with respect to their training. We have to be awake to these obligations, and to realize that in every community there must be a well-organized effort to make America supreme—the thought of everyone who comes into the community—to have the language understood and spoken, to have American sentiment replace foreign sentiment, to have American ideals replace foreign ideals, to have a realization that this is a country not simply giving an opportunity to work for dollars, but a country that is devoted to the betterment of human life, to the raising of the standards of human thought, to the liberalization of all those things connected with human understanding and purpose. We want America first in the mind and heart of everyone in this land.

"But America is not simply a land for the man of special talent or of distinguished aptitude. This is the home of the average man, the ordinary man, the man who is doing his best, whatever his talent or aptitude; and in our large industrial occupations, where thousands are gathered together in one service, we want a recognition of human

Continued on Page 4.

Britain and Russia Form An Alliance with Persia

PETROGRAD, Aug. 7.—Great Britain and Russia have just concluded an understanding with Persia strengthening the friendly relations between the three countries, according to a dispatch to the semi-official Russian News Agency from Teheran.

"The Ministers of Russia, Great Britain, and Persia," says the correspondent, "yesterday exchanged notes bringing to a conclusion negotiations which had been in progress between the three countries, creating an entente which definitely strengthens the friendly relations between England, Russia, and Persia.

"A solution mutually favorable to all the parties has been found for questions relating to the financial and military organization of Persia. As regards the military organization, it will be effected in North Persia by the development of the Persian Brigade and in South Persia by the formation of sufficiently strong contingents."

WILSON WILL HURRY TO OPEN THE FIGHT

President, Pressed by Leaders, May Not Wait for Congress to Adjourn.

TO RUSH NOTIFICATION

National Committee Wants the Campaign to be In Full Swing by Sept. 15.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—On account of the delay by Congress in the enactment of legislation and the pressure that is being brought to bear on him by Democratic political leaders, President Wilson may abandon his determination not to receive formal notification of his renomination as the party's candidate for President until after Congress adjourns.

After a two hours' conference today in which the President, Vance McCormick, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, and Homer S. Cummings, Vice Chairman, participated Mr. McCormick indicated that the notification ceremonies probably would take place early in September, whether Congress was in session or not.

Mr. McCormick and Mr. Cummings are evidently of the belief that the Democratic national campaign should get under way without delay, and it is supposed that they urged the President not to postpone the notification ceremonies to a date after the first week in September.

It was xplained today that when the President decided that he would not receive the formal notification until after the adjournment of the Congress it was supposed that adjournment would come about Aug. 20. President prospects are that Congress will not get away from the capital until Sept. 10 at the earliest. It was gathered from what was said following the conference that the notification ceremonies would be held early in September, possibly as early as Sept. 2. It has been arranged that the notification ceremonies will be held at Shadow Lawn, the Long Branch cottage which the President will occupy during the campaign.

Chairman McCormick said he planned to have the Democratic campaign in full swing by Sept. 15. Mr. Cummings told the President of the progress made in assigning speakers to the various States. It was definitely determined that the President would not speak in Maine, where the election occurs on Sept. 11, but he probably will write letters and in other ways take part in the campaign. William J. Bryan, Mr. Cummings said, probably could not take part in the Maine campaign, but would make many speeches later. An itinerary had not yet been arranged for him, Mr. Cummings said.

An active campaign would be carried on by the Democrats in more States this year than ever before, the two leaders said after their talk with the President. No States would be conceded to the Republicans, they asserted. The Democratic organizations in Republican strongholds were being strengthened they said with the idea of putting up a fight all along the line.

The selection of the Democratic Campaign Committee has been almost completed, Mr. McCormick announced, and its personnel will be announced within a few days. The Chairman remained here until late tonight discussing the makeup of the committee with other Democratic leaders. He saw several California Democrats to get in touch with the situation in their State.

Plans for winning the women voters will be pushed actively, according to Mr. McCormick, in spite of the announcement of Charles E. Hughes, the Republican nominee, that he favors a Federal suffrage amendment. A women's bureau at the New York headquarters will be organized in the near future.

SEEK MUNITION FIREBUGS.

Two Austro-Hungarians Suspected of Starting Jersey City Fire.

Fifty detectives employed by the Federal Government, the Lehigh Valley Railroad and the powder companies were engaged yesterday in searching for the two Austro-Hungarians who are believed to have started the fire at Communipaw on Sunday night in which fifteen carloads of merchandise were destroyed.

It became known yesterday that the two well-dressed Austro-Hungarians who were seen in the Central Railroad yards by John Hayes, an employe of the company, just after the fire was discovered, had been stopped about 6 o'clock that night by John Michaels, a Jersey Central air brake inspector. He ordered them out of the yard. One of the officials of the railroad company said yesterday there was a strong suspicion that the explosion of Sunday week had been caused by an incendiary fire. For a week previous there had been a number of fires at Black Tom, near where the ammunition cars were destroyed.

The Jersey City police at Secaucus yesterday morning stopped a carload of picric acid going into the yard of the Lackawanna Railroad. The company intends to take the case into court today as a test to see if the police have the right to stop cars containing explosives.

Prosecutor Robert S. Hudspeth of Hudson County came to New York yesterday afternoon to confer with the Federal authorities over the Black Tom explosion. It is understood he was to meet Theodore B. Johnson, President of the Johnson Lighterage Company, who is under bail in connection with the explosion, and who when arraigned in Jersey City a week ago made the assertion that the explosion was the result of a crime.

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER.
50c. the case of six glass-stoppered bottles.—Advt.

BRITISH REPULSE FIVE ASSAULTS ON POZIERES HILL

Germans, Ordered to Retake Lost Ground at Any Cost, Suffer Heavy Casualties.

ENGLISH HOLD HEIGHT 160

Take a Firm Grip on the Ridge Dominating the Country as Far as Bapaume.

FRENCH WIN ON SOMME

Capture Strong Line of Defenses Between Hem Wood and the River.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—Five heavy attacks by the Germans today failed to dislodge the British from their new positions north and northeast of Pozières.

The first two assaults, delivered about daybreak this morning, succeeded in penetrating the British trenches in one or two places, but the attackers were quickly driven out, losing many in casualties and leaving some prisoners. Later in the morning General von Below's troops again attempted to wrest the positions from the British, but they were equally unsuccessful. Then about 4 this afternoon the Germans made their last and most ineffectual attempt to recover the lost ground.

The new British line in this region has been pushed almost to the outskirts of Martinpuich. Further to the West the Australians, by their impetuous dash Saturday night, captured Hill 160, the highest summit in the entire district, whence the terrain slopes gently toward Bapaume.

While the British were thus heavily engaged on their section of the front the French troops carried a line of German trenches between Hem Wood and the Somme, east of Monacu farm, capturing 120 prisoners and some machine guns. The French plan appears to be to advance their lines along the river so that they can attack the village of Clery from two sides. This village has been heavily fortified by the Germans and is strongly held by them.

German Attacks Costly.

The British official statement issued this evening reads:

North and northeast of Pozières the enemy delivered two determined attacks on our new lines between 4 and 5 o'clock this morning. After a heavy bombardment he entered our trenches at one or two places, but was driven out again, losing many in casualties and leaving some prisoners in our hands.

Two further strong attacks were made at 8:50 in the morning with exactly similar results. Soon after 4 in the afternoon another feeble attack was repulsed; more prisoners were taken.

In front of Souchez the enemy exploded a mine, and a few minutes later some of his parties entered our trenches over the crater. They were immediately bombed out again. At Zwartelen the enemy sprang another small mine without effect.

The enemy artillery has been active near Bethune, La Bassée Canal, and Loos. The result in casualties and damage was negligible. Our guns retaliated vigorously.

The British statement issued this afternoon says:

The situation is unchanged. Hostile artillery bombardments continue between the Ancre and the Somme, both on the front line and back areas.

The enemy made several small counter-attacks east of Pozières, all of which were repulsed with loss to the enemy. We retained the ground won yesterday.

Last night we carried out a successful raid on the enemy's trenches east of Neuville-St. Vaast.

Southeast of Bois Grenier the enemy endeavored to raid our trenches, but the raiding party was unable to reach our lines, and was driven back with loss.

French Take Guns and Prisoners.

The French War Office statement this evening, telling of the success east of Monacu farm, is as follows:

North of the Somme at the end of the afternoon our troops brilliantly carried a line of German trenches between Hem Wood and the river, east of Monacu Farm. One hundred and twenty prisoners and about ten machine guns remained in our hands.

South of the Somme our artillery was very active. Enemy batteries in the region of Lihons were effectively shelled.

The afternoon statement of the French War Office records a vigorous artillery duel north of the Somme and in the region of Chaulnes.

Three German aeroplanes are said to have been brought down on the Somme front and two captive balloons destroyed.

The statement adds:

North of the Somme and in the region of Chaulnes there was intense artillery fighting.

On the Somme front our aviators engaged in numerous combats. Three German machines were brought down, one near Roiglise, the second in the vicinity of Omniecourt, and the third north of Nesle. Three other enemy machines were damaged seriously and compelled to land behind their own lines. Finally, two captive balloons were destroyed.

Trench Retaken, Berlin Reports.

BERLIN, Aug. 7, (via London.)—German troops have recaptured portions of the trench which had been taken by the British near Pozières, on the Somme front, it was officially announced today by German Army Headquarters. The statement follows:

Near Pozières a counterattack regained for us sections of a trench held temporarily by the British.

Engagements have been going on since yesterday evening between Thiepval and Basentin-le-Petit. A minor French attack north of Monacu Farm last evening and a very strong attack there this morning were repulsed completely.

ORDERED TO RETAKE HILL.

Gen. von Buelow's Command Found on Prisoners at Height 160.

PARIS, Aug. 7.—A dispatch to La Liberté, dated North of France, says:

"The Germans yesterday furiously counterattacked the positions taken the day before by the British north of Pozières. An order had been given to the units in the Pozières sector to re-

Continued on Page 3.

Italians Capture Important Positions and Take 3,600 Prisoners in a Day

ROME, Aug. 7.—Italian troops have captured strong Austrian positions commanding communications between the Travenanzes Valley and the Sare torrent in the Gader Valley, in the Tofana region, says an official communication issued today by the War Office. Several Austrian attacks on the slopes of Monte Zebio, on the Sette Comuni Plateau, were checked by Italian artillery.

On the Lower Isonzo the Italians gained possession of nearly the whole of Hill 85, and held it against violent counterattacks.

Prisoners taken in yesterday's fighting by the Italians total 3,600. A large amount of ammunition and guns also was captured.

The official statement is appended:

Between the Adige and the Upper Isonzo artillery activity continues. On the Sette Comuni Plateau the enemy exploded several mines, destroying one of our trenches on the slopes of Monte Zebio, and then delivered attacks, which were checked completely by our artillery.

In the Tofano region our troops captured strong enemy positions commanding communication between the Travenanzes Valley and the Sare torrent, in the Gader Valley. The enemy continued to bombard villages in the Upper Dogna Valley, and we retaliated by bombarding the military buildings at Tarvis, Baibl, and Tolmino.

On the Lower Isonzo our troops began yesterday an attack on some strong enemy positions, while in the Monfalcone sector our offensive, which began on the 4th, made progress toward Hills 85 and 121. After effective preparation by artillery and trench mortars, our troops carried several lines of the enemy's intrenchments. In the Monfalcone area, after fierce hand-to-hand fighting, bersaglieri cyclists of the Third, Fourth, and Eleventh Battalions took and held against several violent counterattacks nearly the whole of Hill 85.

During yesterday's fighting we took 3,600 prisoners, including 100 officers, one of whom was a regimental commander and one a staff Major; a battery of three guns, several dozen machine guns, numerous rifles, and much ammunition.

A squadron of our Caproni aeroplanes bombarded the railway junction at Opcina (northeast of Trieste) under unfavorable atmospheric conditions, and drove back hostile aeroplanes, one of which was brought down. One of our aeroplanes failed to return.

BERLIN, Aug. 7, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—"In the southern section of Doberdo Height on Friday," says the Austro-Hungarian Army Headquarters report of Aug. 5, "the Italians, with at least seven regiments, attacked our positions after four hours of artillery preparation.

"The Italian troops at first were frustrated by our artillery. Later the enemy temporarily entered the Austro-Hungarian positions at several points, but everywhere was ejected. We took 230 unwounded Italians and captured two machine guns."

VIENNA, Aug. 7, (via London.)—The Austrian official communication issued here today says:

Heavy fighting is taking place in the region of the Gorizia bridgehead and on the Doberdo Plateau. Stubborn battles on Monte Sabotino and Monte San Michele lasted throughout the whole night and have not yet been concluded.

Counterattacks by the Austrians resulted in the recovery of a greater portion of the advanced positions captured by the Italians in their first assault. The Austrians have taken 32 officers and 1,200 men prisoners.

BULGARS SICK OF WAR REALIZING MISTAKE

Said to be Gloomily Awaiting Punishment for Attacking the Entente.

KING IS IN SECLUSION

Army, It Is Predicted, Will Offer Little Resistance When Allies Begin Their Campaign.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATHENS, Aug. 7, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—An influential Greek merchant who has just come from Bulgaria says enthusiasm regarding the war has completely died down throughout the country, and any hope of a successful termination of the struggle is now practically nonexistent, even in military and court circles. The Bulgarians fully realize the terrible error they committed last October, and appear quite resigned to the prospect of severe and speedy punishment. One political leader who is now contemplating joining the ever-growing ranks of the Opposition expressed himself to my informant:

"Last October, when for a long time the Entente had promised us the much disputed part of Macedonia, we yielded to German pressure to go and take it. Our military party made a far more extensive and serious move than our people would ever have agreed to. The people thought that once the territory promised us had been taken matters would go no further. Very few people in the country would have consented even after the severest provocation to war against England and Russia.

"We now have our eyes open. We see that the fierce struggle of October and November and the long, Impoverishing period of armed inaction have not brought us to a conclusion of the war, but led us to a point where we find ourselves faced with strong armies of British, French, and Serbians, who make a combined army infinitely superior to anything we can possibly set up against it. Against such a combination we cannot hope to prevail. We know that. What will happen will simply be that history will repeat itself. We shall do what we did in the second Balkan war; that is, recognize the inevitable and lay down our arms. It is, I am sure, highly improbable that when the Balkan offensive takes place there will be much serious fighting."

Czar Ferdinand is leading the life of a recluse. He receives no one except Premier Radoslavoff, never shows himself in public, and all the people see of him is when he rushes in an automobile car from Sofia to his country palace near the capital or when he returns from that retreat to Sofia. A satirical journal recently published a picture showing a cloud of dust with a vague outline of the back part of an automobile. The picture was entitled, "Latest Portrait of Our Czar."

Says Bulgaria May Quit Teutons.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 7.—The Providence Journal will print a cablegram from its London correspondent tomorrow morning from which the following is an extract:

"The following statement is the essential part of a declaration made to me yesterday by an official of the British War Office:

"'There is now collected in and about the District of Saloniki a splendidly equipped army of 680,000 British, French, and Serbian troops. Fully 80 per cent. of these troops are seasoned veterans. There have been many alleged explanations of the reason why this large and powerful fighting force has not taken part in the combined drive that has been in progress along the various fronts continuously for the past month. The reason is that Great Britain and France want to make no move that will bring them into a clash with Bulgarian troops at this time. It is very probable, indeed, that within the next few weeks Bulgaria will again shift her allegiance and declare her affiliation with Russia or withdraw from the Teutonic alliance.

"'This vitally important fact, coupled with the exact knowledge now held by the British Government that Rumania is heart and soul with the Allies and will come in at the moment when they give the word, are the two outstanding developments of today which are causing more concern to all the fighting powers than the present military events.

"'The situation of Sazanoff from the Russian Ministry has taken away the last barrier to Rumania's decision to join the Allies. It is understood on authority which I am not able to quote, but which is indisputable, that the entire territory of Bessarabia, from Leova, at the Rumanian border, east to the mouth of the Dniester, on the Black Sea, and along fifty miles of the Black Sea coast line, back to the mouth of the Danube, on the Rumanian border, is to be ceded by Russia to Rumania, and that Rumania will at once place 450,000 troops fully equipped at the service of the Allies for operations either against Bulgaria or in conjunction with Bulgaria if the latter comes in."

A DELIGHTFUL ACID DRINK.
HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.
Is superior to limes or lemons—more satisfying as a Summer beverage. Try it.—Advt.

WILSON CONCERNED IN RAILROAD CRISIS

With President's Approval, Mediation Board Will Offer Services.

A GENERAL TIEUP FEARED

Federal Officials Expect Disagreement Between Managers and Men When They Meet Today.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—The United States Board of Mediation and Conciliation is preparing to offer its services in an effort to adjust the controversy between the principal railway systems of the country and their employes which threatens a strike that would tie up the principal transportation lines of the country, involving a mileage of more than 250,000, a total of 400,000 employes, and 225 railway systems.

Those in close touch with the situation expect no agreement between the railways and the labor organizations, and despite the confidence voiced in some quarters that a tie-up will be avoided, it is feared in Federal circles that the disagreement between the employes and the officials is certain and the serious possibilities of the situation are causing deep concern in Government circles, and especially to President Wilson.

Unless the strike is averted it is realized that such a gigantic walk-out on the transportation facilities of the country, its industries, tourist traffic and passenger movements, would cut off many of the large cities from milk, ice, and food supplies, and entail serious suffering.

Confronted with the possibility of the greatest strike in the country's history, and fully realizing the dangers of the situation, the Federal Mediation Board, which has been informally in closest touch with the situation, is getting ready, with President Wilson's approval, to offer its services for the adjustment of the dispute. At the offices of the Board of Mediation and Conciliation today it was stated that the board had no legal authority to offer its good offices until after a formal break between the railroads and their employes has taken place. It may step in at the time if either or both sides of the dispute request it, but it cannot volunteer to mediate until a break has taken place. The understanding here is that the strike vote will not be announced till tomorrow morning and the expectation is that not later than Wednesday the board will offer its services.

Arbitration for Switchmen.

The Federal Board has the confidence of both sides to the controversy. The favorable status of the board in this respect was evidenced today when William L. Chabbers, Chairman of the board, announced the receipt of telegrams from G. W. W. Hanger, one member of the board, who has been in New York several days, stating that an arbitration agreement was expected to be signed today between the railroad managers and employes invoked in the demands of the Switchmen's Union of North America, representing yard employes in the big railroad yards of the country, including Jersey City, New York, and Chicago.

The Switchmen originally joined in the movement with the other railroad employes, but now, it is understood, have agreed to a separate arbitration. Mr. Hanger said he would return to Washington as soon as this agreement was signed, and report on the general railroad situation.

The authority under which the Federal Mediation Board would offer its services is contained in the second section of the act of July 15, 1913, which created the board, and which reads as follows:

That whenever a controversy concerning wages, hours of labor, or conditions of employment shall arise between an employer and employes subject to this act interrupting, or threatening to interrupt, the business of said employer or employes to the serious detriment of the public interest, either party to such controversy may apply to the Board of Mediation and Conciliation, created by this act, and invoke its services for the purpose of bringing about an amicable adjustment of the controversy, and upon the request of either party the said Board shall, with all practicable expedition, put itself in communication with the parties to such controversy and shall use its best efforts, by mediation and conciliation, to bring them to an agreement; and if such efforts to bring about an amicable adjustment through mediation and conciliation shall be unsuccessful, the said Board shall at once endeavor to induce the parties to submit their controversy to arbitration, in accordance with the provisions of this act.

In any case in which an interruption of traffic is imminent and fraught with serious detriment to the public interest, the Board of Mediation and Conciliation may, if in its judgment such action seems desirable, proffer its services to the respective parties to the controversy.

The members of the board are William

Continued on Page 2.

Regular train service, New York to Augusta, Via Southern Railway's direct line restored today. Lv. New York daily 1:08 P. M. Pullman Drawing Room sleeping car, New York to Augusta. N. Y. Office, 264 Fifth Ave.—Advt.

SHONTS MAKES TERMS WITH STRIKERS, BUT UNION FAILS TO WIN RECOGNITION; LINES TO RESUME OPERATION AT ONCE

Terms Upon Which President Shonts Settled the New York Railways Strike

President Shonts of the New York Railways Company sent a letter to Mayor Mitchel and Chairman Straus of the Public Service Commission Sunday, in which he gave an outline of the terms upon which he would settle the car strike, subject to the approval of the Board of Directors of the company. These terms were accepted last night. Here are the chief points in the settlement:

1. The employes have the legal and moral right to organize, and the company pledges that they will not interfere with the employes in their exercise of these rights.

2. The company will receive and treat with a committee of the employes upon any and all questions that may arise between them. This committee to select such spokesmen or advisers as they may choose to represent them, without any objections on the part of the company.

3. That the question of wages and working conditions between the employes and the company shall be taken up by and through a committee of the employes with the officials of the company on a date to be agreed upon between them—such date not to be later than the 30th day of August, 1916.

The committee and the company in conference shall attempt to reach a satisfactory settlement upon all questions of wages and working conditions, and upon such points as they may fail to reach an agreement they shall submit to a board of arbitrators.

It is also agreed that all disputes that may arise between the company and the employes in the future on which they cannot mutually agree shall be submitted to arbitration.

4. In the interest of public safety and public service, the company wants it clearly understood that the direction and control of employes in all matters looking to efficiency in the service remains with the company and is not to be the subject of conference or arbitration.

5. If the above is agreed to and accepted, it is further agreed that the employes shall declare off the strike and return to work immediately, in the positions they occupied prior to the time of going on strike, without prejudice.

Stipulations Made by the Strike Leaders

W. D. Mahon, on behalf of the strikers, insisted upon two changes in the wording of the agreement. The first paragraph to which he objected read:

Nor shall employes undertake to interfere with other employes in their exercising of their rights to decline to organize, either by intimidation or coercion.

He contended that this clause should be added to the proviso:

The language shall be held to mean in addition that it applies as well to members of the association, whether they be employes of the New York Railways Company or not.

The second proviso for which Mr. Mahon contended concerned the selection of a board of arbitration for the settlement of future disputes between the company and its employes. It read:

In case the arbitrator selected by the officials of the company and the arbitrator selected by the committee representing the employes shall fail within ten days to select the third arbitrator, then such third arbitrator shall be selected by the Hon. Oscar S. Straus.

RATIFY AGREEMENT WITH GREAT CHEER

Third Avenue Men Enthusiastic Over Settlement Arranged by Mahon.

THE VOTE IS UNANIMOUS

Applause Greets News That Oscar Straus Was Agreed Upon as Arbitrator.

Two thousand men sweltered in Lyceum Hall, in East Eighty-sixth Street, for more than three hours last night, waiting to learn whether they were to return to work on most favorable terms this morning or whether the struggle with their employers was to be renewed with even more bitterness.

The men, who were mostly employes of the Third Avenue Railway Company, had met in high good humor in the afternoon, showing by their whole attitude that they were greatly elated at the proposed settlement and that they were ready to ratify it the moment they got the opportunity. When, after several hours, it became apparent that the New York Railways Company would be some time in deciding what to do the strike leaders decided it were better not to have the Third Avenue employes vote on the agreement until the other company had acted, and ordered the meeting adjourned until last night.

When it reconvened the men were still in a happy mood, but as the evening wore away and no news came they grew perceptibly fretful and anxious. The instant that President William D. Mahon and General Organizer William B. Fitzgerald of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes of America rushed into the hall just before 11 o'clock and the men read the good news in their faces and broke into wild cheering.

Mahon Brought the News.

Mahon climbed through a group of sweating, shouting street car men to the platform and raised his hands for quiet. It was several minutes before he got it and then, in dead silence, he read slowly through the agreement. As he reached the last word in the last clause he paused and then added: "Signed, Edward A. Maher, Vice President and General Manager."

The men were aware that the Directors at their meeting in the morning had fully empowered Maher to act for them, anad when they learned that his signature had been affixed to the document they broke into vociferous yells of delight.

Mahon, smiling broadly, told the men the agreement was a splendid one, and urged them to vote in favor of it. He called their attention to the fact that by a sligh alteration in he original draft it had been arranged that Chairman Oscar Straus of the Public Service Commission should choose the third arbitrator to act with those chosen by the company and the operatives. This was the signal for another outburst of cheering.

Mahon went on to explain that while the agreement did not provide at meetings between committees of the employes and of the company for direct representation of the national body, the local union was empowered to have such counsel and advisors to its committee

Continued on Page 2.

SERVICE KEPT UP TILL STRIKE ENDS

Third of Cars Running in the Hours Just Preceding the Settlement.

POLICE QUIT GUARD DUTY

Inspector Schmittberger Sends Men Back to Regular Work—Vacations Resumed.

Within a few minutes after the strikes of the Third Avenue Railway Company and the New York Railways Company lines had bee nsettled, both companies started operating cars, with the expectation of having a normal amount of rolling stock in motion by early morning.

Many car crews reported at once at their respective barns and were sent over the principal lines as fast as cars could be switched out of the barns.

At the headquarters of both companies it was said all officials had hurried home to get some rest and that definite figures as to how many cars had been put in motion could not be given.

Practically one-third of the surface cars were running in the city late yesterday afternoon, according to official reports made for the various lines in the last hours before the strike was settled.

While the greater intervals between cars led to a certain amount of crowding, passengers made the best of it, and there was little actual inconvenience beyond the delays. During the afternoon many cars on 83d Avenue were less than one-third filled, and the service was almost normal, there being a car every two or three blocks.

The official figures, as reported to Police Headquarters, showed that between 5 and 6 o'clock in the afternoon a total of 946 cars out of a normal of 1,455 were running. These were divided as follows:

The New York cars at 5 o'clock had 179 cars running, out of a normal of 340; the Union Railways at 5 o'clock had a total of 80, out of a normal of 252; the Third Avenue Railway at 6 o'clock had 102 cars running, out of a normal of 505; the Second Avenue Railway at 5 o'clock had 40 out of 115 cars running; the New York and Queens County at 5:30 o'clock had 78 out of 158, and the Richmond Light and Railway Company at 5:30 o'clock had 26 cars out of 85 running.

Reports of the number of cars running after 9 o'clock, when the word reached the barns that the strike was ended, were not available, because the police had been ordered off duty at car depots and no record was made of the cars sent out.

As soon as news that the strikes on the principal roads had been settled reached the Strike Bureau in Police Headquarters last night Chief Inspector Schmittberger began the work of restoring the police to ordinary conditions. As rapidly as orders could be formulated the 7,000 men who had been on special strike duty were ordered to start back on their regular assignments. By 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon, it was said, the entire department would be running on the usual basis.

News that their extra duty was over was hailed with great joy by the men, thousands of whom had been kept on reserve duty in the station houses for more than a week, during which time they had been unable to visit their homes.

The first order in connection with the dissolution of the emergency arrangements last night was one directing 600 patrolmen recalled from their vacations to report off duty at 2 o'clock this morning and to resume their normal at 8 o'clock today. All the men recalled were given an extra day's vacation to compensate them for the inconvenience of being called back.

3D AVENUE ROAD AGREES, TOO

Dispute in Queens and Richmond Expected to be Settled Today.

CONCESSIONS TO EMPLOYES

New York Railways Co. Grants the Right of Organization to Its Force.

VICTORY FOR ARBITRATION

Agreement Provides That Any Future Disputes Shall Be Submitted to a Board of Three.

The strike of motormen and conductors on the New York Railways Company and the Third Avenue Railroad system was settled last night after one of the most remarkable and extended sessions in the history of the Board of Directors of the green car company.

Starting its deliberations at 9:35 o'clock in the morning, the board, after a continuous session of twelve hours, ratified an agreement with the union which not only sent its striking motormen and conductors immediately back to work, but which granted substantial concessions to the labor organization.

Mayor Mitchel and Oscar S. Straus, Chairman of the Public Service Commission, through whose efforts the labor troubles of the two companies were adjusted, will meet representatives of the New York and Queens County Railroad Company, the Second Avenue Railroad Company, and the Richmond Light and Railway Company at 10 o'clock this morning in the hope of bringing about a similar settlement with the employes of those companies.

Among the important concessions won by the strikers of the New York Railways Company and the Third Avenue Railroad system were the right to organize and to deal with the employers through committees. The union yielded its claim to recognition, but the companies allowed its employes to select spokesmen or advisers from the organization to represent them in case disputes arose. The principle of arbitration was also acceded to, and arrangements were made for a board which would settle disputes between the companies and the men in the future.

Heated discussions developed continually among the members of the Board of Directors of the New York Railways Company while it was attempting to reach an agreement, and it seemed for a time last night as though the deliberations must end in failure. August Belmont, Theodore P. Shonts, President of the Company; Edward J. Berwind, John Candler Cobb, Thomas De Witt Cuyler and George P. Leighton were some of the prominent members of the board who took part in the debate.

Edward A. Maher, Sr., Vice President and General Manager of the Third Avenue Company; Mr. Straus, and officials of the carmens' union waited for hours in the rooms of the Public Service Commission, 120 Broadway, for the outcome of the negotiations, and it was nearly 10 o'clock before Mayor Mitchel was able to leave his office.

The Mayor had just decided to give up in despair, and was making arrangements to leave his office at 9:40 o'clock when the telephone bell rang and Mr. Shonts informed him that the board had finally agreed to accept the terms that had been tentatively accepted by Mr. Shonts and representatives of the carmens' organization on last Sunday.

"Thank God!" Says Mayor Mitchel.

"Thank God!" said the Mayor, fervently. "We have settled the strike at last." Calling the newspaper reporters who had been waiting in one of his offices to hear the result of the peace negotiations, he said:

"It is now my most confident expectation that within another day a method will have been established for clearing up the differences of all the lines not included in this agreement. It means the end of the strike on the lines of the New York Railways Company and the resumption of full service as soon as possible. As many of the strikers as can will go back to their cars tonight, and the rest will follow tomorrow morning. It now seems inevitable that the other companies must settle their differences."

The Mayor had hardly finished speaking before the news of the victory had been flashed to the offices of the Public Service Commission, and a few minutes later it was announced that Mr. Maher had agreed to settle with the employes of his company on the same basis as had the New York Railways Company.

The news was also quickly communicated to Lyceum Hall, where nearly 2,000 strikers had been waiting anxiously for hours for the decision of the officials of the New York Railways Company. The strikers had held a meeting at 11 o'clock in the morning, as promised by William D. Mahon, President of the organization, and had unanimously ratified the agreement indorsed by the strike leaders and Mr. Shonts at the meeting at the Bar Association on Sunday.

The terms of the agreement finally

accepted by both sides were contained in a letter written to the Mayor by Mr. Shonts and Mr. Straus on last Sunday. It was as follows:

What the N. Y. Railways Agrees To.

The Hon. John Purroy Mitchel, Mayor of the City of New York, and the Hon. Oscar S. Straus, Chairman of the Public Service Commission of the First District:

Sirs: I have carefully considered the suggestions that you have made to me, looking to a settlement of the strike on the New York allilway Company's lines, and I herewith submit to you, in line with the suggestions that you have made, the following propositions, which I will recommend to my Board of Directors for ratification. If ratified by my board, I agree that they constitute an undertaking and agreement on the part of my company to settle the strike upon the basis therein set forth:

1. The employes have the legal and moral right to organize, and the company pledges that hey will not interfere with the employes in their exercising of these rights to organize, either by intimidation, coercion, or discharge, nor shall employes undertake to interfere with other employes in their exercising of their rights to decline to organize, either by intimidation or coercion.

2. The company will receive and treat with a committee of the employes upon any and all questions that may arise between them. This committee to select such spokesmen or advisers as they may choose to represent them, without any objection on the part of the company, and the company will in no way interfere with the selection of the committees of employes, it being understood that if the committee shall select to represent it the officers or other representatives of any particular organization, their appearance on behalf of the committee shall not be deemed to be a recognition on the part of the company of the organizations of whic hthey are the officers or representatives.

3. That the question of wages and working conditions between the employes and the company shall be taken up by and through a committee of the employes with the officials of the company on a date to be agreed upon between them—such date not to be later than Apg. 20, 1916.

The committee and the company, in conference, shall attempt to reach a satisfactory settlement upon all questions of wages and working conditions, and upon such points as they may fail to reach an agreement they shall submit to a board of arbitrators—the board of arbitrators to be composed of three disinterested persons, one to be selected by the officials of the company, one to be selected by the committee representing the employes, and these two arbitrators to select the third.

Both sides to be given full opportunity to present all evidence and argument in connection with their points submitted to arbitration, and the award of the majority of the arbitrators, in writing, shall be final and binding.

It is also agreed that all disputes that may arise between the company and the employes in the future, on which they cannot mutually agree, shall be submitted to arbitration as herein provided.

4. In the interest of public safety and public service, the company wants it clearly understood that the direction and control of employes in all matters looking to efficiency in the service remains with the company, and is not to be the subject of conference or arbitration, but if a dispute should arise as to whether a particular case falls within the above class, that question shall be subject to conference and arbitration as above provided for.

5. If the above is agreed to and accepted it is further agreed that the employes shall declare off the strike and return to work immediately in the positions they occupied prior to the time of going on strike, without prejudice.

This agreement to be underwritten by his honor, Mayor Mitchel, and by the Hon. Oscar S. Straus, Chairman of the Public Service Commission for the First District. T. P. SHONTS.

Aug. 6, 1916.

Directors Not at First Satisfied.

It became known almost as soon as the directors of the New York Railways Company met at its offices at 120 Broadway that this letter did not satisfy all the members of the board. The directors who attended were August Belmont, Edward J. Berwind, W. Leon Pepperman, William H. Remick, John Candler Cobb, Charles P. Holland, George P. Leighton, Theredore P. Shonts, and Richard H. Swartout. Cornelius Vanderbilt is in Texas and could not go to the meeting.

Frank Hedley, general manager of the New York Railways Company, although not a member of the board, was said to have addressed the directors in opposition to the proposed settlement, but this was later denied by Mr. Cobb. The board having reached no agreement by 2:30 o'clock this afternoon, a committee of four was named to call on the Mayor and to induce him, if possible, to amend some of the terms contained in the letter.

This committee, consisting of Mr. Belmont, Mr. Berwind, Mr. Cobb, and Mr. Leighton induced the Mayor to make some minor amendments to the conditions of the proposed agreement. The language of Paragraph 2 reading "Nor shall employes undertake to interfere with other employes in their exercising of their rights to decline to organize, either by intimidation or coercion," was interpreted to apply to all members of the Carmen's Union, whether employed by the New York Railways Company or not, and Paragraph 3 was amplified by the following provision:

"In case the arbitrator selected by the officials of the company and the arbitrator selected by the committee representing the employes shall fail within ten days to select the third arbitrator, then such third arbitrator shall be selected by the Hon. Oscar S. Straus."

Mayor Mitchel did not consider that these two amendments materially changed the tentative settlement accepted by Mr. Shonts, but he nevertheless called them to the attention of Mr. Mahon, William B. Fitzgerald, organizer of the union, and Louis Fridiger, the lawyer for the labor organization.

The three representatives of the union called at City Hall while the committee of the Board of Directors were there, but the two groups were carefully kept apart, so as not to develope possible irritation. The labor representatives were ushered into one room and the company officials into another, and the negotiations between them were carried on through the Mayor.

"By adopting this arrangement, the Directors did not have to deal directly with the others as representatives of the union, and the possibility of irritation was reduced," the Mayor explained later.

Mr. Mahon, after considering the modifications carefully, told the Mayor that they were acceptable to the union, and he also gave Mr. Mitchel the following formal letter of acceptanbe of the conditions proposed by Mr. Shonts:

The Union's Terms of Acceptance.

Aug. 6th, 1916.

To the Honorable John Purroy Mitchel, Mayor of the City of New York, and the Honorable Oscar S. Straus, Chairman of the Public Service Commission for the First District:

Sirs:

We hav carefully considered the suggestions that you have made to us, looking to a settlement of the strike on the New York Railway Company's lines, and we herewith submit to you, in line with the suggestions that you have made, the following propositions.

If these propositions were put into the shape of an agreement and signed, we would be willing to submit them immediately to our people and recommend that they accepted by them as a settlemnt of the prsent strike.

1. The employes have a legal and moral right to organize, and the company pledges that it will not interfere with the employes in their exercising of these rights to organize, either by intimidation, coercion, discharge, or in any other way.

2. The company will receive and treat with a committee of the employes upon any and all questions that may arise between them. This committee to select such spokesmen or advisors as they may choose to represent them without any objection on the part of the company, and the company will in no way interfere with the selection of the committees of employes.

3. That the question of wages and working conditions between the employes and the company shall be taken up by and through a committee of the employes with the officials of the company on a date to be agreed upon between them—such date not to be later than the 20th day of August, 1916.

The committee and the company in conference shall attempt to reach a satisfactory settlement upon all questions of wages and working conditions, and upon such points as they may fail to reach an agreement they shall submit to a board of arbitrators—the board of arbitrators to be composed of three disinterested persons, one to be selected by the officials of the company, one to be selected by the committee representing the employes, and these two arbitrators to select the third.

Both sides to be given full opportunity to present all evidence and argument in connection with their points submitted to arbitration, and the award of the majority of the arbitrators, in writing, shall be final and binding.

It is also agreed that all disputes that may arise between the company and the employes in the future on which they cannot mutually agree shall be submitted to arbitration as herein provided.

4. If the above is agreed to and accepted, it is further agreed that the employes shall declare off the strike and return to work immediately, in the positions they occupied prior to the time of going on strike, without prejudice.

This agreement to be underwritten by his honor, Mayor Mitchel, and by the Hon. Oscar S. Straus, Chairman of the Public Service Commission for First District.

W. D. MAHON,
WILLIAM B. FITZGERALD,
HUGH FRAYNE,
LOUIS FRIDIGER, Attorney.

Protracted Dickering, Then Agreement

The committee from the Board of Directors attempted to make other revisions and interpretations that would have necessitated another ratification meeting by the strikers, by Mr. Mitchel and Mr. Straus, who had been called in, sharply opposed this. The four directors finially left at 6 o'clock, saying that they expected the other members of the board to indorse the revised agreement within a half hour. Mr. Straus returned to the offices of the Public Service Commission after telling the Mayor that he and Mr. Maher would be waiting there to hear the outcome of the second meeting of the Board of Directors.

When the half hour had elapsed, and another half hour on top of it, Mayor Mitchel became uneasy and asked his Secretary to call the offices of the New York Railways Company to inquire the reason for the delay. Mr. Belmont and the others had promised Mr. Mitchel before leaving the City Hall that they would recommend ratification, as they, with Mr. Shonts and his assistant, Mr. Pepperman, held a controlling number of votes, the Mayor could not understand why final acceptance was not reported.

Mr. Pepperman, answering the telephone call, told the Mayor's secretary that the directors were still in session and a second and third call brought the same answer. Mayor Mitchel finally was informed that very serious opposition to the agreement with the union had arisen among the directors, and there was no telling if it would be accepted.

Mayor Mitchel argued earnestly over the telephone that the peace terms be accepted, but it was 3:30 o'clock before he was informed that an amicible solution of the great traction dispute had been reached.

Mr. Shonts's Statement.

The statement issued by the Board of Directors of the New York Railways Company, as given out by Mr. Shonts, follows:

In the interests of public order and convenience the Board of Directors of the New York Railways Company has agreed to the plan of settlement of the strike proposed and sanctioned yesterday by the Mayor of the city and the Chairman of the Public Service Commission. We have protected the rights of the men to join as well as not to join any organization.

While conceding the privileges of the men collectively to take any steps to improve their dages and working conditions, we have felt and still feel that it is contrary to the interests of the transportation of this city that employes engaged in that service should be affiliated with organizations with interests in other cities and not responsible, as we and our employes are, to this community.

We shall have, of course to abide by the understanding arrived at, but it is important that two points be made clear:

First that we recognize no union and, second, that we shall continue to do all in our power to make conditions of work in our company so fair and attractive that no man will feel it necessary to go outside the company to attempt to make things different.

We believe and still believe that a majority of our men want to be loyal to the company and to settle their relations with the company without the intervention of outsiders. Under this agreement the men will have ample opportunity to make felt their real desires on this subject.

It should be understood that the agreement arrived at may involve increased financial burden upon this company. The company is not yet able to pay the full interest on its bonds, although twelve in the past year it has increased the wages of its men.

We have accordingly asked the cooperation of the Mayor and the Public Service Commission in assisting us to meet such increased expenses as may be due to carrying out the agreement now arrived at.

Press Point on the Men.

This statement, addressed to the employes of the company, was issued by Mr. Shonts and Mr. Hedley:

We have agreed to a method of adjustment which, we trust, will lead to a complete settlement of the questions at issue. This has been done through the Mayor of the city and the Chairman of the Public Service Commission. We have done this in full appreciation of the loyalty of those of our men who have stood by us, or who would have stood by us except for coercion and intimidation.

We believe the majority of our men wanted to be loyal. We promised to stand by them, and we repeat now that their loyalty in this crisis will not be forgotten.

It is important that every man clearly understands just what the plan of settlement means, and we ask every one of our employes to read it carefully.

We repeat now our expression of belief that the interests of our employes, of the company, and of the public will in the long run be better served if all matters of common interest are settled between us and without outside intervention.

The plan of settlement leaves such a method of procedure open to the men. It will be the policy of the company to make that plan of procedure so attractive to every man in our employ that no one will want to deviate from it.

It will continue to be our policy to treat every man as fairly as we know how.

We sincerely hope that we can all now get together and stay together as friends and fellow-workers. Let bygones be bygones and get to work, giving New York the best street railroad service in the world.

T. P. SHONTS, President.
FRANK HEDLEY,
Vice President and General Manager.

B.R.T. DOESN'T EXPECT STRIKE.

Officials Confident That Carmen Will Stand by the Company.

Officials of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company expressed themselves last night as confident that no further efforts would be made to bring about a strike of the carmen in Brooklyn. They seemed to be of the belief that the unionizers had met with such discouragement in their attempt to organize the Brooklyn traction employes that they had given up the task. At the office of the company it was said that the management of the system was not treating with any representatives of the union, but directly with the men, and that no serious dissatisfaction had been found to exist among the employes.

"We are all a happy family here," said Colonel Timothy S. Williams, President of the company, "and are able and determined to take care of our own affairs, without the aid of outsiders."

The company has appointed a Conciliation Committee to consult with the employes as to any grievances which they may have. William Seibert, Superintendent of the surface lines, and John J. Dempsey, Superintendent of the elevated roads, compose this committee. While they have not as yet made a full report to President Williams, they are said to have found that the chief complaint among the carmen has to do with the so-called "swings," which break up their hours of work. A rearrangement of the running schedules has been suggested, and the committee is studying it. Colonel Williams said that while it would be a difficult thing to readjust the schedues, for the reason that a great many more cars must be operated during the morning and evening rush periods than at other hours of the day, the company would do everything possible to remedy the condition complained of.

There was a report in the afternoon that the Brooklyn carmen had been quietly given to understand that they would receive another increase in pay in the near future. At the offices of the company no confirmation of this could be obtained. The company has increased the wages of its transportation employes three times in the last four years.

THE 3D AVE. SETTLEMENT.

Agreement Signsd Includes Bronx and Westchester Lines.

The strike on all the lines of the Third Avenue Railways Company, both in the Bronx ad in Westchester, was settled at 10 o'clock last night on the same terms agreed to by Directors and employes of the New York Railways Company.

The end of the tie-up came in the offices of the Public Service Commission at 120 Broadway after several hours' discussion of the terms proposed by Chairman Straus of the commission and Mayor Mitchel.

Those present at the conference were Chairman Straus, Commissioner Whitney, and Special Counsel Julius Henry Cohen for the commission, Edward A. Maher, Vice President and General Manager, for the Third Avenue Railway Company; Edward A. Maher, Jr., Vice President and General Manager for the Union Railway Company, and William D. Mahon, President, and William B. Fitzgerald, General Organizer, for the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes of America.

From the time the meeting convened there was no doubt that the representatives of the striwers would agree to the proposed peace terms, since they were the same men who had urged their ratification upon the employes of the New York Railways Company.

All the parties in interest spoke on the peace terms before the conference. Chairman Straus constantly urging both sides to get together in the interest of the general public as well as of themselves.

The Third Avenue directors met yesterday morning at 54 Wall Street, and after several hours deliberation delegated full authority to act in all matters connected with the strike to Edward A. Maher, Vice President and General Manager, who presided in the absence of President Whitridge.

Maher refused absolutely, despite much urging, to say what his attitude would be toward the proposed settlement terms, but he showed marked optimism as he announced:

"The board has given me full power to take such action as in my judgment seems to be to the best interest of the property and the employes, looking to a posible adjustment of the differences existing between the men and the company."

The Third Avenue Railway continued to run a few cars on all lines yesterday with practically no disorder. Their maximum for the day was ninety cars, which they managed to maintain during the mid-afternoon hours.

RIOTING BEGINS IN QUEENS.

Strikers Assault Two Men Operating Trolley Cars.

The strike in Queens was marked for the first time yesterday by violence and accidents. Seven passengers were injured during the day, two of them by assaults, four in an accident on the Steinway line at Steinway and Vandeventer Avenues when a motor-box blew up, and one man was struck by a car in the Hunterspoint section.

From early morning until 7 P. M. the New York & Queens County Railway Company succeeded in keeping seventy-five cars operating, principally on the important lines to Flushing, College Point, Steinway and Corona. All day long the strikers did picket duty, boarding the cars and trying to persuade the men to quit work. Late in the afternoon complaint was made that the strikers were beginning to shout "scab" and threaten the car crews.

When the service was discontinued last night it was stated that it would be resumed at 4:30 A. M. today.

James Johnson, a conductor in the employ of the company for eight years, while on his way to his home at 86 Thirteenth Avenue, Astoria, was attacked by strikers and badly beaten. Thomas Wilson of 943 Steinway Avenue, a striker, was doing picket duty on cars in the vicinity of Steinway and Flushing Avenues when he was struck with a switch iron by a motorman he was endeavoring to persuade to leave his car. He was taken to St. John's Hospital.

About 4 P. M. the motor box on a car on the Steinway Avenue line exploded. There was a panic in the car, which carried more than twenty passengers, and in the rush four men were hurt. They were George Daley, a member of the New York Fire Department, attached to Engine 263; Otto Sescher of 648 Steinway Avenue, George Gent of Shore Road and Steinway Avenue, Samuel Levy of 227 Bainbridge Street, Brooklyn, and Eugene McCarthy of Flushing. The injured were treated by ambulance surgeons from St. John's Hospital. John O'Connor of 6 North Eighth Street, Irvington, was on his way to work about 7 A. M. when he was struck by a car of the shuttle line at Sixth Street and Jackson Avenue. He was sent to St. John's Hospital.

Headquarters for the strikers was established at Jackson Avenue Park, a short distance from the Queensboro Bridge Plaza. At this point all the cars of the New York and Queens County line pass, and this is the transfer station of the shuttle service.

Despite the information that an agreement might be expected at any time, the Queens carmen held a meeting in the Jackson Avenue Park pavilion late in the afternoon and voted to continue on strike, after they had been addressed by J. H. Reardon, a member of the Executive Committee of the Amalgamated Association. Reardon told the men that negotiations to settle the strike were progressing rapidly, but to a man they announced their intention to keep up the fight until peace terms were reached.

STRIKERS ATTACK CAR CREW.

Staten Island Police Reserves Called Out for Two Riots.

Twenty-eight trolley cars were operated yesterday by strikebreakers on Staten Island. In times of peace 129 cars are run. There were two riots when strikers attacked the crews of cars but there was little additional disorder and other cars apparently might have been operated had the company had men to handle them.

It was rumored that some of the strikebreakers were striking mortormen and conductors of the New York Railways Company from Manhattan. Certainly some of the men wore regulation hats from which the insignia had been removed and one man was overheard as he said to another:

"We'd be fools not to collect $4.50 a day down here while we're striking in New York."

The operation of even twenty-eight cars so angered the trackmen, repairmen, and wrecking crews to the number of about 400, who are classed with the power-house forces, that they too went out on strike. The engineers and firemen stuck to their posts, however, and power was supplied for cars at all times. The new strikers met in Emerald Hall, 281 Jersey Street, New Brighton, and formulated demands for more pay. These were handed to C. H. Severs, an organizer for the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes of America, for submission to the Richmond Light & Railroad Company.

SHOWS RECORD ON WHITRIDGE'S PLEDGE

Public Service Board Quotes Minutes of Meeting That Ended 1913 Strike.

MEN HAD FACTS RECORDED

Commission Chairman Said Then Whitridge Would Be Scorned If He Broke Agreement.

Evidence in the form of official minutes was produced by the Public Service Commission yesterday to support Chairman Oscar Straus's statement that President Frederick W. Whitridge had agreed in 1913 to arbitrate all differences with the men of his company's Yonkers and Westchester lines. Mr. Straus has charged that President Whitridge "either forgot or violated" that agreement and thereby was responsible for the car strikes both in Westchester and New York.

The record produced by the commission was a transcript of the minutes of a hearing before the up-State Public Service Commission at which the strike of 1913 was settled. It was made public yesterday by the Metropolitan District Commission because Mr. Whitridge, in Fitlochry, Scotland, on Saturday night, denied that he had entered into such an agreement.

The minutes recited that the strikers feared that the agreement might not be lived up to unless it was put in writing, besides being recorded by the official stenographer, and that to reassure them Chairman Stevens said to W. B. Fitzgerald, their repreresentative at the hearing:

The Chairman's Statement.

"My Dear Sir—If Mr. Whitridge does not stand by what the commission has said today he could not exist nor live in a civilized community for five minutes. He could not do it. He has got to stand by what he has said here today, and it is not a matter of personal recollection. It is a matter that will be recorded here, and you will have a copy of it just exactly as it stood, and if he should retract or withdraw one hair from it his position in this community in the City of New York would be absolutely intolerable, and he could not live here. The finger of scorn would be pointed at him, and he would be ostracized by all decent men."

The transcript of the material part of the minutes, with a brief summary of the circumstances as given out by the commission, follows:

"Prior to 1913, Leslie Sutherland, as receiver of the Yonkers Railroad, now part of the Third Avenue system, entered into a written agreement to deal with the men on the lines through their organization and with committees of the men employed on the lines. Similar agreement was made with Mr. Maher, then manager of the Westchester lines.

"In 1913, the men claiming that these agreements had been in certain respects violated, a strike took place in Yonkers resulting in tying up the entire street car system for a period of fourteen days and causing great inconvenience to the residents and business men of that city. On Jan. 15, 1913, the Public Service Commission for the Second District, having jurisdiction over those railway lines, summoned both the President of the road, Frederick W. Whitridge, and the men, held a regular session of the commission, and brought sharply to the attention of both the paramount rights of the public and the duty of both to respect these rights.

"The men were urged to return to work immediately, and President Whitridge was urged to arbitrate all future differences that might arise between the company and the men. It was the men particularly who asked for provisions to avert future controversy, and Chairman Stevens suggested that both sides agree to the adoption of the principle of arbitration as a means of settling all future controversy. After discussion (as appears from Page 28 of the minutes) Chairman Stevens said:

The Agreement Announced.

"'Mr. Whitridge has agreed to accept, if I understand it, and he will correct me if not, the proposition which the Public Service Commision has here and now made.'

"And again on Page 30:

"'And the part of our recommendation which I understand Mr. Whitridge to accept—and, as I say again, if I don't get it right, he is right here to correct me—and what I want him to accept is that immediately upon the resumption of work, that these matters and how the relations between the men and the company are to be carried on in the future, be at once the subject of discussion, and if it cannot be agreed upon between themselves, I have said that it be arbitrated, how it shall be reached, and that it shall be determined in a proper and suitable manner. In other words, that it be absolutely settled, and that it be settled not by what the men say, nor by what Mr. Whitridge says, but by some competent, disinterested and patriotic collection of men outside.

"'Now, that is just as plain as it can be. It simply brings about—you want here a statement that all matters in the future shall be arbitrated. My statement is that you shall take up all these matters and agree upon them yourselves, if possible, because that is the better way, and then if it cannot be accomplished, that the way it shall be handled shall be arbitrated, and that it may proceed fairly, that it may proceed deliberately, that it may proceed thoughtfully, and a final conclusion may be reached, just as soon as possible, without the people of Yonkers suffering while it goes on.

Protects Rights of All.

"'It protects the right of every man; it insures a final settlement of this controversy. It can be done. If you are willing to listen to the voice and the reason of the commission here today you will be in the future, and you know how it will be exerted; it will be exerted for the purpose of settling these matters so that they will stay settled, and in the interest of justice, and of right, as between man and man. That is what will be done, so far as we have any voice or any power in the matter.'

"To which Mr. Whitridge replied:

"'I think you have expanded my statement a little, Mr. Chairman, but I will let it go.'

"A little later Mr. Whitridge, having said (Page 23) 'Of course, there are certain things, you know, that are not arbitrable, and further discussion ensuing, having stated that he was willing to leave to the Chairman of the commission in any case of controversy the determination of whether or not the matter was in fact arbitrable, (Page 47,) the commission drew up and submitted to both parties the following three propositions:

1. The operation of the road shall be restored immediately under the employment conditions prevailing on Dec. 31, 1912, with all men then employed restored to duty without prejudice to them.

2. That the company and the men shall consider all matters in difference, and that any matters upon which they shall be unable to agree shall be submitted to arbitration by arbitrators selected in the usual manner.

3. If any matters are claimed by either party not to be arbitrable, the question whether such matters are properly the subject of arbitration shall be arbitrated. (Pp. 43, 44, 47.)

Mr. Whitridge Accepts.

"At Page 49, after further discussion, Mr. Whitridge then said: '* * * I have not only accepted your proposition, but I have asked these men to return to work and I have begged them to return to work * * * but I accept your proposition as you asked me to do because you made it.'

After Chairman Stevens had assured the strikers that the agreement was binding without being put in writing, the record continues:

"Then Mr. Curran, Corporation Counsel of Yonkers, urged the men to accept the stipulation without further writing, and said:

"'Mr. Chairman, as I understand it, this is a public record, and the fact that Mr. Whitridge acquiesced in it is a stipulation made before this as an open court here.' (P. 51.)

"To which Chairman Stevens replied: 'Yes, Sir.'

"Mr. Curran—'And just as good as if it were in writing.'

"Mr. Stevens: 'It is. It is just as binding as though it was in writing and could be enforced just as much as though it were in writing. It is just as clear and conclusive as though it were written down here and signed by everybody, just as binding upon everybody.' (P. 52.)

"A recess was then taken, after which Chairman Stevens said: 'Now, it has been suggested to the commission that the committee should have some written statement which they can show to the men on their return to Yonkers, and the commission thinks that is a very reasonable request. I have, accordingly, drafted something here which is in pencil yet, and will be transcribed and signed, as soon as it can be done, by the stenographers. It has been submitted to all of the Commissioners.

The Agreement as Recorded.

At a meeting of the Public Service Commission of the Second District of the State of New York, held at its office in the Metropolitan Building in the City of New York, on the 15th day of January, 1913, for the purpose of endeavoring to secure an immediate resumption of service upon the Yonkers Street Railway, the commission made several propositions which it asked both the employes of the road now on strike and Mr. Whitridge, the President of the company, to assent to. Such propositions and the responsible parties thereto were taken down verbatim by the official stenographer of the commission, and are a public record accessible to everyone, and the copy of which will, as soon as the minutes are transcribed, be furnished to the person designated by the employes to receive the same.

Such minutes show clearly what Mr. Whitridge agreed to on behalf of the company.

The following is a correct statement of the propositions of the commission:

1. The operation of the road shall be restored immediately under the employment conditions prevailing on Dec. 31, 1912, with all men then employed restored to duty without prejudice to them.

2. That the company and the men shall consider all matters in difference, and that any matters upon which they shall be unable to agree shall be submitted to arbitration by arbitrators selected in the usual manner.

3. If any matters are claimed by either party not to be arbitrable, the question whether such matters are properly the subject of arbitrar shall be arbitrated.

Mr. Whitridge clearly assented to the first and second propositions, but as to the third made the statement that some questions are not arbitrable. He finally said that he would abide by the decision of the Chairman of the commission as to what questions are arbitrable, and, after some further colloquy, stated that the position of the Chairman that the question of what questions are arbitrable should be submitted to arbitration was correct. The commission understands, therefore, that Mr. Whitridge assented to the third proposition, which was read in his presence. (Pp. 52, 53, 54.)

"Upon this record and agreement the men returned to work."

Strike a Surprise to Whitridge.

Alfred A. Cook, attorney for the Third Avenue Company, issued this statement after the meeting:

"The Board of Directors of the Third Avenue Railway Company feel that they should say that Mr. Whitridge left the city with their full knowledge, and at the time of his leaving had no reason to anticipate trouble on any of the lines of the Third Avenue Railway system.

"The wages of the men of the Yonkers Railway and Westchester Electric had been increased twice during the last six months. The leaders of the labor organizations for the men of those lines had directed the paymasters not to pay the men the last increase in wages. Notwithstanding this direction all the men of the Yonkers Railway and Westchester Electric took their pay, and it was regarded as an acquiescence in the matter. The men of the Union Railway had made no demands, but, on the contrary, these men and the men of the Third Avenue system in Manhattan at a conference held with Mr. Whitridge, at which they were fully represented, thanked him and the company for their increase in pay and expressed their satisfaction with the entire situation. As a matter of fact, no demands were made by the employes of the Union Railway until after they had gone on strike, and no demands of any kind have been made by the employes of the Third Avenue Railway system operating in the Borough of Manhattan."

RATIFY AGREEMENT WITH GREAT CHEER

Continued from Page 1.

as it chose, and hence a way was provided for officers of the national body to be present and exert their influence at the deliberations. This, too, seemed to please the strikers.

The President of the national organization then told the meeting that though another provision of the agreement gave the company the power to decide for itself questions of efficiency and discipline pertaining to its own business, there was a safeguard for the men in the further provision that the question as whether any matter came under that clause could be submitted to arbitration.

Every hand but two or three went up when Mahon at the conclusion of his remarks called for a vote on the ratification of the agreement. It was quickly learned that the few who had voted in the negative had done so under a misapprehension, and the vote was at once madeu nanimous.

The men were told that employes of the Second Avenue, Staten Island, and Queens lines were not to return to work this morning until the agrement had been ratified by their companies, but the leaders expressed the opinion that this would be but a matter of form.

Organizer Fitzgerald, greeted noisily by those in the hall, declared from the platform that he considered the agreement the best ever made for street railway employes here, and asserted that the men had won practically everything they had struggled for.

"I am very happy, but there is nothing more to be said than that we are well satisfied. Anyway, I'm too worn out to talk," was all the comment Mahon would make when the meeting broke up.

"It is ag reat victory," Fitzgerald added. "No, I shall not go away now—in fact, I don't expect to leave the city for a year. I shall be busy organizing the men on the subway and elevated lines."

Rush Out to Tell the News.

News that the New York Railways Company had accepted the peace agreement which they themselves had ratified at a meeting yesterday afternoon was conveyed last night to several hundred striking employes of the company who had stayed in Lyceum Hall for the meeting of the Third Avenue operatives. The men joined in the happy cheers of their fellow strikers when they learned that both companies had signed the agreement.

Groups of the New York Company's men stood all about the hall and on nearby corners, and the tidings flew rapidly about the neighborhood. Everywhere it was received with expressions of joy and satisfaction. Many who heard it hurried off to tell others who had not waited for the decision, and by midnight practically all the motormen and conductors of the road knew that they were to return to work today under favorable conditions.

The men will meet next Wednesday night to elect permanent officers for their union.

KILLED IN STRIKE RIOT.

Workingman Is Shot by Guards at Barre, Mass.

BARRE, Mass., Aug. 7.—One man was killed, another was seriously wounded, and several persons received minor injuries during a riot near the mills of the Barre Wool Combing Company today. The trouble followed an attempt of the mill officials to reopen their plant with new employes in place of strikers.

Several shots were fired by company guards before the disturbance was quelled. Tony Tollaski, a striker, was struck in the breast by a bullet and died within a few minutes. Charles Lokus, another striker, was shot in the right side and taken to the Worcester Hospital, where his condition was said tonight to be critical.

Surety Companies "Come" and Surety Companies "Go"

During the past ten years, over twenty companies have retired from the surety business, mainly through insolvency or reinsurance (nearly all were "rate-cutters").

Contrast such a record with the following:

This Company after an experience of nearly twenty-seven years (including its predecessors), is not only the **largest** and **strongest** surety company, but it is now larger and stronger than any other surety company **ever has been.** Therefore, its bonds furnish **greater security** than is now or ever has been offered by any other surety company.

No Cut Rates No Rebates No Discrimination
Relations Absolutely Confidential

Under a management with an experience of the widest and most varied character, covering a period of over **a quarter of a century.**

Security and Service are what the Public demands.

National Surety Company

115 BROADWAY

REMEMBER THIS: We bond more people than any other surety company in the world.

SWITCHMEN'S WAGE TO BE ARBITRATED

Federal Mediator Brings Union and Railroad Managers Together.

BOTH SIGN AN AGREEMENT

Six Arbitrators to be Selected Under Provision of the Newlands Act.

After a long conference yesterday between officers of the Switchmen's Union of North America, representing 30,000 men; the Managers' Committee of the railroads, and G. W. W. Hanger of the United States Board of Mediation and Conciliation both sides agreed to settle their differences by arbitration under the provisions of the Newlands act, which requires a board of six arbitrators to be selected by each side and the remaining two to be chosen by the arbitrators. Upon a failure to agree upon the last two the Federal Board will, after a wait of fifteen days, make the selection.

Mr. Hanger got to New York from Washington on Friday, and since then he has been holding conferences with both sides. He put the proposition to arbitrate up to the union men yesterday morning and they accepted. Soon after he met the railroad managers, and they, too, agreed to arbitration. The agreement was signed at the Manhattan Hotel yesterday. S. E. Heberling signed for the union, and Horace Baker, General Manager of the Queen & Crescent Railroad, for the companies. The roads upon which a strike was threatened were the Queen & Crescent, the Chicago terminal and the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, the Rock Island Railroad, the Chicago & Great Western, Soo Line, the Lehigh Valley Railroad, the New York Central, the Michigan Central, the Bessemer & Lake Erie, the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, the Cincinnati, Chicago & Eastern Illinois, and the Peoria (Ill.) terminal.

The differences between the railroads and the switchmen are in no way connected with those pending between the four railroad brotherhoods of firemen, engineers, conductors and trainmen. The switchmen presented their demands last March. They are practically the same as those of the brotherhoods, an eight-hour day, time and a half for overtime and increased pay.

The agreement to arbitrate is a victory for the United States Board of Mediation and Conciliation. After ten days of confering between both sides in this city there appeared to be no indication of a settleent. Neither side would give ground and the conference became a deadlock on Friday. It was then that the hurry call to Washington was sent by both sides and Mr. Hanger responded. His good offices were so well received that at yesterday's conference, the second meeting he held, he was able to persuade both sides to agre to submit their differences to a joint board.

CLOAKWORKERS RETURN.

25,000 Back In Factories, Following Parade Up Fourth Avenue.

As cheerfully as they walked out, fourteen weeks ago, 25,000 garment workers marched back to their shops around Union Square yesterday morning. They formed at their meeting halls about 8:30 o'clock, and led by their shop chairmen, with brass bands at their head, paraded past the union offices on the Square and up Fourth Avenue to Madison Square, where they separated to go to work.

There are still several thousand who have not yet returned because of local shop troubles. The shop chairmen are now at work adjusting these misunderstandings, and all of the strikers are expected back within a few days.

Benjamin Schlesinger, President of the union, said yesterday that the men were very optimistic about conditions under the new agreement, and that he expected them to gain confidence in it as time went on.

The showrooms yesterday were flooded with buyers from department stores, as the season is the busiest of the year. The manufacturers plan to make up part of the losses sustained in the strike by installing more modern equipment, increasing the number of employes, and using more scientific methods. The loss has been estimated at $40,000,000.

E. J. Wile, President of the Manufacturers' Protective Association, said that the industry would be on its feet again very soon.

WILSON CONCERNED IN RAILROAD CRISIS

Continued from Page 1.

L. Chambers, G. W. W. Hanger, and Martin A. Knapp.

President and Walsh Confer.

Frank P. Walsh, Chairman of the Industrial Relations Committee, conferred with President Wilson today regarding the threatened strike, but declined to state what took place at the interview.

In an effort to adjust the controversy between the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company and its telegraphers and towermen for higher wages the United States Board of Mediation and Conciliation today held the first of a series of conferences with the telegraphers. Tomorrow morning representatives of the railroad will be heard in a preliminary statement of their case. The telegraphers, towermen, and certain other employes had threatened to strike, but both sides to the controversy finally agreed to submit their differences to the Federal Board of Mediation and Conciliation for consideration.

It is understood that both sides to the Baltimore & Ohio telegraphers' controversy are willing to have the mediation proceedings, which were begun today, temporarily set aside if the Federal Mediation Board takes up for mediation the larger issue involved in the threatened genpral strike on the principal railway systems of the country.

OTHER RAILROAD WORKERS ACT

Petition to Congress Says 80 Per Cent. Demand Arbitration.

Railroad employes not enrolled in the Big Four Brotherhoods are preparing a petition to Congress asking definate legislative action whereby interstate commerce shall not be interrupted and the settlement of differnces between railroads and their employes shall be enforced by compulsory arbitration.

Robert T. Frazer, Jr., of Nashville, Tenn., arrived at the Hotel Martinique yestrday, bringing with him the petition already signed by some 8,000 employes of several of the Eastern lines. He has just visited Chicago, where in two days he obtained 4,000 signatures. Besids this, he has started a sort of endless chain, by which it is hoped to obtain within a short time the names of many thousands of employes not embraced in the union membership. He says, and his petition states, that 80 per cent. of the railway employes of the United States are not members of the Big Four Brotherhoods.

Mr. Frazer said the movement was not antagonistic to unionism, for, he said, many of the signers believed in the right to organize. He added that they did not believe in the rights of the few by a strike to throw the majority out of work or cause a suspension of the activities by which they obtained the necessities of life. Mr. Frazer is in the valuation department of the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railroad at Nashville.

This is the petition that he expects will soon be presented to Congress:

We, the undersigned citizens of the State of ——, and among those comprising the more than 80 per cent. of the employes of the railways of our State and country, being confronted with the possibility of an entire paralyzation of the railways of the country by the proposed general strike of the four orders of trainmen, a group of less than 20 per cent. of the entire number of railway employes, and the consequent curtailment of income of us, the more than 80 per cent., to whom such a curtailment would be ruinous, and fully realizing that under this great Government, where the ruling doctrine is "The Greatest Good for the Greatest Number," we, the large majority, more than 80 per cent. of the people to be directly injured by such destructive methods of the few who happen to be placed in a position where they can use them, have a clear and definite right to be protected, (the general public and all other industries seriously endangered also having that right,) do earnestly petition you, our Senators and Representatives, individually, and as the Congress of the Nation, and pray that some definite legislative action be taken whereby the vast majority of the people of the country shall be protected from a destructive interruption of interstate commerce due to wholly selfish action of a small group of men, and that all differences which may arise between railway and employe shall be settled by proper arbitration.

In this way you would recognize the fundamental principal of the Republic, that no small group of men ought to be permitted directly or indirectly to conspire to an end calculated to benefit them only and directly or indirectly work wrong and loss upon the great majority.

Mr. Fraser was delegated by his companions to go out and work for the success of the petition. The workers, and not the company, are paying his expenses. He seeks thte support of the clerical forces, the section foremen and men, the track supervisors, the shop machinists, and the members of the accounting departments. The petition is to be taken to Washington by a committee and presented to Congress as soon as practicable.

"We feel," he said, "that the large majority who are not in the brotherhoods and who stand to lose by a strike action have the right to be heard. Everybody seems to think that the labor unions have the majority vote among railroad employes. That is not so. We who are not in the union have either to look out for ourselves or to be shut out of employment without having a voice in the matter.

"Well, it is time that we did have a voice, and we believe that it is time we lifted it up. We do not deny that employes have reason for resentment, but we do believe that there are no differences that arise between employer and employe that could not be settled by arbitration. We desire to see present differences settled that way."

DECISIVE CONFERENCE TODAY.

Clash of Brotherhood Heads and Railroad Managers Feared.

The representatives of the Big Four Railroad Brotherhoods arrived, it is believed, with authority to call a general strike, and the railroad managers will meet

AUSTRIANS RETIRE BEFORE RUSSIANS

Reported to be Falling Back Along Lemberg Railroad from Tarnopol Region.

CZAR'S TROOPS PRESS ON

Capture More Positions South of Brody and Trenches on the Stokhod Front.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—Further successes for the Russians along the Sereth and Graberka Rivers, in Northern Galicia south of Brody, where they captured strongly fortified positions, were announced by the Petrograd War Office today.

A Reuter dispatch from Petrograd says that the successes south of Brody bring the Russians within fourteen miles of the Tarnopol-Lemberg Railway, and that it is reported that the Austrian forces in the Tarnopol sector already are retiring along the railroad in the direction of Zlochoff.

The Russian Army Headquarters report issued this morning read:

Stokhod Attacks Repulsed.

A squadron of seven enemy aeroplanes bombarded several points in the region east of the Stokhod River, causing but little damage.

At some places along the Stokhod the enemy took the offensive, but everywhere was repelled.

Our offensive continues in the region of the Graberka and Sereth Rivers. Our troops captured strongly fortified positions of the enemy in the vicinity of the villages of Zvyjin, Kostiniec and Reniuv. Fierce bayonet encounters took place in the woods in this region. The enemy made counterattacks. Engagements are proceeding under difficult conditions owing to uninterrupted rains having reduced the soil almost to a morass.

On the River Koropiec the enemy launched several energetic attacks in the region of Velesnuk. All were repelled and the enemy suffered severe losses.

On the River Tchernoltch-Cherenoch, south of Vorokhta, the enemy succeeded in forcing back our cavalry outposts a little distance.

The official report issued this evening says:

On the Stokhod, in the region of Zarecza, our troops delivered an assault, and without firing a single shot drove the enemy out of a section of his trenches, which we occupied. We took 12 officers, 200 men, and 1 machine gun.

Our success also developed further in the northern sector of the territory we captured on the Sereth. In this sector Voronezh reserve troops especially distinguished themselves, being animated by the general high spirits of the troops that rushed the enemy.

On Sunday we captured in this region 13 officers and 3,000 men, some of them Germans, also 2 howitzers and several machine guns. The fighting was very fierce. A great number of wounded Austro-German prisoners are arriving.

Where Hindenburg's Line Extends To.

A dispatch from Berlin says that Field Marshal von Hindenburg's authority over the Austro-German armies now extends from the Baltic to a point west of Tarnopol, according to the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung. General von Boehm-Ermolli's army composes von Hindenburg's right wing.

"All the troops to the south of Tarnopol," it continues, "including the German 'Southern Army' and the German troops in the Carpathians, still belong to the army under the Austrian Crown Prince."

The German official bulletin of operations today is as follows:

German aerial squadrons dropped numerous bombs with evident success on troops concentrated south and north of the Kovel-Sarny Railroad.

Front of Archduke Charles Francis.—The situation with General von Bothmer's army is unchanged. In the Carpathians our troops captured the heights of Plaik and Deeskowata, on the Cheremoch River.

BERLIN, Aug. 7, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The official account of operations on the eastern front follows:

Front of Field Marshal von Hindenburg.—In the northern section there were no events of importance. Hostile detachments which advanced against the sandhill south of Zarecze on the Stokhod, which was cleared by us the day before yesterday, were repulsed by a counteradvance.

Russian attacks northwest and west of Zalocze were without results. Fighting on the right bank of the Sereth is going on.

RUSSIANS RESIST ALL BLOWS.

Move Forward When Force of Foes' Counterattacks Has Spent Itself.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 7, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The Teutons, desperately contesting every inch of ground, have somewhat slowed down the pace of the Russian advance. Both sides have brought up large reinforcements.

The Germans endeavored to stop the movement on Kovel by hurling General Hoffman's army on the northern flank, and the shock of the impact of fresh German reinforcements arrests for the moment the advance; but once the momentum of the counterattacks is lost the Russian mass moves slowly forward. Thus in the Stokhod bend the Russians have advanced some three miles further west and now are facing the line of the River Stavok, a tributary of the Stokhod.

German attempts further north were met by successful Russian counterattacks which resulted in the Russians crossing the Stokhod at Lubiesczow, the furthest northern point reached, only six miles south of the Pripet. In view of the absence of roads this success is important as securing the Russian right flank.

Further south the Russians, after several days' bitter fighting, crossed Sereth at a point five miles west of Novi Alexinetis, and are actively enlarging the area held on the western bank. The crossing has been effected where the Austrian line forms a salient. That the enemy relizes his danger is clearly evident from his repeated desperate but unavailing counter-attacks, invariably repulsed with great loss.

General Bothmer's army has held on to its position opposite Tarnopol with evtraordinary tenacity, and it remains to be seen whether the enemy's troops will extricate themselves without heavy loss.

The new enemy move southwest of Kuty in southern Galicia may be an attempt to prevent the Russians closing in from the south on Bathmer's army. In any case should the Russian success on the Sereth continue to develop favorably, Bothmer's retirement is inevitable.

WON'T GIVE UP THE APPAM.

Court Refuses Petition of British Libellants—Valued at $1,250,000.

NORFOLK, Va., Aug. 7.—Judge Waddill today refused the petition of the British libellants in the Appam case, asking that the vessel be delivered to them by a district court order, pending the result of an appeal to the Supreme Court. The decision, however, was conditional upon the respondents' giving a proper supersedeas bond.

Appraisers appointed by the Federal District Court today fixed the value of the liner Appam at $1,250,000.

The War Situation

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The opinion, sometimes expressed, that the Allies' offensive along the Somme has come to a definite halt as a result of the stiffening of the German defense, does not seem to be borne out by the situation as it exists at the present time. There has been, it is true, a delay in the offensive, which has been of much longer duration than any that marked the operations before Verdun. This may mean much; it may also mean nothing.

Any analysis of the situation and the meaning of this condition or that, must start with a keen understanding of the difference between the German and the Allies' tactics and of the military beliefs and traditions of the two belligerents. Germany in the first place has brought her soldiers up to disregard human life in so far as it has a value which is to be considered with regard to the military object to be attained. In support of this view, it is only necessary to review the reckless abandon with which Germany pressed her mass attacks against the various Verdun positions. These attacks were delivered in strict accordance with German strategy, which teaches the primary value of following the artillery preparation with attacks of heavily massed infantry in an effort to strike a crushing blow. Losses are expected, heavy losses. It is also expected that even though the losses may be heavy, in the event of success, a sufficient number of men will penetrate the desired position to take it and hold it against such efforts as their opponents may make.

The Allies, on the other hand, do not subordinate to the same degree the question of the value of human life, but have more of a tendency to balance nicely the question of comparative values. If a given point is worth 10,000 men, they are prepared to spend that number to secure it. They are not willing, however, to go beyond what they have estimated a position to be worth. Moreover, their tactics are such as to minimize loss of life in the attack itself. This they strive to accomplish by a mch more elaborate use of artillery in the preparation for the infantry attack. They figure that shells are cheaper and more easily replaced than soldiers. For this reason we are apt to see delays between attacks last much oinger than in German attacks under the same conditions.

There is another reason also for this delay. The British attack reported on Saturday night last was the gravest threat the Allies have yet made against the entire Albert salient. It evidently took in all of Hill 160 immediately north of Pozières as well as the higher points toward the village of Martinpuich. This enabled the British to reach with their heavy artillery the entire country between their present lines and their immediate object, Bapaume.

All of this country is much lower than Hill 160 and even the village of Achiet-le-Grand, the junction point of the Arras-Amiens Railroad with that from Cambrai to Amiens. This road while possibly not necessary to the Germans is most certainly useful. For this reason the Germans naturally view with reluctance a British success that brings this junction point under fire.

In as much as the Allies control Arras, a northern branch is of questionable value as it does not touch any temporary base. Entirely different is the Cambrai branch which runs through Bapaume. This touches the heart strings of the German position by being directly connected with the most important of the German field bases. The interference by artillery fire of transportation from this ponit can well be a matter of serious embarrassment. Therefore, we have seen since last Sunday, the most determined and most extensive counter-offensive the Germans have yet launched.

It is reported that a field order from the German commander has been found which ordered the recapture of the recent positions taken by the British at all costs. Whether this be true or not, and such reports are always open to question, it seems to be borne out by the British report of yesterday which recounts five separate counterattacks delivered between 4 o'clock Monday morning and 5 o'clock Monday afternoon. All of these fell on the narrow front northeast of Pozières, where the British lines are creeping forward toward the town of Martinpuich. This is not to be wondered at aside from the importance of Achiet. There are three towns, each of which, in accordance with the German defensive scheme of turning every village into a fortified point, is in a measure dependent on the other two. Of these the most important is most naturally the centre.

These villages are almost on a straight line east and west. They are Courcelette, Martinpuich, and Flers. The British advance northeast of Pozières is a direct threat against the second of these towns. If they can push their lines beyond Martinpuich, they simultaneously threaten both Courcelette and Flers by taking them in flank. Moreover, it practically places in British hands another precious mile of the stretch of the Bapaume road still to be covered before Bapaume is reached.

This group of towns is the last the British will have to gain for a considerable stretch of country. Consequently, when these villages have been passed, the Germans will be without the points of support in their immediate front, on which so much of their defensive plans depend. It is not likely that we will see a renewal of the offense until the German counterattacks have been given a chance to exhaust themselves. In the meantime, the British are undoubtedly in the natural course of events, bringing up to the front a new supply of shell for another burst of offensive activity.

The French have been equally quiet on their section of the front. South of the Somme little need be expected for the present. The French have but little to gain here by a further advance. Once the river is reached they will be stopped anyhow and must wait for the advance from the west on the north bank before they can cross the river. It is therefore a much more saving policy to wait for this northern advance before sacrificing men in an effort to move forward to the river, which, if successful, brings them practically no advantage.

North of the river, however, they are slowly but steadily pushing forward east of the village of Hem and the Monacu Farm. They are clining close to the river and simply driving a wedge into the German lines between themselves and the river bank. In their immediate front is the village of Clery, possession of which will give them the peninsular of the Somme on which to rest their right flank and from which they can pivot in the extension of the northern part of their line eastward.

On the Russian front the fighting still centralizes along the upper Sereth and the Stokhod. On both fronts the reports announce the most bitter fighting. Russian progress still continues on the Sereth and the Teuton positions which have been held since the beginning of the Russian drive are slowly yielding. No let up may be looked for here. The Russians see in their great objective almost in their grasp. Only a comparatively small gain and the main defensive position that separates them from their goal must give way. The Germans are bearing the brunt of the pressure and it is a question how long they can withstand the hammering of the Russian attacks with the heavy loss in life that is necessarily entailed.

AIRMEN IN FLOCKS RAID GERMAN BASES

British Squadron Shell Villages, Trenches, Supply Depots, Barges and Motors.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN FRANCE, Aug. 7, (via London.)—The work of the British aviators recently has surpassed the wildest flights of imagination. Aerial flights which attract sensational attention are only an incident of the offensive campaign. Overwhelming numbers of planes are concentrated on the narrow front of the Somme battle in co-ordination with a superior, unceasing volume of gunfire. The planes move in larger and larger flotillas, and there have been cases with a dozen engaged in battle on either side.

The German first-line and second-line trenches, headquarters, billets, and supply depots of all kinds have been bombed, the aerial offensive being limited only by numbers of planes and the supply of bombs. Not a village occupied by the Germans in the neighborhood of the front that has not had its aerial bombardment, according to accounts. Barges and motor trucks have been set on fire; one moving train was blown up.

The aviators felt the concussion 9,000 feet in the air when a brigade of British aeroplanes bombarded Henin Lietard (east of Lens) with a shower of 112-pound bombs.

When the German sheds and storehouses at Martinpuich were fired by incendiary bombs a vast pillar of smoke from the resulting conflagration rose to a height of 8,000 feet.

The dry official accounts of the aviation corps and their aviators' jargon reveal a number of amazing feats every day. A pilot describes an average experience thus:

"I first attacked a Roland, but, finding a Fokker behind, turned and manoeuvred under his tail. He fired on drum at very close range, and the Fokker nose dived and went down with a spin. It had gone down direct it would have been a 'crasher.'"

TO GUARD SOLDIERS' HONOR

Lloyd George Explains Bill to Let Civilians Sit in Military Courts.

LONDON, Aug. 7. — David Lloyd George, Secretary for War, in the House of Commons today, moved the second reading of the bill giving civilians the right to appear before military tribunals as witnesses, and also providing that in cases in which civilians were implicated the court might be composed of civilians as well as officers. The Secretary explained that the civilian members of the courts would be members parliamentary. He said the bill was due to the late Sir Arthur Basil Markham, Member of Parliament, who had brought certain matters to his notice.

This is the bill which has given rise to rumors of the coming trial of a high official of the War Office. Mr. Lloyd George mentioned no names, but said that all the officers concerned courted the fullest inquiry and desired that whatever court was set up should proceed with an investigation without loss of time.

Replying to criticisms of and objections to the bill and Timothy Healy's demand for the name of the supposed culprit, Mr. Lloyd George said he was doing his utmost to prevent the premature publication of allegations which an inquiry might prove to be unsupported.

The affair had been investigated by the late Field Marshal Earl Kitchener, Premier Asquith and himself, he added, and he was seeking to protect the honor of a young Irish Catholic soldier against accusations involving dishonor."

The bill passed the third reading.

WOMAN FIGHTS FOR SERBS.

Irish Nurse Reaches Toulon on Way Back to Service.

PARIS, Aug. 7.—Miss Flora Sandes, an Irish woman, who is a Sergeant in the Serbian Army, has arrived at Toulon, on her way to rejoin her regiment after a holiday in Ireland, according to the Matin.

Miss Sandes was in Serbia when the war broke out and joined a hospital as a nurse. She enlisted later on as a regular soldier and went through the last campaign, taking part in the disastrous retreat to Durasso.

BRITISH DRIVE SOUTH CONTINUES IN AFRICA

Generals Botha and Smuts Are Approaching the Final Phase of Operations, London Believes.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—General Louis Botha, Premier of the Union of South Africa, has arrived in German East Africa to witness what is believed here to be the last phase of the operations against Germany's one remaining colony. General Botha was at the recent fighting north of the German Central Railway which resulted in a British advance to and occupation of the line at Kilimatinde and other points.

Meanwhile, with the occupation of Ujiji by the Belgians and of Sadani and other coast ports by the British, the Germans apparently are afforded only the opportunity of retreating into the southeastern corner of the colony, where the Portuguese, in their East African possession, are awaiting them.

Rapid progress in the southward drive of the British through the German colony is reported in an official statement issued today. The report from General Jan Christian Smuts, commanding the British expedition, tells of the British pursuit of the German forces.

"General Smuts states that the minor port of Sadanj (on the Indian Ocean) was occupied by our naval forces on Aug. 1, slight opposition only being experienced. Other naval operations are in progress at various points along the coast line," the statement says.

"Having reached the German Central Railway at Kilimatinde, Dodoma, and Kikombo, Lieut. Col. Vandeventer, pursuing the enemy forces, dislodged them from this area in the direction of Mpapua.

"A detachment operating in the direction of Sindida, west of Kondoa-Irangi, engaged an enemy party, which surrendered after stubborn resistance in a blockhouse. General Northey reports that in the action at Malangali, on July 24, the enemy's casualties amounted to 150, exclusive of prisoners. After this engagement General Northey's columns advanced to Madibira, thirty miles farther north, on the road to Irangi."

GERMANS OVERAWE BRAZIL.

80,000 Riflemen Equal "Worthless" Army, Intercepted Letter Says.

That there are 80,000 armed Germans in Brazil and that these men are more than a match for Brazil's "mostly worthless" army of the same number is the statement made in a letter written to a German official in Berlin by a German agent in Rio Janeiro on June 13 last. The letter, which was intercepted by the British, is as follows:

"Except in the States of Sta. Catharina, Rio Grande do Sul, and Para, the Germans constitute a small minority of the population. In S. Paulo they have, it is true, a certain financial strength, but are not powerful enough in the case of a revolution or civil war to turn the scale. In Sta. Catharina, Rio Grande do Sul, and Parana, the German influence is felt.

"A German Union exists numbering about 80,000 riflemen throughout Brazil. The whole Brazilian Army is only 80,000, mostly worthless. The 80,000 Germans are concentrated in the three States mentioned.

"The question is, how would the Germans act in case of a war between Germany and Brazil? There is danger of a German rising in favor of Germany, and that is why the Brazilian Government has not seized the German ships in Brazilian harbors, although there is a strong party in favor of this.

"The party in favor of seizing the ships maintains that Germany owes Brazil a large sum of money for shipments of coffee made before the war, and that the seizure of the ships might be considered as equivalent to paying this debt. Further, these ships would be invaluable to Brazil in view of the present shortage of tonnage and high freights.

"With regard to the enthusiasm called forth by Portugal's declaration of war on Germany, it was only noticeable in the Portuguese colony and newspapers. The Brazilians, who look down upon the Portuguese, smile at this enthusiasm, but remain pro-Allies as before."

ROUTED TURK ARMY CHASED 18 MILES

British in Egypt Captured 3,145 Prisoners, Including 70 Germans, Mostly Officers.

ALSO GERMAN GUN BATTERY

Fear Felt by Government for Gen. Townshend's Army Which Surrendered at Kut-el-Amara.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—The most recent attempt of the Turks to reach the Suez Canal has proved an even greater failure than the earlier reports indicated. Lieut. Gen. Sir Archibald James Murray, commander of the British troops in Egypt, reports today that besides taking more than 3,000 prisoners in the battle with the Turks at Romani his forces inflicted very heavy losses on them and continued the pursuit of the retreating troops for eighteen miles, clearing the Turks from the Katia Basin.

Military writers are unable to fathom the reason why the Turks ventured upon their attack. The only conclusion reached is that the Turkish military authorities were misled as to the British preparations for the defense of the canal and hoped to make an impression on the rebellious Arabs, who are extending their hold on important places in Arabia.

The Turkish advance as far as Romani was made in the face of the greatest difficulties, their six-inch guns being dragged across the desert by oxen after relays of planks had been placed to prevent the wheels sinking into the sand.

The Cairo correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company says the Turks were drawn into a trap by the British cavalry. The latter, he says, was sent out to entice the enemy, who had shown a disposition to assume the offensive. The British horsemen fought an admirable rearguard action, drawing the Turks until their flanks were turned by the mounted division. A whole brigade was compelled to surrender, 3,000 prisoners were taken Germans, including 36 officers. A complete battery of German guns was also taken.

The latest official details of the fighting are contained in the following communication given out by the War Office today:

In reference to the fighting in the Katia district, the General Officer Commanding in Chief in Egypt reports that our artillery, rifle, and machine-gun fire was most effective, and that the Turkish losses in killed or wounded appear from all accounts to have been very heavy. Late on the evening of the 5th of August territorial infantry gallantly carried a strong rearguard position. Our pursuit of the Turks has been continued for a distance of eighteen miles, and they are now well clear of the Katia-Umaikha basin.

The number of unwounded prisoners taken by us now amounts to 45 officers and 3,100 men, and they are a very fine body of men.

The net results of the battle of Romani are the destruction of more than one-fourth of the Turkish effectives and the pushing of the remainder out into the blazing desert beyond the Katia oases," said Major Gen. F. B. Maurice, Director of Military Operations of the Imperial General Staff, in explaining today the significance of the latest operations in the Near East.

"You will recall," he continued, "that in the previous attack on the canal we were busily engaged elsewhere. Consequently we were acting on the defensive in Egypt, in positions prepared for that purpose behind the canal. Since then we have advanced our position into the desert as fast as physical conditions warranted.

"The Katia oases possess a surprising quantity of water, but it is brackish and has a disastrous effect on Europeans. The Turks, however, suffer no evil effect from its use. This fact gave the enemy a considerable advantage. However, by advancing slowly, we established ourselves firmly in entrenched positions behind Romani and awaited the Turkish advance from El Arish, an advance of which we had constant news from our air service.

"The Turks not only made a frontal attack on our entrenched positions, but attempted to get around our left flank. Our artillery, infantry, and cavalry cooperated not only in repelling, but in attacking the enemy, with such satisfactory results that he is liable to have an uncomfortable time recrossing the desert at this season of the year. Our advance has reached within a short distance of the edge of the Katia oases.

"The question the Germans encouraged the latest Turkish attempt on the canal in an effort to prevent us from sending any of our forces to the Western front, but the disastrous result shows we have provided adequately for the safety of the Suez Canal. In accomplishing this we suffered comparatively few casualties, many of which consisted of slight wounds."

Apprehension exists as to the fate of the British prisoners taken at the time of the surrender of Kut-el-Amara to the Turks. Lord Robert Cecil said, in the House of Commons today, that repeated inquiries had been made through the American Embassy at Constantinople to ascertain the whereabouts of these prisoners, but that no reply had been received from the Porte. This, he said, inspired considerable misgivings, as the prisoners were compelled, after the fall of Kut-el-Amara, to cross the desert at the worst season of the year.

Desert Defences Kitchener's Plan.

A British officer who arrived yesterday from London said that the defences which had been erected in the desert to protect the Suez Canal from attacks by the Turks were due to the foresight of the late Lord Kitchener.

When the Secretary for War visited the camp at El Kantara, ten miles below Port Said, in the Fall of 1915, after inspecting Gallipoli he sent for the Commander in Chief of the imperial forces in Egypt and asked him why he had no trenches dug on the eastern side of the waterway which connects the Mediterranean with the Red Sea.

"Please remember, General," he was quoted as saying, "that you are here to protect the Suez Canal and not to worry about Egypt—that will come afterwards."

Acting on Lord Kitchener's suggestion, a series of trenches were dug, going out a distance of twenty-five miles in the desert toward the frontier of Palestine, and the whole district between that line and the bank of the canal was heavily mined at intervals. These mines have since been exploded with great loss to the Turkish invaders.

TURKS REPORT FOE ROUTED.

Tell of Capture of 200 Russians and Seven Cannon in Mush Region.

BERLIN, Aug. 7, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—A battle between the Turks and the Russians in the Mush sector in Southern Turkish Armenia resulted in the Russians being routed, with the loss of more than 200 men in prisoners, seven cannon, and six machine guns, according to today's Turkish headquarters report. The statement says:

On the Caucasus front we progressed southwest and southeast of Bitlis. The enemy was routed by us in the Mush sector. One Lieutenant and more than 200 men were taken prisoner and seven cannon and six machine guns captured.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 7, (via London.)—An official statement issued today says:

No news has been received from the Egyptian front.

Caucasus Front.—We occupied in the Bitlis sector Mount Nebatt, six kilometers southwest of Bitlis. Despite the enemy's stuborn defense, our attack against Mount Kolak, southeast of Bitlis, continued successfully.

In the Mush sector our attack on Mount Kosms resulted in the headlong flight of the enemy, sixteen kilometers west of Mush, and captured 200 prisoners, 6 guns, and 7 machine guns.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 7.—The section of the Russian official statement today reporting military operations in the Caucasus says:

In the region of Kialkit-Tchiftlik and Erzingan our troops again advanced several versts. North of the River Murateala the Turks attacked all day long, but were repelled by our troops.

In the region of Muchsko the Turks continued to launch obstinate attacks and compelled us to retire a little distance to the north.

In the region of Bitlis large Turkish forces assisted by Kurds launched obstinate attacks, which were repelled by our rifle fire, by grenade throwing, and by counterattacks.

100 GERMANS CAPTURED BY TWO FRENCHMEN

Victors Went Back for More, but One of Them Was Killed—Poincare Decorates Survivor.

PARIS, Aug. 7.—Corporal Gouteaubier of the French Light Infantry, has been decorated with a Military Cross by President Poincaré for capturing 100 Germans, including two officers, aided only by a single companion. The reference to Corporal Gouteaubier's exploit in the army order reads:

"For bravery and contempt of danger which struck terror into the trenches and shelter of the enemy. With a single comrade he has made 100 prisoners, including two officers, whom he took to the rear and then rejoined his post."

When Corporal Gouteaubier was paraded before President Poincaré on the recent visit of the latter to the Somme front, he told the story of his feat at the request of the President. It was on July 20 before Hem Wood. The French troops had just dashed forward at the German positions. The first wave had swept over the enemy's trenches and the second had followed to complete the operation. However, from a hollow to the right, a well sustained fusillade was being poured on the flank of the attackers.

Gouteaubier, who was at the right wing of the second wave, called out to one man: "Guillot, come with me." The two men approached the spot whence the firing came. They glided from tree to tree until they were close to the shelter where the German company was holding out. Guillot threw bombs as fast as he could into the midst and the fire ceased. "Surrender!" shouted the Corporal from behind a tree.

In response to his demand 100 Germans emerged from the shelter with uplifted hands, led by two officers. "Pass along this way," shouted Gouteaubier from his hiding place. "Go out of the wood at once and march to the rear." Two minutes later the 100 Germans, shepherded by the Corporal and Guillot, arrived at the French lines.

The prisoners admitted that some of their comrades remained in the shelter. "Come on, Guillot, let us go and fetch them," said Gouteaubier. The two men started back, but Guillot fell with a bullet in his breast and the Corporal had to abandon his enterprise.

BRITISH REPULSE FIVE ASSAULTS

Continued from Page 1.

take from the British, at whatever cost, Hill 160, as shown by the order of the day issued by General von Below and read to the troops yesterday. The order said:

"'We must at whatever price regain possession of the Pozières Plateau, which, if it remains in the hands of the English, would give them a precious advantage. Attacks will be led by successive waves, separated by a distance of 80 meters. Troops which first gain footing on the plateau must remain there and await necessary reinforcements at whatever loss there may be. Any officer or man who fails to resist, even unto death, on the conquered ground will be summoned immediately before a court-martial.'

"A number of copies of this document were taken from prisoners. Two divisions participated in the heavy attack.

"The Australians again covered themselves with glory. One regiment, which accupied advanced trenches to the left of the Bapaume road on the edge of the plateau, gave proof of magnificent heroism in resisting the assaults there of Bavarian and Saxon regiments, holding out stoically under a deluge of shot and shell and yielding not an inch of ground. The regiment sustained appreciable losses, but its courageous resistance enabled the English commander to make the necessary dispositions to check the German counterdefensive.

"All enemy attacks against Hill 160 and the Pozières mill were repulsed, the enemy sustaining serious losses. The Germans sent forward three strong columns of one battalion each. The British artillery immediately began a barricading fire of remarkable precision, which cut down the assailants' ranks, forcing them to a precipitate retreat. Profiting by the confusion of their adversaries, the English, with much presence of mind, vigorously attacked the Germans northwest of Pozières. Australians and troops from Kent charged and, at the point of the bayonet captured two lines of trenches. In all they made progress of about 200 meters in the direction of Martinpuich."

FRENCH GAIN GROUND SOUTH OF THIAUMONT

Repulse German Attacks in Vaux-le-Chapitre Wood and Push on in Fleury.

PARIS, Aug. 7.—Little by little the French troops under General Nivelle continue to make progress on the left bank of the Meuse north of Verdun.

The Germans evidently have not given up hope of recapturing the Thiaumont work which the French War Office says is firmly held by the French. During the night after an extensive artillery preparation the Germans launched an attack on this position, but the French curtain of fire broke up the advancing lines and forced the attackers to seek shelter in their trenches.

The war office announces tonight a small advance south of the Thiaumont work and in the western part of the Village of Fleury. At the latter place the Germans are clinging tenaciously to the point of their salient. The text of the night communiqué follows:

On the right bank of the Meuse, in the course of a small action we made progress south of the Thiaumont work. We took five machine guns and found in the conquered elements numerous German dead.

After a somewhat spirited engagement we captured some houses in the western part of the Village of Fleury.

Our lines in the region of Vaux-le-Chapitre and Le Chenois were subjected to bombardment.

Attack in Woods Fails.

The afternoon communiqué devotes particular attention to a strong attack by the Germans last night in the wooded region of Vaux-le-Chapitre and Le Chenois. The attack, although preceded by an unusually heavy bombardment, failed completely, due to the efficacious fire of the French artillery and machine guns.

French aeroplanes last night and early this morning again made raids on Metz, Thionville, and other points of strategic importance. The text of the statement issued this afternoon follows:

On the right bank of the Meuse, after artillery preparation the Germans delivered an attack at the Thiaumont Work. Checked by our curtain of fire, the enemy was not able to advance, being thrown back on leaving his trenches. In the Vaux-Chapitre wood an attack was delivered by the enemy at about 7:30 o'clock last night, after a heavy bombardment. It was broken by the fire of our artillery and machine guns, and failed completely. On the remainder of the front the night was calm.

On the night of Aug. 6-7 French aerial squadrons carried out the following operations successfully. Twenty bombs were dropped on the railway station at Metz-Sablons; thirty on the railways station at Thionville, twenty-five on factories at Rombach, north of Metz, and twelve on military camps near Etain.

Thiaumont Battle Ends, Says Berlin.

BERLIN, Aug. 7, (via London.)—Army Headquarters issued the following statement today regarding fighting at the Verdun front:

Engagements at Thiaumont Ridge came to an end without success for the enemy. A French attack in the forest east of the ridge was repulsed.

Several attacks by enemy aviators at points behind the front were without great effect. Bombs thrown on Metz caused some damage.

REOPEN QUESTION OF FEEDING POLAND

British Authorities to Suggest America Can Take Further Action to Aid Civilians.

FRAME REPLY TO GERMANY

Statements as to Big Crops Are Called False—Memorandum to Our Ambassador Today.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—The Foreign Office tomorrow will send a memorandum to Walter Hines Page, the American Ambassador, which will leave the way open for a resumption of negotiations for feeding the civilian populations of German occupied areas, the conditions for which, as laid down by Great Britain, were recently rejected by Germany. The memorandum will suggest that the United States can reopen the question if it considers such a step advisable.

Germany's reply rejecting the British offer, which has already been published in the United States, and Great Britain's reply thereto, will be made public here within a few days. The British reply will deny the contentions of Germany that the British proposals were too long delayed, and that owing to favorable crop prospects relief action could apparently be dispensed with after Oct. 1, and also that the next harvest would provide for the needs of the people with the exception of certain periods, when their condition would be straitened.

The reply will say that the first contention is so false that it is unworthy of discussion and that reports in possession of the British Government refute the latter.

The British reply, which leaves a resumption of negotiations to the judgment of the United States, doubtless will be received here with surprise in Polish relief circles, as the note outlining the original British proposals said a rejection of them would end the negotiations.

Discussing this phase of the situation today, an official of the Foreign Office said that the offer to resume the negotiations would be made in good faith, but that no assurance could be extended that the British proposals could be made again on the former basis, since the Government had been informed that the Germans were already taking the harvests in the occupied areas.

This official added that the policy of the British Foreign Office was to give encouragement to some plan under which a neutral commission could provide relief for civilians in the occupied areas, as a precedent which would make a distinct advance tending to soften the hardships of noncombatant populations.

Belgians Fight Near Steenstraete.

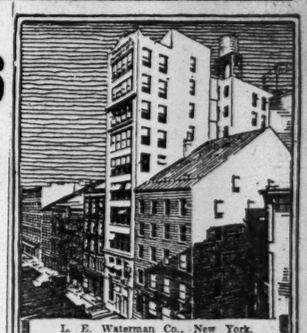
HAVRE, Aug. 7, (via Paris.)—The Belgian War Office issued the following statement this evening:

Throughout the night and day the artillery was active, especially in the direction of Dixmude and Steenstraete. A German attempt at an engagement with bombs occurred which ended to our advantage.

Italian Soldiers Fighting Fire.

PARIS, Aug. 7.—A great fire in a forest near Savona, Italy, along a front of nearly three miles, is reported in a Havas dispatch from Rome. Two thousand soldiers have been sent to fight the fire, the cause of which is unknown.

Travelers should be careful of the water they drink. Ask for White Rock water It is the same all over the world



L. E. Waterman Co., New York.
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"Turner for Concrete"

Turner's 3rd concrete building for these manufacturers.

Re-orders are an indication of satisfaction rendered. Turner has had 260 re-orders.

TURNER Construction Co

SIGHT 2 SUBMARINES OFF COAST OF MAINE

American Coast Guard Captain and His Lookout Think They Are the Bremen and a Convoy.

CLOSE TO CANADIAN SHORE

Washington and Halifax Say No United States Nor Allied Craft Are In Vicinity.

MACHIASPORT, Me., Aug. 7.—Captain Small of the Cross Island Coast Guard Station reported today that his station had sighted a large submarine bound west. Its nationality could not be determined, but the Captain said he has no doubt that it was an undersea craft. The submarine was coming to the surface when it was sighted, and after running awash fifteen minutes again submerged.

It was thought that the vessel might be the German submarine Bremen. So far as could be learned there are no United States submarines on the Maine coast. The lookout at Cross Island confirmed Captain Small's story, and added that he say not one, but two undersea craft on the surface at the same time, both going westward at a distance of five miles off shore, at about ten miles an hour.

The lookout said that he picked up the larger vessel in clear weather five miles to the southeast. As the vessel came to the surface the lookout said he heard several blasts from the signal horn at the lighthouse on Seal Island, a British possession.

The coast guards believed that the keeper of the lighthouse was signalling to the keeper at Grand Manan Light, also British owned, that a submarine had been sighted. Immediately after the whistle sounded the submarine submerged. A few moments later a haze set in and it was impossible to see more than four miles off Cross Island.

May Have Altered Her Course.

Cross Island lies close to the Maine coast. If the vessel was the Bremen she was either off her course, or, for reasons best known to her master, had chosen to come in close to the enemy's country. To be off Cross Island the submarine must have skirted Nova Scotia and rounded Sable Island; thence headed south along the edge of the Bay of Fundy instead of taking the more direct route across the Gulf of Maine to Bar Harbor or Portland. The indicated course would bring her within the three-mile limit soon after she was sighted.

"I was standing on the hill looking out to sea through my glass," said Lowell W. Dunn, the lookout, "and it was perfectly clear at the time, while the water was smooth. The first of the two submarines appeared from beneath the surface at about 8:25 o'clock and I should judge that her hull was ten or twelve feet out of water. Although she was more than five miles off shore I could plainly make out what seemed to be a small tower amidships of her.

"I watched her for a few minutes and then, shifting my glasses, I saw another smaller submarine a mile ahead of her. Both were bound to the westward. The vessel in the lead soon submerged and when, three or four minutes after, I turned to take another look at the big one she, too, went below the surface."

A canvass of naval stations and builders appeared to establish that no American submarines were off this coast.

Think She Is the Bremen.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—Navy officers said today no American submarines were known to be anywhere near Cross Island. They thought the boat sighted there might be the German submersible Deutschland on her homeward voyage or her sister ship, the Bremen, bound in for the United States.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 7.—Henry G. Hilken, senior member of the Eastern Forwarding Company, American agents of the German merchant submarines, read the dispatch reporting the sighting of two submarines off the Maine coast today with interest, but refused to comment on the possibility of the craft being the Bremen or any other German underwater boat. Officials of the company have said heretofore that the Bremen was coming to Baltimore or some other convenient American port.

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 7.—The naval authorities here were without information tonight of the submarines reported as having been sighted off Machiasport, Me., today. It was said authoritatively that there had been no British submarines in these waters recently.

The vigil along the coast extended as far east as Halifax, N. S., and St. John, N. B., both of which ports reported that British naval authorities had no information regarding the presence of submarines in those waters.

The keeper of the lighthouse at Petit Manan on coming ashore today said that while he had failed to get a glimpse of a submarine, he had been instructed to watch for one. He refused, however, to say from whom his instructions were received.

One possibility considered was that the coastguard crew might have seen the Deutschland, driven out of her course, perhaps, or else sticking closely to shore for reasons best known to her skipper.

Seek U-Boats Along Maine Coast.

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 7.—Every point along the Maine coast watched sharply today and tonight for, the two submarines, believed to be foreign vessels and possibly the long-expected German merchantman Bremen and a consort, reported five miles off Cross Island, near Machies, and close to Canadian waters today by coast guard lookout, but no further word had reached here tonight concerning them.

The vigil along the coast extended as far east as Halifax, N. S., and St. John, N. B., both of which ports reported that British naval authorities had no information regarding the presence of submarines in those waters.

The keeper of the lighthouse at Petit Manan on coming ashore today said that while he had failed to get a glimpse of a submarine, he had been instructed to watch for one. He refused, however, to say from whom his instructions were received.

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EXILED ARMENIANS STARVE IN THE DESERT

Turks Drive Them Like Slaves, American Committee Hears—Treatment Raises Death Rate.

BOSTON, Aug. 7.—The desperate condition of deported Armenians in the deserts of Northern Arabia and the Lower Euphrates Valley is described in a cable dispatch made public today by the American Committee which, says the dispatch, was received through "high diplomatic authority in Turkey, not American, reporting the testimony of trustworthy witnesses over wide areas, in the regions mentioned."

According to the dispatch, witnesses have seen famished Armenians "eating grass, herbs, and locusts, and in desperate cases dead animals and human bodies are reported to have been eaten." The dispatch continues:

"The witnesses have seen thousands of deported Armenians under tents in the oepn, in caravans on the march, descending the river in boats and in all phases of their miserable life. Only in a few places does the Government issue any rations, and those are quite insufficient. The people, therefore, themselves are forced to satisfy their hunger with food begged in that scanty land or found in the parched fields.

"Naturally the death rate from starvation and sickness is very high and is increased by the brutal treatment of the authorities, whose bearing toward the exiles as they are being driven back and forth over the desert is not unlike that of slave drivers. With few exceptions no shelter of any kind is provided and the people coming from a cold climate are left under the scorching desert sun without food and water. Temporary relief can only be obtained by the few able to pay officials."

The misery and hopelessness of the situation are such that many are reported to resort to suicide.

THREE MORE SHIPS SUN

PUGSLEY IS NEWEST NAME FOR GOVERNOR

Westchester Banker Boomed by the State League of Democratic Clubs.

NO TAMMANY CANDIDATE

Murphy Willing to Let Up-State Take All the Places on Ticket if Seabury Can Be Beaten.

Tammany Leader Charles F. Murphy motored up from Good Ground yesterday afternoon and made his customary appearance at Delmonico's in the early evening preparatory to another conference of Democratic State leaders today when renewed efforts will be made to find a sizable candidate to run against Judge Samuel Seabury of the Court of Appeals in the Democratic primaries. Tammany and its up-State allies are determined at any cost to "stop" Judge Seabury.

It was stated yesterday by friends of Senator Robert F. Wagner that, much to his relief, he had been assured he was definitely eliminated as a factor in the Gubernatorial primary contest. Thomas Mott Osborne, Warden of Sing Sing, whom the leaders at a conference last week decided to support in the primaries if he would go in and make the fight against Judge Seabury, has since made it clear that he would be unwilling to run for Governor under Tammany auspices. As a result the slate is now clear and the picking of a candidate to beat Judge Seabury must begin all over again.

Judging from the present outlook it would not surprise any one if Tammany's delegation to the unofficial State Convention which will meet in Saratoga on Friday, would go in to the convention without a candidate for the Gubernatorial nomination to recommend to the voters in the Democratic primaries. If so, the Tammany slogan in the convention will be: "Let up-State do it."

Tammany Off State Ticket.

Tammany, it is understood, will not seek places for any of its own on the State ticket. Mr. Murphy, it is said, would vastly prefer to have all the places on the ticket go to up-State Democrats to the end that the outcome of the election would be none of Tammany's affair.

On the other hand, the off-hand policy which Tammany apparently intends to pursue at the convention and in the State campaign is not at all pleasing to the up-State Democrats, who realize that the active co-operation of the Tammany organization in the campaign is essential to victory. Some such thought, it was intimated yesterday, was behind the up-State Gubernatorial boom for Senator Wagner, although in their talks with Murphy the up-State leaders who were booming Senator Wagner said they wanted him to run because with him there was a possibility of winning over some of the German vote which President Wilson is supposed to have alienated. Certainly, with Wagner a candidate, Tammany would be so firmly bound up with the State campaign that its participation in it would have to be something more than a dress parade.

The name of Cornelius A. Pugsley of Westchester was projected into the situation yesterday as a possible compromise candidate. Mr. Pugsley is President of the State Bankers' Association, President General of the Sons of the American Revolution, and a member of John A. Dix Post, G. A. R. He is President of the Westchester County National Bank, and is a man of wealth who has been more or less active in politics. The sponsor for the Pugsley boom is the State League of Democratic Clubs.

Pugsley as a Compromise.

"He would make a compromise candidate, being neither an up-State man nor one from the Metropolis, and in these days of preparedness would inspire patriotism throughout the State," said the league in a statement last night.

One difficulty in the way of Mr. Pugsley's nomination is the very active candidacy of ex-Deputy State Controller Michael J. Walsh, who is the Democratic leader of Westchester and one of Tammany's allies for the nomination for State Controller.

A sub-committee of five of the Committee of Twenty-five appointed by Chairman Harris of the Democratic State Committee to prepare a tentative platform draft to submit to the convention held a meeting yesterday afternoon in Senator Wagner's office, and will meet there again tomorrow. The full Committee of Twenty-five is scheduled to meet at Saratoga on Thursday night to take final action on the tentative platform.

An attack on the Whitman administration generally, denunciation of the direct tax as unnecessary and the result of extravagance, an assault on the reapportionment just set aside by the Court of Appeals as a Republican gerrymander and a plank strongly indorsing President Wilson, it was learned last night, will be salient features of the platform.

The members of the sub-committee of five who are drafting it are Senator Wagner, Chairman; Martin W. Littleton, Senator James A. Foley, who represents Tammany leader Murphy's district in the upper House at Albany; Robert B. Van Cortlandt of Westchester, and Joseph M. Callahan, Democratic leader of the Assembly.

J. A. H. HOPKINS FOR WILSON.

Jersey Chairman Says It Is Duty of Moose to Work for Him.

Chairman J. A. H. Hopkins of the New Jersey Progressive State Committee will aid in the Wilson campaign, he said yesterday in Newark.

"It is the patriotic duty of every Progressive," said Mr. Hopkins, "in those States wherein the betrayal of our party has prevented us from having a national ticket of our own, personally to support and work for Mr. Wilson's election. The return to power of the Republican Party, as at present constituted, would be a national calamity."

Mr. Hopkins said he was opposed to an official indorsement of Wilson by the Progressive organization, as reconstruction of the Progressive Party in New Jersey would be his aim. The State campaign of the Progressives, he explained, would be conducted in accord with the decision already reached by the State Committee to nominate candidates where possible, otherwise to support those who more nearly represent Progressive principles."

"If, under these circumstances," Mr. Hopkins continued, "I can be of any assistance in connection with Mr. Wilson's candidacy, my services will be placed at his disposal.

MOURN OVER TEMPLE'S FALL

Jews Hold Black Night Service in Synagogue Here.

An impressive Black Night service, commemorative of the fall of the Temple in Jerusalem 1,847 years ago, was conducted last night by the Rev. Dr. H. Pereira Mendes in the Temple Shearith Israel, 99 Central Park West. The auditorium of the synagogue was draped in black, and the only light was from individual candles which those in attendance held.

In his sermon Dr. Mendes declared that it was particularly sorrowful to the Jews at this time to know that their co-religionists were fighting against one another under every banner in Europe. In the heart of every Jew, he said, there was the hope that after the struggle justice would be done to his race.

HUGHES ATTACKS WILSON IN SPEECH

Continued from Page 1.

brotherhood in providing for the welfare of those who make the wealth of this great country.

A New World After the War.

"We want workingmen to be safeguarded from every injury that can be prevented. We want the health of the workingmen looked after, every means provided which tends to the proper standard of living, every means provided for proper recreation, appropriate means for education, for vocational training. In short, the owrkingman who is in his job and expects to continue in that job ought to feel that he is doing something worth while for a community that appreciates it and gives him a fair chance to lead a happy and a decent life.

"We have got along in this country altogether too easily with our wealth of natural resources. Men have been content, living apart in their separate lives, to try to make something for their individual selves, but now we have reached a point where it is necessary, as it has been necessary abroad, to try to reduce all waste, to try to prevent all unnecessary outlay, and to try to make business successful according to the merit of a well-organized, economically conducted business.

"I want efficiency in the Government of the United States. If a manager was to be appointed in an automobile factory, would you appoint a man that had never seen an automobile? If you wanted to run successfully a large business enterprise in production, would you appoint a man that had never seen the works and didn't know anything about them, simply because he voted the ticket that you vote? My friends, the world that we are about to live in, in the next twenty-five years, is going to be a very different world from what it has been.

"Now, if you have a great administrator appointed to a position of extraordinary power, how will you judge his efficiency in the conduct of the enormous business interests with which he is entrusted? Judge him by his words? I judge him by his appointments.

Diplomatic Patronage.

"I want to state a few things that are not very pleasant things to state to an American audience; but this is a time when we are facing facts. We have said frequently that we desired to cultivate the most friendly relations with Latin America. What have wo done? In country and country we have taken out men who have given long periods successfully to the study of diplomacy and have represented the country with credit, and have acquired an admirable and important experience —we have taken them out and put in men utterly inexperienced. I say it is inexcusable. This country will never be worthily represented or take its place properly among the nations if men are appointed merely to satisfy partisan obligations, and there is no ideal of continuity of service in our diplomatic intercourse.

"Past Administrations, I grant you, had sinned in that particular; but standards were being made, and there were men in our service of long experience and fine training. It was just as though you had taken the manager of an automobile factory who had gotten up to that place after many years of application, who thoroughly knew his job, and put him out and put in an inexperienced man, simply as a matter of personal favor.

"We have had a very serious disregard of the spirit and requirements of our civil service laws. In a Democratic community the hardest thing in the world, in a sense, is to get a general appreciation of the importance of having fit men attend to the business of the Government. They understand it in private business; but, between you and me, in public business anything goes.

"The Republican platform says that under the Democratic Administration there have been created, since March 4, 1913, over 30,000 places, which, in the original appointment, have been taken outside of the operation of the civil service laws. Read enactment after enactment providing in substance as follows: That the agents, clerks and other persons to be appointed under this law shall not be appointed under the restrictions of an act passed so and so, at such a time, which means the act establishing the classified civil service period.

Raid on the Civil Service.

"It has been a raid upon the civil service of the United States, and the American people ought to understand it. And we have had positions requiring expert knowledge which have been subordinated to the deands of what I regard as an ignoble partisan expediency.

"Take for example the Bureau of the Census. There was Mr. Durand, an expert statistician a very competent man, well understood to be such. W ehave him retired and in his place we have a Democratic politician from a Southern State. And he is hardly warm in his place before he is tranaferred to the Trade Commission. The Trade Commission itself was fairly emasculated with the law by the men, for the most part, who were appointed to places upon it. My friends, that sort of thing has got to stop in this country if we are going ahead to meet the demands that are immediately upon us.

"We had in the Coast and Geodetic Survey an emminent scientist, a man who had won distinction in connection with his scientific work, a man of very eminent rank. He was displaced to make room for an excellent stock breeder and veterinary surgeon.

"In the Coast and Geodetic Survey we have had a very extraordinary condition with regard to expert places. I mean places that were taken out of the civil service laws. I shall not go into the exact figures In the year ending about April, 1910, there were taken out 104—that is, appointments by Executive action, removed from the operation of the civil service laws, to the number, I believe, of about 104 I believe that some 20 of those were made without seeking the advice of the Civil Service Commission; I believe that about 22 were made after seeking the advice, and with the approval, of the Civil Service Commission, and I believe that 62 were made in opposition to the advice of the Civil Service Commission.

"I used to think that if there was one thing which the American public was less interested in than anything else it was the actual administration of their Government. But I am beginning to believe that, with the object lessons we have had abroad, and with the very definite appreciation of the crisis we are in, there is a different notion in this country about those things. I hold it is the most unworthy thing an administration can do to take public business and pay political debts with it.

Protection of American Rights.

"When I say I am an American citizen, I ought to say the proudest thing that any man can say in this world. You cannot have that pride, you cannot have that love, if American citizenship is a cheap thing, if it is a dishonored thing, if it is something which is not worthy of protection this wide world over.

"There is no one who could successfully present to an American community the platform that an American citizen's rights stopped with the coast line, and that the moment he left his shores he was a prey to any person that saw fit to murder or destroy him. If a man is an American citizen, he goes with his rights to the proper protection of his country under international law wherever he journeys throughout the world. Now that is what the Democratic platform told us in so many words 1912. They did stop with American citizens; they said, 'American citizens and their property.' But we have had an exhibition in the last three years which I confess fills men with a deep sense of shame.

"I would not counsel any action that was contrary to the dictates of those usages and customs and recognized rights and obligations which we comprise under the name of 'international law.' It was our business to stand for all the rights of American citizens under international law—to vindicate international law.

The Case of Huerta.

"Take for example the case of Mexico. We had certain things that we had a right to demand of Mexico, and there was a proper way of demanding them. We should have said that we insisted upon the protection of the lives and property of American citizens, of just protection, such protection as we are entitled to from a Government that performs the functions of government. We could have said we would not recognize Huerta if his government could not discharge those functions.

We had no business to recognize him unless the Executive was satisfied he could discharge those functions. But it was another thing to take an attitude quite apart from the protection of American rights and wage war upon an individual and try to take control of Mexican affairs in the interest of what we think they should be.

"That was precisely what was done. We did not content ourselves with not recognizing Huerta. There is no question about recoginizing or nor recognizing Huerta. That was a matter to be determined according to proper principles, according to the understanding of the Executive as to the capacity of that Government, if it was a Government, to furnish adequate protection and discharge international obligations. But our Administration said to Huerta, 'You get out. You can't even be a candidate. We won't allow you to run for office. We are so determined to get rid of you that you can't put yourself up to be voted for.' And immediately after recognition was withdrawn from Huerta it was extended to that incomparable, that ideal character, Villa.

Filmed with Ty Cobb.

Mr. Hughes arrived in Detroit at 8:35 o'clock this morning. In the next ten hours he met thousands of voters, shook the hands of children, patted babies on the head, said kind words to adoring mothers, and made half a dozen speeches. Then as a climax he speeded by automobile through crowded streets to the baseball park, and, mounting the concrete roof of the players' bench, shook hands with the members of the Detroit and Philadelphia nines.

The big crowd in the grand stand and bleachers found it difficult to believe that the man on top of the covered bench who was bending over to reach the hands of the ballplayers was the former dignified Justice of the United States Supreme Court. The moving-picture men did not lose a moment, and when Mr. Hughes laughingly consented to have his picture taken shaking hands with Ty Cobb, the famous centre fielder, they ground the crank with renewed enthusiasm, while a great outburst of applause came from the crowd.

There were cries of "Oh, you Cobb!" and "Oh, you Hughes!" Both Mr. Hughes and Mr. Cobb were laughing like boys. Mrs. Hughes watched the scene from a box a few feet away.

It was a vivid contrast, that between a day spent by Mr. Hughes as a Justice of the Supreme Court and his first day of campaigning in his long swing. There was nothing in his manner today to indicate that he ever had worn the long robe of the Justice or done anything but smile or talk in ringing tones of the needs of the country and the reasons the Republican Party should again be placed in power—the political orator at his best. So far as Detroiters are concerned, he shattered the tradition that he was cold and unapproachable.

Large, Cheering Crowds.

The day's activities began the moment the Hughes train pulled in. There was a big crowd at the station to greet the nominee, much bigger than that which assembled to welcome Colonel Roosevelt when he came here shortly before convention time to preach preparedness. Mr. Hughes seemed surprised that so large crowd should greet him on so hot a morning. He waved his hat and was about to say some words of thanks, when the Presidential salute was fired, rockets being used instead of cannon. There was cheering for Mrs. Hughes as well as for the candidate.

From the station to the Pontchartrain Hotel the automobiles of the Hughes party passed through crowded streets. There was much cheering. Mr. Hughes was kept busy waving his big Panama hat and bowing. It was estimated that fully 50,000 persons were in the streets to greet him. At the hotel he faced another crowd. A series of receptions and conferences began, from which the nominee emerged laughing and in high good humor. He had eaten a cup of coffee on the train for breakfast, but his spirit seemed unflagging. For an hour, with Mrs. Hughes by his side, he stood in a parlor of the hotel and shook hands with all comers, his visitors being estimated at a thousand in number.

Mr. Hughes at 11 o'clock met a party of welfare managers of the local manufactories, headed by J. M. Eaton, who asked that, if elected, he consider the project of establishing a national bureau of welfare work. In reply the candidate told them of his interest in their work, saying in part:

Human Factor in Industry.

"It is an awful mistake to think of the men through whose activity production is possible as mere economic units. They are human beings. We are all workingmen in this country. We are in different spheres of activity, but we ought to have a sense of co-operation, so that every man may take pride in what he is doing and in doing it to the best of his ability, because he is working alongside of every other man for the good of the country.

"In your welfare work you are buttressing democracy. The human factor is, after all, the important factor. You may develop your physical plants, your physical instrumentalities, distribution and everything that goes to make up the material side of prosperity, but you are absolutely hopeless without the human factor, and in America, the land of free men, the man who works for a living must feel that the country is doing the right thing by him. He is entitled to be safe in his work, to have every precaution taken against every sort of accident that can be prevented.

"A man is put at work. How can he refuse the job which stands between him and starvation? It is perfectly idle to say that he can take or refuse the work according to his idea of the safety appliances which may be provided to protect him. You have got to protect him. No man can work in any position where his life, his limb, or his health are subject to any unnecessary risk. That is good Americanism, and that is good business.

"We are not materialists in this country, we are all idealists, but the one thing that appeals to the workingman is the idea that he is equal to some job in a first-class way. That is what makes him proud, that is what makes him satisfied—the spirit of human brotherhood, fellowship, and co-operation, so that managers and workingmen will feel that they are engaged in a common cause.

"And we will get through with this old strife between labor and capital. Democracy cannot stand it. We are not laborers and capitalists in this country. We are fellow-citizens. That is what I stand for."

Besieged by Suffragists.

Next came a bevy of women representing the Woman's Party and the Women's Congressional Union, who are anxious to talk with the candidate about his stand on the Federal suffrage amendment. He told them that he could only reiterate what he had said before—that long ago he had come to the conclusion that the vote should be given to women by means of a Federal amendment. The women apparently wanted to cheer all the time. They seemed to have a hard time suppressing their enthusiasm long enough to let their champion speak.

The afternoon's program included, besides the visit to the baseball park, addresses at the Dodge and Cadillac automobile factories. Mr. Hughes started for the baseball grounds at 3 o'clock, apparently not a whit tired by his busy morning. There were twenty automobiles in the parade, and, with the speed laws brushed aside by the police, a rate of forty miles an hour was not infrequently reached. It was a spectacular procession, with horns blaring and American flags fluttering in the breeze, and all Detroit was out to see it. Mr. Hughes was busy waving his hat.

Another spectacular scene was staged at the Dodge works. Mr. Hughes and his party hurried there after witnessing two innings of the baseball game. The big factory had been closed, and 10,000 of the employes were grouped in the inclosure or scattered about in the fields surrounding the testing course. Each had been supplied with an American flag, and when Mr. Hughes arrived all these flags were waving.

For the most part, the gathering was composed of workmen fresh from the shops, with soiled hands and faces. Mr. Hughes shook hands with hundreds. In his speech he said he believed all labor wanted was a fair deal, and he was anxious to give it. He said, in part:

"There is no such thing as prosperity or success for any particular class, or any particular section, or any particular community of this country. We have all got to work together, with a fair appreciation of the other's position, each of the other's just demands."

At the Cadillac factory, where another great crowd of workmen greeted him, the nominee again spoke of the relations of capital and labor. He said in part:

Promises Efficient Government.

"It does not make a particle of difference what kind of laws you have if they are administered and enforced in a half-hearted, inefficient way. You have a great plant here, efficiently managed. We want the United States efficiently managed. When men are put into office, not because they are fit for the job, but merely because they need the job, that is not good American Government. I did not stand for that in the State of New York, and if I am elected President I shall not stand for that in the United States.

"This country is entitled to have men put into office who are fit for the office, men who do not look to the right or left, but just give fair, impartial execution of the laws. And then I want to see splendid policies in this country in the interests of trade and industry. I want to see men in office who believe in success, who believe in prosperity.

"It is the business of the Government to have policies so that we shall have permanent prosperity. Look at those trenches in Europe filled with millions of men, then think of what they will do when the war ends. The factories are not destroyed, the factories are still there. Why, they are going to go forward full tilt to win back their position and compete in trade, and there is going to be the liveliest time for the United States that ever was known in its history.

"I tell you, my friends, you laboring men, and don't you forget it! that the Republican Party is the party that stands not for a prosperity produced by the war but for a prosperity produced by sound American policies, and those are what we propose to have.

"There is one other thought I want to leave with you, and it is this: Do not let us get this country into a low patriotic plane, so that we are content —content with the disesteem, with the scoff of the world. 'I am an American citizen'—that ought to be the proudest title in the whole world."

There was plenty of harmony talk between Republicans and Progressives today, and as a result of the Hughes visit Republican leaders, such as Lieutenant Governor Ross and State Chairman Magnum, are predicting victory in Michigan by 100,000. Progressive National Committeeman Pope, who espoused the Hughes cause at Chicago, feels the same way. Henry Ford, who is out of the State, sent a representatie to express his regret at being unable to see Mr. Hughes in Detroit.

Mr. Hughes will arrive in Chicago at 10:25 o'clock tomorrow morning, and will deliver an address there tomorrow night.

HUGHES, CANDIDATE ON BENCH

Dr. Eliot Discusses His Conduct and American Ideals.

Dr. Charles W. Eliot, President Emeritus of Harvard University, in a letter to M. Kanes of 522 West Twenty-third Street, has answered the often asked question whether Charles E. Hughes erred in leaving the Supreme Court bench to become the Republican candidate for President. Dr. Eliot's letter was given out yesterday at Democratic National Headquarters. Mr. Kanes wrote to Dr. Eliot at Asticou, Me.:

There is one subject on which my mind has been in a good deal of doubt and on which I wish very much to get your opinion. It is argued that Mr. Hughes has dne a serious injury to the ideals of the Supreme Court in resigning in order to run for the Presidency. Others say that as he made no effort to secure the nomination, he is not open to criticism. If you are willing to tell me how you think his conduct fits in with the best American ideals I would be very grateful.

In reply to this inquiry Dr. Eliot wrote:

Most patriotic Americans think it would be safer for the future of the country if no Justice of the Supreme Court would quit the bench to be a candidate for an elective office, because no Justice would then be influenced in his judicial actions by consciously or unconsciously taking into account the possible effect of his decision as a Judge on his candidacy at some future time for a political office.

Mr. Hughes evidently meant to be a candidate for the Presidency months before the nomination was offered to him, but he behaved with entire propriety as a Justice of the Supreme Court during the whole preliminary campaign. Most Americans ill think that, having tried the life of a Governor and the life of a Justice of the Supreme Court, he had the right to give effect to his preference for political service.

The correspondence is in the hands of the Woodrow Wilson Independent League, which will forward Dr. Eliot's letter to Mr. Hughes, who is on a western campaign trip.

NAMES WESTERN MANAGER.

A. T. Hert of Kentucky Will Conduct Republican Campaign from Chicago.

CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—A. T. Hert, Kentucky's member of the Republican National Committee, will be manager of the Western branch of the Hughes campaign, with headquarters in Chicago, it was announced tonight by National Chairman Willcox after he had consulted party leaders of the central States. In making the appointment Chairman Willcox gave out a statement, which said in part:

"Frank H. Hitchcock has been prominently named in connection with this work, but some days ago he informed me that he was not only not a candidate, but could not under any circumstances give the time necessary for the work at the Western headquarters. Mr. Hitchcock, however, has assured me of his willingness and desire to assist in every possible way in the work of the campaign.

Chairman Willcox spent a busy day in Chicago. During the forenoon he opened the headquarters of the Western branch of the National Committee, and at noon was a guest of the Hamilton Club at luncheon.

Formation of a Republican Advisory Committee which, with Chairman Willcox, will be in direct charge of the campaign, will be announced in a few days, it was said, and its membership will include George B. Cortelyou, William Loeb, and Charles D. Hilles.

Mr. Willcox was a guest at a luncheon at the Hamilton Club, where he made a brief speech.

Senator Walsh of Montana, Western campaign manager for President Wilson, arrived today and opened headquarters in the hotel occupied by Chairman Willcox.

DROP NAME OF ROOSEVELT.

Women's League to be Called the Hughes Alliance.

The Women's City Committee of the Hughes Alliance, formerly the Women's Roosevelt League, announced yesterday that arrangements had been made to hold a series of meetings on Long Island during the next two weeks, and that the first meeting would be held at Garden City, L. I., with Mrs. George Elder Adams as Chairman. Miss Alice Carpenter, Chairman of the committee, said last night that a number of its representatives had called on Colonel Roosevelt on Sunday and notified him that they considered it advisable to change the name from the Women's Roosevelt League to its new form.

"Colonel Roosevelt said he was deeply touched by the loyalty of the women," she said, "but that he agreed that it was best for the women working for the electio nof Mr. Hughes to rally under his name."

Miss Carpenter also said that she had received a letter from a prominent suffrage worker who said that the present administration had forced her to become a suffragist and that she would make every effort to insure the election of Mr. Hughes.

STEWARDS IN CONVENTION.

Mayor Mitchel Will Address Delegates in the Waldorf Today.

The sixteenth annual convention of the International Stewards' Association began yesterday at the Waldorf-Astoria and will be in session until Friday. Stewards from all the great hotels in America and Canada were in attendance. In the evening the exhibition of pure food products and labor-saving devices, which was arranged by the New York branch of the association, was opened in the Astor Gallery.

Commissioner Hartigan of the Bureau of Weights and Measures, in a short introductory address, spoke of his desire to co-operate with the stewards in their work, and recommended the use of the new labor-saving inventions which would facilitate the handling of food and make the work more sanitary.

At the opening session this morning Mayor Mitchel will address the delegates. He will be introduced by Oscar Tschirky, Chairman of the Reception Committee and manager of the Waldorf.

AUTO SPEEDER FINED $50.

New London Imposes Its Record Penalty on a New Yorker.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Aug. 7.—A man who gave the name of Pascal P. Fryer, said to be a wealthy oatmeal manufacturer of New York City, paid a fine of $50 and costs in the police court here today. He was accused of speed an automobile at the rate of forty miles an hour in State Street, of operating his car on the wrong side of the street, of not having a license, and also of using unbecoming language. Fryer said he had left his license at his home.

An inspection of the car by the police after the arrest of Fryer showed that the automobile had no horn or other signal and the brake was not in working order. The fine was the largest ever imposed here for violation of the automobile law.

No one of the name of Pascal P. Fryer is listed in the local directory.

NO AMERICANS ON LETIMBRO

Rome Ascertains This After an Investigation of Sinking.

ROME, Aug. 7.—It has been ascertained that there were no Americans on board the Italian steamer Letimbro, which was sunk by a submarine in the Mediterranean last week with a heavy loss of life.

OPEN 'DOLLAR' FUNDS IN WILSON CAMPAIGN

Democratic Treasurer Hopes 500,000 Persons Will Give According to Their Means.

PRESIDENT LIKES THE PLAN

Giving the People a Stake in the Campaign Is Expected to Win Many Votes.

Wilbur W. Marsh, Treasurer of the Democratic National Committee, who is to obtain the money for the Wilson campaign, hopes to induce at least 500,000 persons to help defray the expenses of electing the candidate.

"I believe the people are vitally interested in the re-election of President Wilson," said Mr. Marsh yesterday. "If so, I feel justified in predicting that at least half a million American citizens will be willing to give, according to their means, to provide the necessary funds for the legitimate purposes of the campaign."

The plan of Mr. Marsh, which has been put in operation, provides for the organization of Wilson finance committees, each composed of seven members, in 15,000 cities and towns in the United States. The letters in which the plan was first broached were sent out by Mr. Marsh about a week ago. Yesterday the replies began to come in. Mr. Marsh said that in his morning mail yesterday there were 467 letters, each announcing the creation of cash collecting organizations.

The formation of these committees has received the sanction of President Wilson and of all the men who are active in the conduct of the Democratic campaign, including Chairman Vance C. McCormick of the Democratic National Committee, and Henry Morgenthau, Chairman of the Campaign Finance Committee.

There is no limit to the size of individual contributions under the plan originated by Mr. Marsh. But it was put in operation mainly to reach the thousands and thousands of Wilson supporters who are not able to give much, but who are willing and anxious to contribute according to their means. It was said yesterday that some arrangement of this kind had become essential if a campaign fund ample enough to meet legitimate demands was to be obtained because of President Wilson's aversion to accepting campaign contributions from men identified with "high finance" or "big business." In the campaign four years ago he directed that a $10,000 contribution from one of the leading men in the Harvester Trust should be returned.

But the desire to become independent of campaign contributions from underhead sources was not the only reason for launching the Marsh plan. Mr. Marsh believed, he said, that by popularizing the fund and giving a large number of persons a proprietary interest in the Wilson campaign, a sentiment would be created which would be reflected in the vote on election day.

Mr. Marsh was asked yesterday if he expected to make public his list of campaign contributions, as they came in. Under a plan inaugurated by Mr. Morgenthau, who was Chairman of the Finance Committee in the Wilson campaign four years ago, this was done, and the Republicans were forced to follow suit. The question of whether campaign contributions should be made public in advance of the election was raised by William J. Bryan when he was a candidate for President for the third time in 1908. He ordered the Democratic campaign contributions published, and challenged the Republicans to publish their list. The Republicans in that year did not respond.

"So far as I am concerned," Mr. Marsh said, "I am willing to waive all rights to secrecy. The books here are open, and any one interested is welcome to inspect them at any time."

Under a recent Federal law it is provided that in a Presidential campaign a list of all contributions received must be published not later than sixteen days before election, with supplementary lists every sixth day from then until Election Day.

DR. BAYLIS SHOWS HIS BOOKS

Accused Minister Refuses to Sign Immunity Waiver Now.

The Rev. Dr. Charles T. Baylis, "Director General" of the Allies' Hospitals Relief Commission, which collected $7,000, all of which admittedly went for administration purposes, appeared yesterday before Assistant District Attorney Samuel Markewich and submitted books which he said would show that every penny had been spent wisely. Dr. Baylis was served on Saturday with a subpoena duces tecum.

According to Mr. Markewich, the minister was at first willing to sign a waiver of immunity and even dictated one, but on reflection he changed his mind, pleading that he thought it better to consult his attorney first.

While Dr. Baylis was talking with Mr. Markewich he was asked if it was true that he had removed cash contributions from the mail, which he placed in his vest pocket, as charged by Mrs. Edith Ranger and George R. Buck, former employes of the commission.

"Is it probable that I would call in witnesses of that character and then take the money?" he asked.

Both Mrs. Ranger and Buck, who were in the room, jumped to their feet and reiterated their charges, which were heatedly denied by Dr. Baylis. Mr. Markewich, after he had quieted the trio, ordered Dr. Baylis to return today for examination.

WAR SPLITS SOCIALISTS.

French Organization Severs International Relations with Germans.

PARIS, Aug. 7.—The National Council of French Socialists, which is holding its quarterly session here, adopted today, by a vote of 1,824 to 1,075, a motion providing for the severance of international relations with the German Socialists.

Some sentiment, favoring a resumption of international Socialist relations, had developed recently, the minority holding that events had occurred in the past few months making a renewal of these relations advisable, and the calling of a congress embracing the delegates of allied nations had been urged, "with a view of preparing for the resumption of international relations."

Today's session of the council was attended by the Socialist Ministers Marcel Sembat and Jules Guesde and by Albert Thomas, Under Secretary of State for War and Munitions. The vote on the motion was taken after an address by M. Sembat against the resumption of relations.

The chief discussion centred on the general policy of the Socialists toward national defense and the prosecution of the war. Resolutions were proposed by both the majority and minority factions. Those of the majority stated that the Socialist Party should "continue its full efforts in national defense until the invaded territories of France are liberated and Belgium and Serbia are re-established as free and independent States." They also denounced co-operation with Socialists of enemy countries and condemned as anti-Socialistic the theory that a country which is attacked should not defend itself.

"The duty of international Socialism," the resolutions said, "is to determine which is the aggressive Government, so that the entire efforts of the proletariat may be directed against it."

WIFE SUES NIELS GRON.

Asks Divorce from Danish-American, Calling His Money Worshipper.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—Niels L. G. Gron, a Danish-American diplomat and journalist, founder of "Potentia," a movement to insure peace and good will among men, is being sued in the Superior Court here by Mrs. Madeline Stone Gron for divorce. Mrs. Gron, who is a sister of Edgar Lee Masters, the poet, depicts Dr. Gron in her complaint as a money worshipper, an inebriate and a visionary.

For a number of years Gron was prominent in the United States. He came to America as a student at Harvard, and after his graduation became a naturalized citizen. He married Mrs. Stone in London on May 17, 1913.

Gron was the chief instrument in the attempt to block the sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States in 1900, alleging that the Standard Oil Company was behind the scheme.

According to Mrs. Gron's complaint, Gron before marriage asserted that his income was $750 a month. She declares it was nothing, and he used her funds to pay his debts. They have been separated twice.

ST. THOMAS IS RESENTFUL.

Inhabitants Feel Denmark Should Have Consulted Them on Sale.

ST. THOMAS, D. W. I., Aug. 7. — A dispatch was received here today from Copenhagen announcing that negotiations for the sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States were in progress. This was the first information on th subject received from Denmark.

The inhabitants are viewing the situation calmly, but are anxiously awaiting the result of the action of the American Congress and of the Riksdag with regard to the sale. Some resentment is felt bwy the people, however, because they were not previously informed concerning the situation or consulted with regard to the proposed transfer of the Islands.

JACKSON HEIGHTS

is on the Dual Subway System, which is built expressly to permit home seekers to go into a section of low rents. Land there is still reasonable. That is why you can rent

New Apartments

with larger rooms, more light and air, better arrangement and better construction than anywhere else in the city at lower rentals than are asked elsewhere. If you want to save on your rent this is your great opportunity.

Send for Descriptive Folder of New Apartments.

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Such an easy way to heal my skin!

"I never worry if I have a little rash or other eruption break out—I just put on a bit of

Resinol

Ointment. That takes out the itching and burning *instantly*, and soon clears the trouble away. I learned of Resinol Ointment through our doctor prescribing it for my brother. Tom had been almost frantic with eczema for months but that ointment healed his skin like magic."

Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap are sold by all druggists. For a free sample of each, write to Dept. 2-R, Resinol, Baltimore, Md.

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The enthusiasm for France inspired by Lafayette is re-inspired by Perrier.

TO quench hot weather thirst, drink Perrier. It is free from saltiness. Bottled at the glorious springs in the south of France——sought by refined palates the whole world over.

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For de luxe Punch Lemonade or High-ball.

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Persons whose feet are difficult to fit, usually find it hard to get real shoe satisfaction until they come to the Coward Shoe Store.

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A high-grade Player with a standardized action; has same improved features that go into Players selling up to $500. Plays with perfect human effect. Handsome case design; mahogany or oak. An absolute $500 value. Easy terms.

Special TO-MORROW, $355.

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115 WEST 40TH STREET
Between Broadway and 6th Avenue

DEFENSE MEASURES NEAR FINAL STAGE

Conferees Agree on Army Expenditures of $267,597,000—Differ on Hay Amendment.

SPLIT OVER NAVY PROGRAM

Construction Proposals and Personnel Increases Referred Back to Both Houses for Quick Settlement.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—National defense legislation in Congress is approaching completion. The Conference Committee on the Army Appropriation bill today submitted a complete agreement on all points except the Hay amendment. The conferees on the Naval bill voted to disagree on the big construction program and personnel increases, the only remaining points of dispute in that measure, so that the issues may be referred back for quick settlement by the two houses themselves. The House conferees on the Army bill declined to yield on the Hay amendment to the articles of war which would exempt retired officers and men from the military criminal code. Senator Chamberlain thereupon submitted to the Senate the conference report, with a disagreement on that provision.

Senator Chamberlain will call up the army appropriation report in the Senate tomorrow. The bill, as agreed on, carries $267,597,000, or $55,000,000 in excess of the House bill. A report had been delayed several days while the War Department made an unsuccessful effort to induce the House conferees to recede from their insistence on the Hay amendment.

Members of the House, the majority of whom are away on vacation, will be called back to Washington next week for a vote on the building and personnel sections of the Naval bill. Representative Padgett, Chairman of the House Committee, said that he would submit the conference report on Thursday and call it up the following Tuesday or Wednesday for action.

To Urge Big Navy Program.

President Wilson, Navy Department officials, and other adequate defense champions of the Administration are expected to make a determined effort to induce House leaders to yield to the Senate program for the construction of sixty-six vessels, eight of them to be capital ships, in 1917. The House provided for only five capital ships. If the House votes to insist on its original provisions, it is said the Senate conferees will offer to give up the three-year continuing program in the Senate bill as an inducement to House leaders to reconsider and accept the big program for the first year.

An agreement was reached by the conferees on administrative features of the personnel section, but they could not get together on the question of increases in the enlisted strength. The Administration is anxious that the larger Senate authorizations in this section shall also be accepted. The Senate provided for a total enlisted strength of 74,000 and the House for only 61,000.

Secretary Daniels's plan for the promotion of navy officers by selection instead of by seniority was accepted, but was so amended that it would apply to officers of lower rank than that of Commander. Provision is made for a board of nine Admirals to pass on promotions, and six must agree in each case. It also was agreed that Captains who are not promoted before reaching the age of 57 shall be retired, and that Commanders not promoted shall be retired at 45 and Lieutenant Commanders at 40. The conferees also raised the general retirement age limit from 62 to 64 years.

Scope of Hay Amendment.

According to opinions expressed today when the conferees reported, the Hay amendment to the Army bill, upon which the House insists, might lead to an epidemic of criticism of army administration on the part of retired officers. The amendment provides, in effect, that retired officers and enlisted men of the regular army are not to be amenable to military law. This provision was not in the Army Appropriation bill as it passed the House and the Senate, but was "written into" the measure in the conference. Under the amendment retired officers and enlisted men would be free to say and do what they pleased, even to criticise the President and his policies, without being in danger of trial by court-martial or other discipline.

The author of the amendment is Representative James Hay of Virginia, Chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs and Chairman of the House conferees on the Appropriation bill. He said today that he assumed entire responsibility for the provision exempting retired officers and soldiers from military discipline, and denied stories that obtained wide circulation at the Capitol in connection with the proposal.

One of these stories was that Mr. Hay, who has been at swords' points with Major Gen. Leonard Wood from the time General Wood was Chief of the General Staff of the United States Army, had arranged to exempt retired officers from court-martial proceedings in order to permit Major Gen. Fred C. Ainsworth, former Adjutant General of the Army, now on the retired list, to publish a book in which General Wood's military career is said to be severely criticised.

Among the big army appropriations, as agreed to, are: For aviation, $13,281,666; pay of officers of the line, $10,000,000; transportation, $23,000,000; clothing, $20,280,000; subsistance, $20,000,000; ordnance stores and ammunition, $10,000,000, of which $5,000,000 shall be expended for purchase of munitions, the remainder to be used for manufacturing; ordnance stores and supplies, $9,500,000; armed motor cars, $500,000, reduced from $1,000,000; field artillery and ammunition for National Guard, $20,000,000, reduced from $28,200,000; and automatic machine rifles, $12,000,000, reduced from $15,000,000.

For training camps, such as that at Plattsburg, the bill appropriates $2,000,000, a reduction from $4,000,000 in the Senate bill. An appropriation of $450,000 in the Senate bill to reimburse the State of New York for expense in mobilization of the National Guard was stricken out. A $2,000,000 appropriation is included in the bill as agreed to for relief of dependent families of guardsmen and enlisted men.

House Cheers Speaker Clark.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—When Republican Leader Mann reminded the House today that Speaker Clark had just passed his twenty-third anniversary as a member of Congress, Republicans and Democrats arose and cheered the Speaker for several minutes. Responding, Mr. Clark said he was not sure that he wanted to remain in the House another twenty-three years, but did know that he wanted to stay as long as he could.

LUSITANIA PAYMENT PER HEAD DENIED

Story of Indemnity Agreement Reached With Germany False, Says Polk.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—That the United States Government is unwilling to accept indemnity payment for the American lives lost in the destruction of the Cunard liner Lusitania by a German submarine on the basis of a "head payment" was again emphasized today, when Acting Secretary of State Frank L. Polk promptly and emphatically denied a story appearing in a New York newspaper this morning crediting the Administration with being willing to accept a payment from Germany of $,000 for each man and a less sum for each American woman, and a still smaller sum for each child lost in the attack.

According to the published story, Secretary Lansing has in his desk a proposed "agreement" for the settlement of the Lusitania case, bearing date of last February, by which Germany agrees to pay so much for the American lives lost. Acting Secretary Polk authorized the statement that there was no such agreement in existence, and that the question of a head price for American lives lost never had been discussed between the two Governments. Mr. Polk added that the circulation of such a story was calculated to do a great deal of harm. He explained that there had been no discussion whatever between this Government and the German Government regarding the amount of damages to be assessed for the loss of American lives.

As it stands today and has stood since the last notes were exchanged in the Sussex case, the Lusitania question involves merely the assurances given to the United States Government with respect to the manner in which Germany intended to conduct submarine warfare. The "agreement" to which reference was made in the story published this morning is supposed to be the tentative agreement between this country and Germany involved in the diplomatic exchanges informally conducted between Secretary of State Lansing and Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, last Winter, in an effort to reach an understanding for the settlement of the Lusitania case.

The margin of difference between the two Governments became almost infinitesimal about the middle of last February, when Count von Bernstorff delivered to Secretary Lansing a draft of the proposed agreement, which was declared to be satisfactory to Germany, and which was understood to be substantially satisfactory to the United States Government. In this draft the German Government agreed to recognize liability for American lives lost, and offered to pay an indemnity.

But at that time the negotiations were halted by the announcement made by the German Government that it intended to regard all armed liners as warships and to sink them on sight. New assurances which were regarded as satisfactory if lived up to were given by the German Government last May in the Sussex case. Ambassador Gerard was directed to endeavor to learn from the German Government the nature of the punishment which Germany declared it had meted out to the commander of the submarine which torpedoed the Sussex. This information has never been forthcoming.

Meanwhile the Lusitania issue has remained unsettled. Germany, so far as is known, has not withdrawn its willingness to accept the proposed agreement, and President Wilson and Secretary Lansing could take up the pigeonholed draft and approve it at any time. They have preferred, however, to await developments.

LOAN BOARD ORGANIZES.

George W. Norris Is Appointed Farm Loan Commissioner.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—Organization of the new Farm Loan Board was perfected here today with the induction into office of its four appointive members, the designation by President Wilson of an executive head, and the selection of a Secretary. The board will meet again tomorrow to consider how it may best obtain information on which to base its first important work, the division of the country into twelve land bank districts with a Federal Land Bank in each.

President Wilson named George W. Norris as Farm Loan Commissioner, or executive head of the board. The oath of office was administered to Mr. Norris, and C. E. Lobdell, Herbert Quick, and W. S. A. Smith, the other members in the office of Secretary McAdoo, who is ex officio a member, and Chairman.

At a short session afterward W. W. Flannagan of Montclair, N. J., was chosen Secretary of the board. Mr. Flannagan has been Secretary of the joint commission which investigated rural credits in Europe and drafted the present law

Again Seeks Light on Ellis Island.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—Representative William S. Bennet of New York renewed his efforts today to obtain information regarding the administration of the Ellis Island immigration station under Commissioner Frederic C. Howe. He introduced a resolution calling upon the Secretary of Labor for the records of an investigation at Ellis Island made by Byron H. Uhl, Assistant Commissioner of Immigration, following Mr. Bennet's recent speech in the House alleging gross immorality at Ellis Island.

OVERMAN OPPOSES CHILD LABOR BILL

North Carolina Senator Argues That Work Keeps Children Out of Mischief.

WORKS TELLS OF HARDSHIPS

Says He Has Never Recovered from Early Labor—Husting and Kenyon Support the Measure.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—The argument that criminality among children was less in States where there were no child labor laws was advanced in the Senate today during the consideration of the bill prohibiting the shipment in interstate commerce of products of factories in which children were employed. Senator Overman of North Carolina produced statistics to show that in his State, where the employment of children in factories was not regulated, boys and girls were much better behaved than those of Commonwealths where child labor laws were in force.

Labor was a good thing for children, Senator Overman argued, in effect. His contention was that it kept them out of mischief. To support his argument he cited figures to show that in North Carolina, with its absence of laws for the protection of children who worked, only 15 children per 100,000 between the ages of 14 and 16 were sent to jail, while in Massachusetts the proportionate number was 279, in Rhode Island 199, and in Missouri 122.

Senator Works of California, who said he thought the bill was unconstitutional, but would vote for it in order to give the United States Supreme Court the opportunity to settle the question once and for all, told how he fared as a child laborer. He believed, he said, that he had never recovered from the hard work he did when he was a little boy. There was indelibly impressed on his mind, he went on reminiscently, the dark room in which he slept and how he would be awakened from the deep sleep of boyhood at four o'clock in the morning, often with his muscles so stiff that he could not walk without pain.

He believed the question involved in the bill was a question of State jurisdiction. The country, he thought, was driving irresistibly toward centralized Government. If the Supreme Court upheld the Child Labor law, there would be no dividing line between the sovereignty of the States and that of the nation; there would be no industry that would not be regulated by the Federal Government.

Senator Husting of Wisconsin waved aside the constitutional objections to the measure. The dictates of ordinary humanity, he said, should be against the abuses which the bill sought to correct. The opposition to the bill, he insisted, was hiding behind the Constitution in order to avoid doing something that humanity demanded.

Advocating the passage of the bill, Senator Kenyon of Iowa said that the next step would be to bar from interstate commerce the goods of factories where women worked more than eight hours a day. When Senator Hardwick of Georgia asked if the next step after that would not be to bar all labor from more than eight hours work a day, Mr. Kenyon answered that it was a question whether this was desirable.

Messages urging the passage of the bill from Dr. Charles W. Eliot, Rabbi Stephen Wise and Dr. Lyman Abbott were read into the record by Senator Kern.

TALAS ESCAPES THE CHAIR.

Death Sentence of Mrs. Nichols's Servant Commuted to Life Term.

ALBANY, Aug. 7.—The death sentence imposed on Onne Talas, convicted slayer of Mrs. Austin A. Nichols of New York, was commuted to imprisonment for life by Governor Whitman today. The commutation was recommended by the Judges of the Court of Appeals who affirmed the judgment of conviction on appeal. Talas was convicted of first degree murder on the theory that he was implicated in the robbery of Mrs. Nichols, which resulted in her being killed.

Talas, who was a servant in Mrs. Nichols's household, confessed that at the instigation of Arthur Waldenen, a former servant in the house, he admitted Waldenen to the house with the understanding that the former employe would rob Mrs. Nichols and divide the proceeds with him. Waldenen and two companions bound Talas after entering the house and then proceeded upstairs, where they strangled Mrs. Nichols and robbed her of her jewelry.

The jury that tried the case were instructed by the court that they must either convict of first degree murder or acquit the prisoner. The Governor was advised that all of the members of the Court of Appeals believed that under all the circumstances the Governor might very well commute the death sentence. Talas, it was pointed out to the Governor, had a good record previous to the commission of this crime, and his participation in the case was, it was claimed, due to his youth and to ignorance of the probable consequences both to Mrs. Nichols and to himself.

ANSWERS McLEAN'S SUIT.

Adviser of Publisher's Son Says He Has No Interest in Testator's Letters

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—Francis T. Homer, appointed by the late John R. McLean, millionaire publisher and financier, as adviser to his son and heir, Edward Beale McLean, today filed answer to the suit in the District Supreme Court for an injunction brought by young McLean to restrain Homer from delivering to the American Security and Trust Company certain personal and private letters of John R. McLean. The American Security and Trust Company, as executor of the will, was allowed to intervene in the suit which young McLean brought shortly after he filed a caveat attacking the validity of his father's will.

Hearing on the rule issued against Homer requiring him to show cause why he should not be restrained from delivering the letters has been set for Wednesday.

Mr. Homer, who was a lifelong friend of the elder McLean, says in his answer that he is in possession of the letters and that they were turned over to him by Alfred B. Leet, trust officer of the American Securit yand Trust Company, with instructions to examine them and "to destroy all that were of no interest to the estate of the said John R. McLean."

Mr. Homer admits that he has been requested by the Trust Company to redeliver the letters to it, and says that he will do so unless restrained by the court. Mr. Homer admits the contention made by Edward Beale McLean that the will left all the "personal property" of the testator to him.

Mr. Homer admits Mr. McLean's allegation that the testator gave him (Homer) instructions to destroy the letters in question upon his death, but says that he did not know that the same instructions had been given the son by the testator.

In answer to Mr. McLean's contention that "in the event said letters are delivered to the American Security and Trust Company he will suffer irreparable injury and damage for which he will have no adequate and complete remedy at law," Mr. Homer states that "not having examined the contents of all the letters, he cannot admit all the allegations contained."

Mr. Homer concludes by stating that he has no interest in said letters, and is willing to have such disposition made of them as the court may deem proper. He prays the suit may be dismissed with reasonable costs.

MUST KEEP BEACHES CLEAR.

Coney Bathhouse Keepers Told to Remove All Obstructions.

Notices were posted along the bathing beaches at Coney Island yesterday warning the proprietors of bathing houses that the beach must be kept clear of all obstructions between the high and low water lines. The action was taken under orders from the office of the Attorney General of the State, following a decision of the Court of Appeals that the beach must be kept free from encroachments of all kinds.

Some of the bathing houses extend into the forbidden limits, but no action will be taken with regard to these until the State Surveyors have made an inspection.

Mrs. Harris M. Crist Hurt by Auto.

Mrs. Harris M. Crist, the wife of the managing editor of The Brooklyn Eagle, was knocked down by an automobile and painfully injured while crossing a street in Oak Bluffs, Mass., on Saturday evening. Two of her ribs were fractured and she suffered also from shock.

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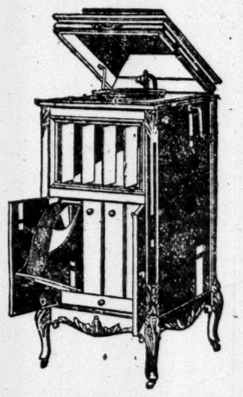

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Spear & Co., 22-26 W. 34th St.
Otto Wissner, Inc., 53 E. 34th St.
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Aeolian Co., 11 Flatbush Ave.
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Royal Fish, Inc., 96 Seventh Ave.
R. W. Olsen & Co., 1113 Flatbush Ave., 617 Fifth Ave., 926 Flatbush Ave.
James F. Mullin, 591 Washington Ave.
B. G. Warner, 1223 Bedford Ave.
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P. G. Hess, 1227 Broadway
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Weber Talking Machine Co., 281 Broadway
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GIANTS SOLVE LAVENDER AND DEFEAT THE CUBS—SEABRIGHT TENNIS BEGINS WITH FINE FIELD

GIANTS, VIA LOBERT, MAKE A DISCOVERY

Unveil Jimmy Lavender's Twirling Secrets and Defeat the Cubs, 3 to 2.

TESREAU IS CAUTIOUS

Chicago Tries to Regain Lead in Eighth-Inning Rally, but Big Jeff Applies the Screws.

There are many things in this world undiscovered and, until yesterday, one of the mysteries the Giants had never been able to fathom was the pitching of Jimmy Lavender, the Montezuma marvel. Old Hans Lobert was really the one who made the discovery, and he made it just at the right time, in the fifth inning when the bases were filled. After discovering exactly how to hit Lavender for a timely two-base swipe, Hans looked like Columbus, Balboa, or De Soto. They were all great men in their own way.

It was mainly because Lobert delved into Lavender's secrets that the Giants were able to down the Cubs at the Polo Grounds yesterday by a score of 3 to 2. He oozed the nitroglycerine into the time-lock of Georgia Jimmy's pitching safe and cracked the combination.

The Cubs were leading at the time, 1 to 0. Benny Kauff was safe on Wortman's error for a starter, and Merkle was hit by a pitched ball. Fletcher sacrificed both lads along a pier, and Rariden came to the bat. With Perdie Schupp on deck, Lavender thought it would be a good idea to give Rariden a pass.

The Sapient McGraw Acts.

Did he imagine that foxy Manager McGraw would allow a weak-hitting pitcher to bat with the bases full?

He did, but McGraw didn't. Jimmy passed Rariden intentionally and fil'ed the bases, just as he expected. Then McGraw yanked Lobert off the coaching lines and sent him to bat. Lavender had read somewhere about Hans being so ancient that he had to wear glasses to see the signs on the fence. He must have believed it, but the person who wrote it was only writing fiction at so much per write.

Anyway, to make a short story longer, Lobert cracked a sizzling hit along the left field foul line for two bases, and Kauff, Merkle and Rariden came sailing home like the New York Yacht Club's fleet before a gale.

True to his usual every intention of making trouble in the eighth, when Jeff Tesreau was pitching, but the big fellow tightened up, with Mann at the bat, and struck him out. The Cubs had got one run in their impending rally before this happened.

Heat Affects the Timepiece.

If they try to play ball on any more dark days like yesterday they will have to light some candles at the Polo Grounds. It wasn't only dark, but rain pattered down during the first half of the game. And perhaps you think it wasn't warm? Well, the heat reached the big clock in right field and the hands started to whirl around like a windmill. That's how hot it was. Manager Joe Tinker used three pitchers, Lavender, Prendergast, and Tom Seaton. When Seaton started to twirl, the Giants suspected that he was using something on the ball, so Manager McGraw held a clinic over the pill with Umpire Bill Klem, but discovered nothing except the seams.

Catcher Arthur Wilson not only felt the heat but he also suffered when a foul tip imbedded itself in the pit of his stomach. Wilson retired when the inning was over and Jimmy Archer donned the big mitt.

The Cubs got a couple of hits off Schupp in the second, but they amounted to little. With two out of the way, Saier singled and stole second when Fletcher dropped Rariden's throw. Wortman beat out an infield tap and Saier went to third. Both runners tried to pull a double steal, but Doyle tossed Saier out at the plate.

Cubs Get First Run in Third.

Chicago chalked up one run in the third. Wilson singled to left and Lavender fanned. Rolly Zeider singled and sent Wilson to third. Mollwitz hoisted a sacrifice fly to Kauff, which scored Wilson.

Then came the fifth, when the Giants, or rather Hans Lobert, discovered how to slam Levender. Three runs resulted for New York and then came the eighth, when the Cubs threatened with a little insurrection. After Archer had struck out, Elliott, batting for Prendergast, received a pass. Packard ran for him. Zeider promptly grounded out to Merkle. Mollwitz singled, scoring Packard, and then stole second. Tesreau fanned Mann and the trouble was ended.

The score:

NEW YORK, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	CHICAGO, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns,lf	3	0	0	1	0	Zeider,2b	3	0	1	1	2
Doyle,2b	4	0	0	5	5	Mollwitz,rf	2	1	0	2	0
Herzog,3b	4	0	1	1	5	Mann,lf	4	0	0	2	0
Robertson,rf	3	0	0	1	0	Zimm'n,3b	4	0	1	0	0
Kauff,cf	3	1	1	5	0	Kelly,cf	4	0	0	6	1
Merkle,1b	3	1	0	9	1	Saier,1b	4	0	1	15	1
Fletcher,ss	2	0	0	1	2	Wortm'n,ss	3	0	1	2	2
Rariden,c	2	1	0	5	2	Wilson,c	2	1	1	2	2
Schupp,p	1	0	0	1	0	Archer,c	1	0	0	1	0
cLobert	1	0	1	0	0	Lavender,p	2	0	0	0	2
Tesreau,p	1	0	0	0	0	Prenderg't,p	0	0	0	0	0
						aElliott	0	0	0	0	0
						bPackard	0	1	0	0	0
						Seaton,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	26	3	3	27	15	Total	29	2	6	24	9

a-Batted for Prendergast in eighth inning.
b-Ran for Elliott in eighth inning.
c-Batted for Schupp in fifth inning.
Errors—Zeider, Wortman.

New York	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	—3
Chicago	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—2

Two-base hits—Lobert, Herzog, Lobert. Stolen bases—Saier, Mollwitz, and Burns. Sacrifice hit—Fletcher. Sacrifice fly—Mollwitz. Double play—Herzog and Doyle. Left on bases—New York, 3; Chicago, 4. First base on errors—New York, 2. Bases on balls—Off Schupp, 1; off Tesreau, 1; off Lavender, 1; off Seaton, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Schupp, 5 hits, 1 run, in five innings; off Tesreau, 1 hit, 1 run, in four innings; off Lavender, 3 hits, 2 runs, in four and one-third innings; off Prendergast, no hits in one inning. Hit by pitcher—By Schupp, (Zeider;) by Lavender, (Merkle.) Struck out—By Schupp, 2; by Tesreau, 2; by Lavender, 3. Time of game—One hour and forty-six minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT TORONTO.

First Game.

									R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	1
Toronto	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	1

Second Game.

										R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	1	0	2	0	2	0	1	1	—7	10	1
Toronto	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—1	3	3

No other games scheduled.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Buffalo	54	43	.557
Providence	53	43	.552
Montreal	49	44	.527
Baltimore	50	47	.515
Toronto	47	45	.511
Richmond	45	47	.489
Newark	40	54	.426
Rochester	38	53	.418

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

Montreal at Newark.
Rochester at Providence.
Buffalo at Richmond.
Toronto at Baltimore.

New York State League.

Elmira, 7; Utica, 2.
(First game.)
Elmira, 4; Utica, 2.
(Second game.)
Syracuse, 1; Binghamton, 0.
Harrisburg, 3; Scranton, 0.
Albany, 6; Wilkes-Barre, 3.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 3; Chicago, 2.
Pittsburgh at Brooklyn.
(Postponed; rain.)
Boston, 2; Cincinnati, 0.
(First game.)
Boston, 6; Cincinnati, 0.
(Second game.)
Philadelphia, 5; St. Louis, 3.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York, 3; Cleveland, 2.
Chicago, 7; Boston, 1.
Detroit, 4; Philadelphia, 2.
St. Louis, 3; Washington, 2.
(Ten innings.)

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Brooklyn	59	35	.628
Boston	55	38	.591
Philadelphia	54	40	.574
New York	49	45	.521
Chicago	46	54	.460
St. Louis	45	58	.437
Pittsburgh	41	53	.436
Cincinnati	39	65	.375

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Chicago	61	44	.581
Boston	58	44	.569
Cleveland	57	45	.559
New York	55	47	.539
Detroit	56	50	.528
St. Louis	53	51	.510
Washington	51	50	.505
Philadelphia	19	79	.194

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

St. Louis at New York.
(Game starts at 3:40 P. M.)
Chicago at Brooklyn.
(Game starts at 3:30 P. M.)
Pittsburgh at Boston.
Cincinnati at Philadelphia.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at Cleveland.
Boston at Chicago.
Washington at St. Louis.
Philadelphia at Detroit.

BRAVES USE BRUSH TWICE.

Whitewash Reds by 2 to 0 in First Game and 6 to 0 in Second.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 7.—The Braves scored a double shutout on Cincinnati today, winning the first game 2 to 0 and the second 6 to 0. Toney pitched a great game for the Reds in the first contest, but he received wretched support. Boston connected for only six safe drives in the second game off Mamaux, but they were timely and netted runs. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

BOSTON, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	CINCINNATI, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Maranv'e,ss	2	1	1	4	4	Groh,3b	4	0	0	2	3
Fitzp'k,2b	2	0	0	1	1	Roush,cf	3	0	1	1	0
Egan,2b	1	0	0	1	2	Griffith,rf	4	0	2	3	1
Wilhoit,rf	4	0	1	1	0	Chase,1b	4	0	1	9	0
Mazee,lf	3	0	0	3	0	Mitchell,1b	3	0	0	7	1
Konet'y,1b	4	0	0	11	3	Neale,lf	3	0	1	0	0
Smith,3b	2	0	0	0	2	Louden,2b	4	0	0	3	0
Collins,cf	2	0	1	2	0	Runner,ss	3	0	0	2	1
Blackb'n,c	1	1	0	4	2	Wingo,c	4	0	0	2	2
Barnes,p	3	0	0	1	3	Toney,p	3	0	0	0	3
						a-Fischer	1	0	1	0	0
Total	24	2	2	27	17	Total	32	0	5	24	11

a-Batted for Emmer in ninth inning.
Errors—Blackburn, Chase, Mitchell, (2,) Emmer.

Boston	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	—2
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hits—Wilhoit. Three-base hit—Maranville. Stolen base—Smith. Sacrifice hits—Maranville, Egan, Collins. Double plays—Griffith and Groh; Mitchell and Emmer; Konetchy, Blackburn, and Konetchy. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 8; Boston, 6. First base on errors—Boston, 4. Bases on balls—Off Toney, 5; off Barnes, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Toney, 2 hits and 1 run in 8 innings; off Barnes, 5 hits and no runs in nine innings. Hit by pitcher—By Barnes, (Roush.) Struck out—By Toney, 3; by Barnes, 2. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and Quigley.

SECOND GAME.

BOSTON, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	CINCINNATI, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Maranv'e,ss	4	3	2	2	4	Neale,lf	4	0	1	3	0
Egan,2b	2	1	1	2	7	Roush,cf	4	0	0	3	0
Wilhoit,rf	3	1	0	0	0	Griffith,rf	4	0	1	1	0
Mazee,lf	4	0	0	1	0	Groh,3b	4	0	2	1	2
Konet'y,1b	4	0	2	12	0	Clarke,c	3	0	1	2	0
Smith,3b	4	0	0	1	1	Mitchell,1b	4	0	3	8	0
Collins,cf	2	1	0	5	0	Louden,2b	2	0	1	1	2
Blackb'n,c	3	0	1	4	1	Runner,ss	4	0	1	1	1
Allen,p	3	0	0	0	1	Moseley,p	3	0	0	0	2
						Fisher,2b	1	0	1	1	1
Total	29	6	6	27	14	Huhn,c	1	0	0	3	0
						aWingo	1	0	0	0	0
						Total	35	0	10	24	8

a-Batted for Moseley in the ninth inning.

Boston	2	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	—6
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hit—Mitchell. Three base hit—Konetchy. Sacrifice hits—Maranville, Egan. Stolen bases—Maranville, 2. Sacrifice hits—Wilhoit, Egan. Double plays—Egan, Maranville, and Konetchy. Maranville, Egan, and Konetchy. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 5; Boston, 3. Bases on balls—Off Moseley, 2; off Allen, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Moseley, 6 hits and 6 runs in eight innings; off Allen, 10 hits and no runs in nine innings. Struck out—By Moseley, 5; by Allen, 4. Time of game—Two hours. Umpires—Messrs. Quigley and Byron.

AMES THUMPED LUSTILY.

Before He Leaves Mound in Fourth Phillies Have Game Won.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 7.—Philadelphia won today's game from St. Louis by knocking Ames off the rubber in the fourth inning, the score being 5 to 3. Manager Huggins put in three pitchers in the closing innings, all of whom prevented the home team from scoring. Niehoff had three singles and a double in four times at bat. The score:

PHILA., (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	ST. LOUIS, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Paskert,cf	4	1	2	2	0	Smith,cf	5	1	3	2	0
Niehoff,3b	4	0	4	0	0	Beck,3b	2	1	0	2	1
Dugey,2b	1	0	0	2	3	Corhan,ss	2	0	2	1	0
Good,rf	4	0	0	1	0	Bescher,lf	5	0	1	1	0
Whitted,lf	4	0	0	3	0	Hnsby,ss,3b	4	0	1	2	3
Luderus,1b	4	0	0	7	1	Wilson,rf	3	1	1	5	0
Bancroft,ss	4	2	3	3	5	Miller,1b	4	0	2	5	0
Killifer,c	4	1	1	7	1	Gonzales,c	2	0	1	1	1
Chalmers,p.	0	0	0	0	0	Steele,p	1	0	0	0	0
Demaree,p	1	1	0	1	0	Lotz,p	0	0	0	0	0
aCravath	1	0	0	0	0	Williams,p	0	0	0	0	0
						Betzel,2b	3	0	1	2	3
Total	33	5	11	27	11	Ames,p	1	0	0	0	0
						Brottem,c	2	0	0	2	0
						Snyder,c	1	0	0	1	0
						bLong	1	0	0	0	0
						Total	36	3	11	24	8

a-Batted for Chalmers in the second inning.
b-Batted for Lotz in the eighth inning.
Errors—Niehoff, Hornsby, Wilson.

Philadelphia	0	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	—5
St. Louis	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	—3

Two-base hits—Bescher, Smith, Niehoff. Three-base hit—Corhan. Home run—Killifer. Stolen base—Bancroft. Double play—Hornsby, Betzel, and Miller. Left on bases—St. Louis, 10; Philadelphia, 7. First base on errors—St. Louis, 1; Philadelphia, 1. Bases on balls—Off Ames, 2; off Lotz, 1; off Chalmers, 1; off Demaree, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Ames, 9 hits and 3 runs in four innings; off Steel, no hits and no runs in two innings; off Lotz, 1 hit and no runs in one inning; off Williams, 1 hit and no runs in one inning; off Chalmers, 3 hits and 1 run in two innings; off Demaree, 8 hits and 1 run in seven innings. Hit by pitcher—By Demaree, (Wilson.) Struck out—By Ames, 1; by Steele, 1; by Williams, 1; by Demaree, 7. Wild pitches—Chalmers, Demaree. Time of game—Two hours and eight minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and Eason.

Eastern League.

Lawrence, 4; New London, 0.
New Haven, 3; Portland, 2.
Worcester, 11; Lowell, 1.
Springfield, 5; Hartford, 1.

Southern Association.

Nashville, 6; Mobile, 0.
(First Game.)
Nashville, 3; Mobile, 1.
(Second Game.)
Birmingham, 1; Little Roch, 1.
(Called; Rain.)
Memphis, 5; Atlanta, 3.

Pitches No Hit, No Run Game.

WHEELING, W. Va., Aug. 7.—Harry Seibold of the Wheeling Central League Club pitched a no hit, no run game here today against the team from Muskegon, Mich. Five men reached first base, two as a result of errors, but none passed second base.

YANKS, BRISK WITH BATS, TRIM INDIANS

Peckinpaugh, on Rampage in His Own Home Town, Scores Twice in 3 to 2 Victory.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 7.—Clean, crisp hitting when needed and fielding which was always steady and sometimes swift stood the Yankees in good stead today and they won another ball game. They beat the Indians by 3 to 2, and if they do nothing else here they have shattered local visions of four games straight and an advance in the pennant race.

Having regained some confidence by the victory over the Tigers yesterday, the Yankees today played their best game on this trip in suppressing the Indians. Their display was of all-around excellence. Not only did they field and hit to good purpose but they ran bases in the same way. The combined hitting and base running of Peckinpaugh were pertinent factors. Peck made three hits, two runs, and stole two bases. Two of his hits counted heavily. This is his home town, so it was fitting that he be a devil in it.

Hofman, Oldring, and Fisher flourished the hickory in support of Peck in a way that counted, the batwork of these four being responsible for all of the New York tallies. The hitting was just timely enough to carry victory with it. There was a tinge of weak fielding by Chapman, and that, too, counted; but the Yanks surrounded the third baseman's slip with base hits.

As a pitcher Fisher did well for three innings, not allowing a hit, but was punished in the next three. Seven of the eight Cleveland bingles came in those next three innings, but Fisher weathered trouble with nothing worse than a tied score, being helped in the weathering by a beautiful throw to the plate by Elmer Miller which cut off a run. But for this fine performance Fisher and the Yankees would have fared less happily, for it severed a rally in twain. Shawkey relieved Fisher and did the pitching in the last three innings, and a single in the ninth, with two out, was all the Indians could do.

The Yankees lingered in the first two innings, but went to it forcibly in the third. Fisher opened the attack. He doubled to left field, took third while Turner was throwing out Miller, and tallied on a blistering drive through Hofman sent through Wambsgans. Peck's single to right induced Hofman to try for third. He'd have been a gone gosling if Chapman had held Roth's throw, but Chapman didn't, however, and Hofman was killed at the plate when he tried to score on Pipp's grounder to Turner. Turner did valorous work knocking down this fierce shot and getting a man on it. Peck took third on the play, and a double steal executed by Gandil and himself went through as per specifications.

The Indians banged two two-baggers and two singles in the fourth, but netted only one run. Chapman opened with a double, which was a scratch. Speaker was out, Chapman to Gedeon, and Roth doubled and Chapman cantered home. Roth rushed headlong for the goal when Gandil singled to left. Miller pegged him out on the fly with a great throw. Immediately after this Wambsgans bunted safely, but Turner ended the inning with a pop to Pipp.

A double by Speaker and a single by Roth sent in the tying run in the sixth. The tie was broken in the eighth. Peck took a swing at the first ball pitched by Bagby and fanned it. But Peck raced past Chapman before he could move, gave Graney a chase, and landed Peck on second. An amazing one-handed catch by Speaker robbed Pipp of a hope, but Fisher forced Peck to third. Babe Oldring brought him in. The score:

NEW YORK, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	CLEVELAND, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Miller,lf	5	0	0	3	1	Graney,lf	3	0	0	3	0
Hofman,cf	4	0	1	2	0	Chapman,3b	3	1	1	0	3
Peckin'h,as	4	2	2	2	2	Speaker,cf	4	1	2	2	0
Pipp,1b	4	0	1	10	0	Roth,rf	4	0	2	3	1
Oldring,rf	4	0	2	3	0	Gandil,1b	4	0	1	10	0
Gedeon,2b	3	0	0	1	3	Wambs's,as	4	0	2	2	6
Voone,3b	4	0	0	2	0	Turner,2b	3	0	0	2	3
Mayer'r,c	4	0	2	7	0	Daly,c	3	0	1	5	1
Fisher,p	2	1	1	0	0	Bagby,p	3	0	0	1	1
Shawkey,p	1	0	0	0	1	b-Smith	1	0	0	0	0
a-Maisel	0	0	0	0	0						
Total	35	3	8	10	27	Total	32	2	8	27	15

a-Batted for Fisher in the seventh inning.
b-Batted for Turner in the ninth inning.
Errors—Chapman, (2,) Peckinpaugh, Nunamaker.

New York	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—3
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—2

Two-base hits—Chapman, Roth, Speaker, Fisher, Peckinpaugh. Stolen bases—Peckinpaugh, (2,) Pipp, Oldring. Sacrifice hits—Chapman, Gedeon, Maisel. Double play—Nunamaker, Peckinpaugh, and Pipp. Left on bases—Cleveland, 5; New York, 7. First base on errors—Cleveland, 1; New York, 1. Base on balls—Off Fisher, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Bagby, 10 hits and 2 runs in nine innings; off Fisher, 7 hits and 2 runs in six innings; off Shawkey, 1 hit and no runs in three innings. Struck out—By Bagby, 4; by Fisher, 2; by Shawkey, 1. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Nallin and Dineen.

ATHLETICS ALMOST WIN

But Haley Spoils Chances in Their Nineteenth Straight Defeat.

DETROIT, Aug. 7.—Philadelphia lost to Detroit today 4 to 2. The Athletics had an excellent opportunity to end their losing streak of nineteen straight games, as Myers was very good and Coveleskie bad. Haley spoiled it, however, in two bad innings. He made two wild throws, two runs resulting. Charles E. Hughes, Republican Presidential nominee, watched two innings of the game. The score:

DETROIT, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	PHILA., (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Vitt,3b	3	0	0	1	3	Witt,ss	5	1	1	3	3
Bush,ss	4	1	2	1	5	Walsh,rf	4	0	0	1	0
Cobb,cf	2	0	0	5	0	Strunk,cf	4	0	1	1	0
Veach,lf	4	1	1	4	0	Lajoie,2b	4	1	2	2	6
Burns,1b	2	1	1	13	0	McInnis,1b	4	0	1	11	0
Bush'man,rf	2	1	0	0	0	McElvee,3b	4	0	1	0	1
Young,2b	3	0	1	1	4	Pick,lf	4	0	1	1	0
Baker,c	3	0	0	3	0	Haley,c	4	0	1	6	3
Coveles'e,p	3	0	1	0	3	Myers,p	3	0	1	0	3
Total	26	4	5	27	12	Total	36	2	9	24	16

Errors—Coveleskie, Haley (2).

Detroit	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	—4
Philadelphia	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—2

Two-base hit—Haley. Three-base hit—Lajoie. Home run—Witt. Sacrifice hit—Myers. Stolen bases—Veach, Burns. Double play—Witt, Lajoie, and McInnis. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 8; Detroit, 3. First base on balls—Off Myers, 5. First base on error—Philadelphia. Hits and earned runs—Off Myers, 5 hits, 2 runs in eight innings; off Coveleskie, 9 hits, 2 runs in nine innings. Struck out—By Myers, 5; by Coveleskie, 3. Time of game—One hour and twenty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Loughlin and Evans.

NEW YORK PRINTERS WIN.

Beat Washington Team in Baseball Game at Indianapolis.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 7.—The New York printers rallied at the end of their game with the Washington typos in the Union Printers' National baseball championship tourney here today, and won in the eighth and ninth innings by a score of 3 to 2. Bailey, who pitched for the Gothamites, held the Washington club to four hits. The two runs in the sixth inning were due to errors. The score by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	—3	11	6	
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—2	4	6	

Batteries—Bailey and Wiegand, Blanton and Goebel.
Umpires—Messrs. Hanley and Henderson.

Thomas and Austin Suspended.

CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—Chester Thomas, the Boston Americans' catcher, and Jimmy Austin, third baseman of the St. Louis Americans, were indefinitely suspended today by President Johnson for their participation in a fist fight at St. Louis yesterday. The suspension of Thomas is considered a blow to the Red Sox in their crucial series with the White Sox.

ROBINS TO RECALL EIGHT.

Total Number of Players Will Be Increased to Thirty-one.

It was announced yesterday that the action of the Brooklyn Club owners in purchasing the release of infielder Kelleher from the Denver Club last week will be followed shortly by the recall of at least eight players now farmed out to various minor league organizations. Included in the list of those who will be recalled are four fielders, a catcher, and three pitchers. These, with Kelleher, will bring the club's total of players up to thirty-one. It is probable that three of the players will report to the club before the close of the present season.

The new additions to the Brooklyn Club are: Hickman, an outfielder, with the Asheville Club, who has a batting average of .315 and a fielding average of .966; Nixon, an outfielder, with Beaumont, who has a batting average of .319 and a fielding average of .979; Smyth, an infielder, with Montreal, who has a batting average of .349 and a fielding average of .957; Wheat, a catcher, with Harrisburg, who has a batting average of .245 and a fielding average of .960; Zimmerman, an outfielder, with Hartford, who has a batting average of .228 and a fielding mark of .959, and Cadore, Colwell, and Goodbred, all pitchers, with Montreal.

TO CURB UMPIRE BAITING.

National League Meeting Tomorrow Concerning Present Abuses.

President John K. Tener has called a meeting of the National League in this city tomorrow, at which the umpire situation is to be discussed. Many of the club owners and also managers have openly criticised the indicator-holders this season and the league intends to put a stop to the practice.

It is significant that last year the Phillies won the pennant and had less trouble with the umpires than any of the other clubs. The Brooklyn team, which is leading the league this year, has had little trouble with the umpires. The meeting will be held at the league's offices.

McGRAW MAY RETIRE.

Admits He Has Been Thinking About It When His Contract Expires.

There have been rumors of late that John J. McGraw would retire as manager of the Giants when his contract expires after next season. The Giants' leader said yesterday that he had no definite plan of quitting at that time, although he did admit that several times it had occurred to him that he had been in the baseball business long enough and would like to retire.

"I've been in a baseball uniform for twenty-six years," said McGraw yesterday, "and that is a long time. The best part of my life has been given up to the game, and sometimes I get the notion that I would like to give it up. Much can happen between now and the end of next season, however, so really I have come to no definite decision about it."

WHITE SOX INCREASE LEAD.

Rise a Little Higher Above Red Sox by Beating Them, 7 to 1.

CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—Chicago increased its lead for first place over Boston today by winning the first game of the series from the world's champions 7 to 1. Leonard's offerings were batted to all corners of the lot, but Russell received perfect support. In the ninth inning Hooper's triple and Cady's double resulted in the run which saved Boston from a shutout. The score:

CHICAGO, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	BOSTON, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
J.Collins,rf	4	0	1	2	0	Hooper,rf	4	1	1	0	0
Weaver,ss	4	0	0	2	5	Barry,2b	3	0	0	1	1
E.Collins,2b	3	2	2	2	1	Jones,p	0	0	0	0	1
Jackson,lf	4	1	1	2	0	Lewis,lf	4	0	1	2	0
Ness,1b	4	2	3	9	0	Gainer,1b	4	0	1	10	0
Felsch,cf	4	0	0	2	0	Walker,cf	3	0	1	1	0
Schalk,c	4	1	3	5	1	Gardner,3b	3	0	1	1	3
McMullin,3b	4	0	2	2	2	Wagner,3b	0	0	0	0	0
Russell,p	4	1	3	0	1	Scott,ss	3	0	0	2	1
						Janvrin,ss	0	0	0	0	0
Total	35	7	13	27	11	Agnew,c	3	0	1	5	0
						Leonard,p	1	0	0	0	2
						McNally,2b	2	0	0	1	0
						aCady	1	0	1	0	0
						Total	31	1	7	24	12

a-Batted for Jones in the ninth inning.
Error—Lewis.

Chicago	1	0	1	2	1	0	2	0	—7
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1

Two-base hits—Walker, Jackson, Cady, E. Collins. Three-base hits—Ness, Schalk, Hooper. Home run—Ness. Stolen bases—Russell, E. Collins, Schalk. Sacrifice hit—J. Collins. Double plays—McMullin, E. Collins, and Ness; Weaver and E. Collins. Left on bases—Boston, 3; Chicago, 6. Bases on balls—Off Jones, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Leonard, 9 hits and 5 runs in five innings; off Jones, 4 hits and 2 runs in three innings; off Russell, 7 hits and 1 run in nine innings. Struck out—By Leonard, 4; by Russell, 4. Wild pitches—Leonard, Jones. Time of game—One hour and fifty-eight minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Hildebrand and Owens.

SHOTTON ON A RAMPAGE.

Scores the Three Runs for the Browns Which Beat the Senators.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 7.—St. Louis took sixth place from Washington by defeating them in ten innings today by 3 to 2. Sisler's double in the tenth scored Shotton, who had singled, with the winning run. The other St. Louis runs were also made by Shotton. The score:

ST. LOUIS, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	WASHINGTON, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Shotton,lf	4	3

N. Y. Y. C.'S RUN BRINGS MISHAPS

FLEET ENDS CRUISE IN OBSTRUCTING FOG

Sailing Conditions Poor in Final Run to Newport—Many Yachts Arrive Late.

BAKER'S VENTURA ASHORE

Runs Aground on Penikese Island—Vanderbilt, Jr., Sails Aurora to Fifth Victory.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 7.—The New York Yacht Club finished the last day of its cruise with the run to this port in a fog so thick that there was little pleasure for the racers and none at all for the cruisers. It was practically a run by dead reckoning, and the power craft kept as near as possible to the sailing boats in order to render assistance if necessary. That this was a wise precaution was shown about noon, when it was reported to the Vanadis that Commodore Baker's fifty-footer Ventura was in a disabled condition and probably ashore on Penikese Island, at the far eastern end of Buzzard's Bay. Morton F. Plant left his Elena and went off to the eastward on the steam yacht Vanadis to give aid. The Ventura was sailed by Fleet Captain Grenville Kane and Dr. Samuel Brown, the fleet Surgeon.

The Vanadis found the Ventura ashore north of the Penikese leper colony. Captain Kane reported the yacht was under control, was on a beach instead of a rock, and would float off with the rising of the tide. Then Captain Plant left the Ventura and started off in search of his racing schooner Elena.

About 9:30 o'clock this evening Commodore Baker, worried about the perilous position of the yacht and those on board, sent the committee tug Julia C. Meran to Penikese Island. Word had been received from the Coast Guard station at Cuttyhunk that a crew was standing by the Ventura, ready to render service. Among those on board are Mrs. Richmond Lovering and daughter of New York. Grenville Kane, who is in charge, is Commodore Baker's father-in-law.

Rowdy in Slight Accident.

This and the fact that the Rowdy broke her spreader and sprung her mast were the only accidents of the run. Henry Whiton's schooner Invader, J. P. Morgan's fifty-footer Grayling, the forty-footers Katherine, owned by Arthur F. Luke of Boston; Pauline, owned by O. G. Jennings of New York, and the thirty-footer Alera, owned by J. L. Cutler of New York, did not finish officially, although the Grayling was at anchor in Newport Harbor when the rest of the fleet reached their moorings. The Rowdy was not much damaged, as she was the third of the forties to finish, having sailed the last stages of the race in her crippled condition. The others lost their course, and, as Grayling has done, it is expected they will report in the harbor sometime this evening.

Invader came into port late, having lost her way in the fog and thereby giving up the race for the special cup in a trial against ex-Commodore Dallas B. Pratt's Sea Fox, which later arrived and won the award. In the races for the cups offered by Vice Commodore Morgan, the Elena, Morton F. Plant's schooner which led the fleet home in the fast time of 4:19:59, considering the conditions under which the race was sailed, and Demarest Lloyd's Amorilla won those for schooners.

Start Shrouded in a Fog.

When the signal for the harbor start was set at 8:30 for the run to Newport, Buzzard's Bay was shrouded in the sort of fog which the old salts of the New York Yacht Club call smoky. There was an eight-knot breeze from the southwest which filled the sails until they stood stiff as boards. The wind kept freshening and the fog grew from smoky to murky in the hour's interval before the committee sent the racers away on their thirty-two-mile run.

By the time for the first start, the wind had freshened to a twelve-knot breeze. Yet all the yachtsmen seemed keen to its racing possibilities and eager for the dash Newportwards. The result was a series of the snappiest starts seen during the cruise, particularly in the class of forty-footers. They came sweeping out of the fog for the starting line under full headway, carrying all the canvas possible, for a beat over toward Cuttyhunk. So close together were they that it seemed impossible for them to make the line without a half dozen of them becoming mixed up in a collision. Pampero, running like a race horse, was on the port tack and came bowling up from the stern of the committee boat as if she was bent on shaving the bows off the Squaw, the Mistral and the Black Duck, all of which were to weather of her and on the starboard tack. W. W. Swan was at the tiller and had so timed his rush that he was able to get to the line at the very second the signal sounded.

Zilph Has Early Difficulties.

Zilph's skipper tried the same tactics, but with indifferent success for Masie, which was so close to Zilph that one might have leaped from the deck of one to the other, had the right of way, would not yield it, and Zilph was forced to come about so sharply that she lost all the advantage she had tried so hard to gain. Jessica's headway was so great that she was across before the starting signal was sounded, and the committee recalled her. She paid no attention to the recall, however, and went on over the course a disqualified and beaten sloop from the start.

Aurora and Winsome had another of their fighting starts, but this time Harry Maxwell, who sailed Winsome, had the best of his engagement with Captain Christiansen, who was at the wheel of the Vanderbilt craft. Winsome went over the starboard tack and stood out to leeward, while the Aurora did just the opposite.

Harold S. Vanderbilt, who is sailing master and navigator of his own schooner Vagrant, made the best start of all. He was away over to leeward and swept down the whole length of the line until his bowsprit almost grazed the committee boat as he swung to get across the line at the very instant of the signal.

Aurora First to Lightship.

When the committee boat reached Hen and Chickens Lightship it found a couple of the power boat tenders tethered to the lightship and waiting to be of service in case of accident to the yachts. It was about noon when the Aurora turned the Hen and Chickens mark, the first of the fleet to do so. She was followed by the Elena, Carolina, Rowdy, Jessica, Medora, Samuri, Grayling, and Aleda.

William Earl Dodge's winning streak of luck was broken in the race of the fifty-footers, for Samuri was beaten by George Nichols's Carolina by 10 minutes and 53 seconds. John S. Lawrence's Squaw won the race for the forty-footers from J. E. Hayes, Jr.,'s, Zilph by 7 minutes and 24 seconds. In the thirty-foot class Silhouette won from Okee by 9 minutes and 27 seconds.

Alida, the Class P yacht, which races against the best time of the thirty-footers, won from Silhouette by 8 minutes and 36 seconds. In the race for the schooners, Elena was also successful in her class race, defeating E. W. Clark's Irolita by practically one hour. On corrected time Irolita defeated both Flying Cloud and Vagrant.

Today's was the Aurora's fifth consecutive victory. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., steered his yacht from start to finish, and is much elated over the fact that before he reached his majority he was able to win the Vice Commodore's Cup in such a hard race as this has been. Captain Christiansen was aboard as adviser, but did not touch the tiller during the trip.

Compass Navigation Necessary.

For the sailors it was a strenuous day of compass work. They were unable to make any of the landmarks, and they had to sail by dead reckoning and trust wholly to their skill as navigators. The breeze held true and strong, and they were able to lay their course almost direct to Brenton's Reef Lightship, Newport harbor.

In the races for the Aster cups, which are to be sailed tomorrow, the entries are: Schooners, Elena, Vagrant, and Irolita; sloops, Winsome, Aurora, Carolina, Ventura, Barbara Grayling, Samuri, and Kalinga, and all of the forty-footers with the exception of Dolly Brown, which has not been raced on the cruise.

The summaries:

Fifth and Last Squadron Run—Mattapoisett to Newport—Aug. 7. Distance, 32 Miles.

N. Y. Y. C. THIRTIES.

Start, 9:40.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Silhouette, E. H. Prentice	4:52:23	7:12:23
Okee III., L. G. Hamersley	5:01:50	7:21:50
Les Mona, G. B. Kulenkampff	5:02:22	7:22:22
Adios, F. L. Richard	5:05:33	7:25:33
Alera, J. L. Cutler	Time not taken.	

SLOOPS—CLASS P—SPECIAL.

Start, 9:40.

Aleda, J. W. and E. P. Alker	4:23:47	6:43:47
Silheuette, E. H. Prentice	4:52:23	7:12:23

Corrected time—Aleda, 5:11:43; Silhouette, 5:28:42.

N. Y. Y. C. FORTIES.

Start, 9:45.

Squaw, J. S. Lawrence	3:57:38	6:12:38
Zilph, J. E. Hayes, Jr.	4:06:02	6:20:02
Rowdy, H. S. Duell	4:06:26	6:21:26
Pampero, Dr. James Bishop	4:10:37	6:25:37
Mistral, G. M. Pynchon	4:16:30	6:31:30
Black Duck, H. K. Bourne	4:22:01	6:37:01
Maisie, H. B. Plant	4:32:22	6:45:22
Shawara, Harold Wesson	4:59:02	7:14:02
Katharine, A. H. Luke	Time not taken.	
Pauline, O. G. Jennings	Time not taken.	
Jessica, Wilson Marshall	Disqualified.	

SLOOPS—CLASS K.

Start, 9:50.

Aurora, C. Vanderbilt	2:31:55	4:41:55
Winsom, P. W. Rouss	2:47:34	4:51:34

SLOOPS—CLASSES L AND M—SPECIAL.

Start, 9:50.

Medora, H. G. S. Noble	3:32:02	5:42:02
Kalinga, W. C. Forbes	3:47:36	5:57:36

Neither yacht measured.

CLASS L—SPECIAL.

Start, 9:50.

Doris, C. E. Hillier	3:32:12	5:42:12
Medora, H. G. S. Noble	3:32:02	5:42:02

Corrected Time—Doris, 5:59:45; Medora, not measured.

N. Y. Y. C. FIFTIES.

Start, 9:50.

Carolina, G. Nichols	3:09:20	5:19:20
Samuri, W. E. Ariddoga	3:29:13	5:39:13
Barbara, H. F. Whitney	3:31:18	5:41:18
Ventura, G. F. Baker, Jr.	Time not taken	
Grayling, J. P. Morgan	Time not taken	

SCHOONERS—CLASS F.

Start, 10:00.

Amorilla, Demarest Lloyd	4:06:29	6:06:29
Miladi, G. W. Scott	5:01:23	7:01:23

Corrected Time—Amorilla, 5:11:49; Miladi, 5:58:11.

SCHOONERS—CLASS E—SPECIAL.

Flying Cloud, W. L. Baldwin	5:02:08	7:02:08
Irolita, E. W. Clarke	3:25:28	5:26:28

Corrected Time—Irolita, 4:43:36; Flying Cloud, 6:21:56.

SCHOONERS—CLASS D.

Start, 10:05.

Irolita, E. W. Clarke	3:25:28	5:20:28
Vagrant, H. Vandervilt	3:45:38	5:40:38

Corrected Time—Irolita, 4:43:36; Vagrant, not measured.

SCHOONERS—CLASS B—SPECIAL.

Elena, M. F. Plant	2:24:59	4:19:59
Irolita, E. W. Clarke	3:25:28	5:20:28

Corrected Time—Elena, 4:12:22; Irolita, 4:43:36.

AUXILIARIES.

Start, 10:10.

Marriette, J. G. Brown	3:26:52	5:26:52
Invader, H. Whiton	Time not taken	

SPECIAL CLASS.

Start, 10:10.

Sea Fox, Dallas B. Pratt	3:56:09	5:46:09
Invader, H. Whiton	Time not taken.	

BIG FLEET AT AMITYVILLE.

100 Yachts to Assemble for Great South Bay Races.

Special to The New York Times.

AMITYVILLE, L. I., Aug. 7.—For the first time in its history, the Yacht Racing Association of Great South Bay has used this port as the rendezvous for its annual cruise. Dr. George E. Rice, President of the Yacht Racing Association, arrived early in his flagship to take command of the fleet. By colors tonight, more than 100 small yachts were anchored off the clubhouse.

Tomorrow the fleet will proceed to the Babylon Yacht Club at will. In the afternoon the first championship regatta will be sailed under the auspices of the Babylon organization. There will be no attempt at a squadron run on Wednesday. In the morning the fleet proceeds at will to Bay Shore, where the second championship race will be held, under the auspices of the Bay Shore Yacht Club.

On Thursday, at morning colors, a squadron run will start from Bay Shore to Sayville. Prizes will be offered for all classes of sail and motor craft. On Thursday afternoon there will be another championship regatta, and, in addition, there will be sailed a race for the Queen of the Bay Cup, the most important yachting trophy on Great South Bay. On Friday the squadron will rave to Bellport Bay, and in the afternoon there will be held the fourth championship regatta. That evening the majority of the fleet will sail back to Patchogue, to be ready for the last championship regatta on Saturday.

Among the boats which will sail in the more important P and Q classes are J. W. Overton's Alva, four-time champion; Fred C. Thurber's Wanda, an old Herreshoff sloop, and J. W. Lawrence's sloop Kid. In the A class Gilbert Douglas's Invader, a new boat, which won the championship last year and the Queen of the Bay Cup, will meet Clarence Weston's Dixie, W. T. Hayward's Count, and W. Kreamer's Challenger, all three of which have been altered in rig and partly rebuilt since last Summer.

PLANS WEEK OF RACING.

Atlantic Y. C. to Revive Old Custom, Starting Aug. 22.

After much debating of the subject the Atlantic Yacht Club has decided to hold a race week this month something after the plan of the Larchmont race week, and following a custom which is old, if intermittent, with the Atlantic Club. In the manner of the past years of sport at the Atlantic headquarters, the race week will begin with a series of races in which ladies of the families of club members will show their skill as sailors. Then for three days there will be races for series prizes, especially for the owners of small boats, in the sailing of which the club desires to encourage the members and their sons.

The week's racing will begin on Aug. 22, and the feature will be the competition for craft of the Star and Lower Bay knockabout classes on Friday, Aug. 25. To settle the discussions which ensued as a result of keen rivalry among the owners of these types, W. A. Barstow has offered a special prize. The Atlantic Y. C. will give additional trophies in both divisions to the craft that fail to qualify for the Barstow award.

A contest for the historic Childs Perpetual Challenge Trophy will be open to Class M yachts and under on Friday also. It is expected that the thirty-footers of the New York Yacht Club will be the largest craft in this year's race for the big silver wheel. The Larchmont Yacht Club is the holder, and probably will defend the title with Gherardi's Davis's Alice.

None of the New York Yacht Club forty-footers has yet raced in the waters off Sea Gate, but some of the owners of the craft are quite willing to do so. An effort will therefore be made to get them all to try the waters of the lower bay, which should prove attractive in case they do not get the rough weather they enjoy during the cruise of the New York Yacht Club. An invitation will also be extended to the owners of the still larger fifty-footers to take a spin out into the ocean from the Sea Gate anchorage during the week.

PT. JUDITH WINS IN JUNIOR POLO

Defeats Cooperstown Quartet in Fast Opening Game of Championship Series.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Aug. 7.—A thick fog nearly hid the players from view in the opening round of the junior championship in the Polo Association Tournament this afternoon at the Point Judith Club. The game was marked by clean hits and fast riding, Point Judith winning by 7½ to 5¼ goals over Cooperstown.

A. C. Schwartz, who made his first appearance with the Point Judith's, was out of the game for five minutes during the eighth period from a blow on the forehead. Another first appearance was that of Major Colin G. Ross from the Coronado Club, California, who played No. 1, and later as back for Cooperstown.

The first period was a blank except for a safety forced on Ross. Thereafter, for three periods, Point Judith had the advantage, Stevenson breaking the ice with a tally in twenty seconds from a side-line throw and Wanamaker accounting for three more goals. Le Boutillier and Gatins made goals for Cooperstown, but a foul penalty reduced the total, so that at half time Point Judith led by 4 to 1¼.

After that each team made four goals, Ross being the only scorer for Cooperstown. Randolph had three and Stevenson one tally for Point Judith.

The score:

COOPERSTOWN.	POINT JUDITH.
1—Major C. G. Ross.	1—Philip Stevenson.
2—F. Le Boutillier.	2—R. Wanamaker.
3—Howard Phipps.	3—A. C. Schwartz.
Back—B. K. Gatins.	Back—P. Randolph, Jr.

Cooperstown—Goals earned, 6; less penalties, ¾; total, 5¼. Point Judith—Goals earned, 8; less penalties, ½; total, 7½. Individual goals—Ross, 4; Wanamaker, 3; Randolph, 3; Stevenson, 2; Le Boutillier, 1; Gatins, 1. Penalties—Fouls against Randolph and Le Boutillier; safety by Ross. Referee—E. W. Hopping.

GOODWIN BEATS VOLLMER.

Leads by 20 Yards for Metropolitan One-Mile Title.

Bud Goodwin of the New York Athletic Club easily defeated Herbert Vollmer, also of the Mercury Foot organization, for the metropolitan one-mile swimming championship in a pool at Steeplechase Park last night. He was twenty yards ahead of his clubmate at the finish and was clocked at 25:15 3-5 for the distance. Joseph Wheatley, also of the New York A. C., winner of the event last year, was third.

This makes the ninth victory in the ten years that Goodwin has competed in the event. Considering the nature of the pool in which the race took place Goodwin's time is regarded as good. He and Vollmer raced almost abreast until the last lap, when Goodwin by superior strength forged ahead. Vollmer seemed to know that he was beaten and relaxed his efforts.

A fourth entry was Charles Hufman of the Volunteer Life Saving Station, who was far behind the others. The contest was held under the auspices of the Glenmore A. C.

ALL-AROUND MEET SEPT. 16.

A. A. U. Chooses Newark Park for Annual Track Feature.

The all-around track championship of the United States was scheduled yesterday by the Amateur Athletic Union to be held at Weequahic Park, Newark, on Sept. 16, in connection with a fifteen-mile modified marathon race and a series of championship relay races similar to those contested at the Panama-Pacific Exposition last year.

The all-around championship consists of the following ten events: 100-yard dash, putting sixteen-pound shot, running high jump, 880-yard walk, throwing sixteen-pound hammer, pole vault for height, 120-yard high hurdles, throwing fifty-six-pound weight for distance, running broad jump, and one-mile run. Alma Richards, the Cornell athlete, last year won the title, and is expected to condition himself to defend it.

The relay events are designated as follows: One-half-mile race (teams of four men, each to run 220 yards); one-mile race (teams of four men, each to run 440 yards); two-mile race (teams of four men, each to run 880 yards,) and four-mile race (teams of four men, each to run a mile.)

Entries for the all-around championship will close with Frederick W. Rubien on Sept. 7 and for the relay races and marathon on Sept. 9 with John F. O'Hara.

MOTOR BOAT RACE IS OFF.

Run to Boston Abandoned and Shorter Contest Is Substituted.

The long-distance motor boat race planned to be started from the yachting station of the New York Athletic Club has been abandoned because several of the boats which planned to take part in this run from New York to Boston were not completed in time, and have not been completed yet, for that matter. But there is hope that their motors will be in readiness for delivery early this month.

Owners of these partially completed craft, having asked for a postponement for a month, the committee granted their request and has substituted for the proposed run from here around Cape Cod to Boston, a race of about half the distance, from Hickleberry Island in the Sound to a stakeboat off the clubhouse of the New Bedford Yacht Club, a distance of approximately 150 miles. The date for the race has been fixed for Saturday, Aug. 26, starting at 9 A. M.

It is expected that the hand-designed boats Countess, which won the Block Island race, and Edamena, the Volunteer Patrol Squadron boat; Caddy II., owned by Bernard Zahn of this city; the Vision owned by Thomas R. Taylor, also of this city, and the Flyaway III., owned by Commodore Upjohn of the Huntington Bay Yacht Club, and three times winner of the Cornfield Point Lightship race, will certainly be ready to start in the August run in the class for express cruisers of from thirty-five to seventy feet in length. Motor Boating has offered a handsome trophy for this race.

For the cruisers of the thirty-five to sixty-five feet class A. L. Judson, President of the American Power Boat Association, has donated a trophy which should bring out a good-sized entry of these slower boats, several of which are now about ready to go into commission. How much of a squadron may be induced to start is very problematical, as the sporting spirit of owners of motor boats of all classes, which seemed very much alive in the Spring before the season opened, has been much dulled by the series of disappointments over the delivery of boats and motors on contract time, so busy have builders been with war orders.

Bull Terrier Club to Give Show.

At a special meeting of the officers and Bench Show Committee of the Bull Terrier Club of America held in the Hotel Gregorian, the resignation of Dr. F. R. Herriman from the Presidency on account of pressure of other work was accepted with regret. John W. Britton, 2d, of this city, was elected President for the unexpired term. The club will give a specialty show, Monday, Sept. 4, at the Gravesend racetrack, Long Island, and Charles H. Mason of Port Washington, L. I., will act as judge. It is hoped to equal the record of over seventy picked dogs of one breed achieved by the last bull terrier show.

WILL KEEP FUNSTON IN BORDER CONTROL

Plan to Divide the Southern Department Into Three Parts Is Formally Given Up.

SIGN OF LESSENED TENSION

Gen. Butt Announces That Te Will Press Charges of Negligence of His Son.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—Announcement was made by th War Department today that it had abandoned its plan of a month ago for decentralizing the control over American military forces along the border by dividing Major Gen. Funston's department into three commands. It has been decided to leave all the forces along the bordr under the command of General Funston, with headquarters at El Paso.

The War Department's plan, as announced July 3, contemplated that the present department should be divided into these commands:

Southern Department, to be under the command of Major Gen. Funston, to embrace that part of the present department to a line east of El Paso.

Department of Mexico, with headquarters at El Paso, to be under the command of Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing, to extend from the western boundary of the Southern Department to the 109th meridian.

That portion of the department of the 109th meridian under command of Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, with headquarters at Douglas.

This project was never made effective. At the time the decentralization plan was announced there was every prospect that the American forces would have to enter Mexico. It has been known for some time that if war should come with Mexico the army would advance along three lines.

An officer of the department, when asked today about the cancellation of the original plan for decentralization, replied:

"It can be interpreted as meaning that war is much less imminent now than it was at the beginning of July."

CARRANZA NOT TO RESIGN.

Will Hold Office Until Successor Is Chosen, Aguilar Asserts.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 7, (via Galveston.)—Minister of State Aguilar today put an end to the rumors that Pablo Gonzales would enter the Carranza Cabinet at present. General Gonzales has returned to finish his campaign against the Zapatistas.

When the question of the probable refusal of General Carranza to take part as a candidate in the approaching Presidential elections was put before the Minister, he said the First Chief would remain in power and turn over the Presidency to the legally-elected President. Carranza, he added, would be a candidate if the public demanded it.

Commenting on the opinion expressed by the Attorney General as to the eligibility of soldiers on the border voting at the elections, as the United States was in a state of war, Minister Aguilar said no state of war existed, although the American forces were in Mexico without permission. He pointed to Ambassador Designate Arredondo in Washing and to Special Representative J. L. Rodgers here as proving no state of war could exist when diplomatic relations are continued. Minister Aguilar evaded questions as to full details of the power of the proposed interaational commission, saying General Carranza had not instructed the probable members as to their duties.

PAY DAY ON BORDER NEAR.

Word from Gen. Stotesbury Gladdens New York Militiamen.

Special to The New York Times.

McALLEN, Texas, Aug. 7.—The day that next to the time of leaving has been worrying the 19,000 soldiers in the New York Division here most, will arrive next week, when Adjt. Gen. Stotesbury and his clerks arrive to pay the men for the period between the mobilization call and the time they were sworn into the Federal service. A telegram was received today saying that the Adjutant General and Colonel Edward B. Howard would leave New Yprk on Wednesday with the payrolls and clerks. It is expected that the Adjutant General will arrive here Saturday or Sunday.

Lieut. Col. Henry S. Sternberger, Quartermaster General of the division, has returned from Brownsville, where he conferred with regular army paymasters about paying the troops of the Sixth Division, and the money is expected within a few days, perhaps before General Stotesbury arrives.

Some delay may be caused in paying the men if their company commanders have not made the payrolls out properly, but it is expected that such scattered difficulties will be removed.

Unlike the Federal pay, the State wages will vary greatly, according to term of service and rank, for it is the custom in the State to put greater value upon experience and previous training.

Most of the soldiers in camp have spent all their money. Mails have been so slow it has been difficult to get money from New York regularly. To aid the men in keeping down their thirsts since General O'Ryan issued his "prohibition" order, the regimental canteens have issued brass checks known among the soldiers as "spigotty" money, but that, too, has to be redeemed after pay day.

General O'Ryan returned today from his five days' ride with the troopers of Squadron A, and announced that a route for a longer "hike" for the artillery, cavalry and infantry has been chosen. It covers a circuit of about seventy-five miles through a comparatively arid country.

Most of the units will make the circuit squadron by squadron and regiment by regiment because water holes are so scarce it might cause suffering among men and animals to send brigades of cavalry or regiments of cavalry out to overtax the supply.

Brigadier General William S. McNair, in command of the cavalry brigade, accompanied General O'Ryan on the trip in order to inspect the artillery range at La Gloria, twenty-three miles out. It is expected that the artillery will make the journey to the range in one day, and then spend several in practicing marksmanship.

Work on the new base hospitals has been delayed by heavy storms. Mexican carpenters refuse to work in the rain, but despite this good progress has been made.

Instead of morning drills field operations will be gradually substituted in all the camps. Today several companies from each regiment in the Second Brigade, in Camp McAllen, and the First Brigade in Camp Mission, left in camp, sought out sites suitable for the working of problems. Companies were halved for defense and attack. The first and third battalions of the Seventy-first "nuked" four miles to the pumping station at Madero, which is considered a strategic point in this side. The station is always under a heavy guard, for should it be blown up the water supply for the whole division at Mission, McAllen, and Pharr would be shut off. The companies of the Seventy-first worked out ranges and looked for positions for the placement of troops, finding what sectors they would take in case of action. It was said today that a battalion or more would go to this station for manoeuvres every day.

This evening, for the first time in a week, regular drills and guard mounts were held. Rain of previous days made these operations impossible.

INVESTIGATING COMPLAINTS.

Records of Injury to Trooper and Death of Private Scanned.

Special to The New York Times.

McALLEN, Texas, Aug. 7.—After indirectly hearing complaints of Squadron A troopers that the Hospital Corps had shown negligence in caring for Trooper Lloyd Allen, whose leg was broken in a fall off his horse on the first day out, Lieut. Col. William H. Terriberry today asked for the records in the case.

The records in the case of Claude L. Winslow, Company B, Signal Corps, were also given out today, following Winslow's death in the First Field Hospital. He was brought to the field hospital on July 25, and had recovered so rapidly that he was sent back to quarters three days later. On Aug. 1 he was returned to the hospital, suffering from an intestinal complaint, and surgeons from several of the infantry regiments were called into consultation. His condition would not permit transportation to the base nospital at San Antonio.

Thirty men in the First Field Hospital, some of whom complained last week that they were uncomfortable in the tents of the first aid or combat unit, and who preferred a frame barracks, today said the Medical Corps ought to transfer them back to the canvas tents from the frame Y. M. C. A. building, where they were taken when the severe storm came up from the Gulf two nights ago. They said they thought they would like the tents better.

Colonel Gordon Johnston of the Twelfth said today he did not think this regiment wanted the cots so desired by other units of the division. He is considering a plan to make benches take the place of cots. He said also that sickness in his regiment had materially decreased, despite the weather of the last week. Today he said the average for the regiment in the last nine days was 1.25 per cent. The highest sickness percentage attained was 2.5.

Serbian Official Set Free.

Magistrate Krotel in the West Side Court yesterday morning dismissed the complaint in which P. H. Pavlovitch, Secretary of the Serbian Consulate in this city, was charged with grand larceny. Milen Raitchevitch, manager of the Oriental Stamp Company of 101 West Forty-second Street, alleged that $500 which he had sent to the consulate to be forwarded to Serbia for the purchase of stamps had not been sent. After hearing the defendant testify to the forwarding of the sealed envelope, which he said had been received from Raitchevitch, the Magistrate said: "I do not believe this—the complainant's story. It looks like a holdup to me."

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ELTINGE WEST 42D ST. Evgs. at 8:20. First Mat. Saturday 2:20. TOMORROW NIGHT SEATS NOW A. H. WOODS will present CHEATING CHEATERS By MAX MARCIN.

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NEW YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1916.

THE TRACTION SETTLEMENT.

The adjustment of a labor dispute by agreement is an adjustment upon which all parties are to be congratulated, and no criticism is possible. In like manner it may be said that labor adjustments which satisfy nobody and settle nothing are settlements by compulsion, of whatever sort. This is a free country, and dictation by any class or to any class is inconsistent with our institutions. Capital has been made to see it, and labor in turn would do well to profit by the lesson to capital, unless it wants to suffer a check to its pretensions contrary to the common good. In the traction strike capital had to submit to the demand that it should recognize the organizations of its workers and deal with them upon terms of equality and humanity. On the other hand, the workers' unions obtained this concession only by the surrender of what makes the demand for recognition objectionable, that is, the demand that only unionists should have the jobs.

In recent years labor troubles have named the demand for recognition before the demands for conditions of employment. Yet never has recognition been refused in the form conceded in the traction strike. Neither has the demand for recognition in the union sense ever been granted, nor can it ever be granted. In the anthracite strike, the garment strike, the traction strike, this issue has been fought to its final decision. Hereafter neither should capital be heard in refusing recognition of the sort granted in these leading cases nor labor be heard in advancing it in the intolerable union sense of the closed shop. It would greatly facilitate all future adjustments if this settlement of that issue were final. The negotiations would be quickened and the temper of the discussion would be improved if that issue hereafter were barred.

It is at this point that the traction strike most nearly concerned the public. No interruption of traction facilities would be possible if the employers were free to employ anybody who wished to accept the offered wage. In that respect the settlement reached does not call for remark, inasmuch as it is a matter between the companies and the men in agreement, and not between them and the public. Whatever the details, they are better reached in this manner than by either the compulsion of an award or union terrorism. The public, no doubt, is glad that the men are to be better paid, and is not particularly interested to ask whence the money comes. But the public sympathy with the men did not extend to refusal to pay nickels for rides with dissentients from the union's demands, and not even under interruption of communications would the union's tendency toward rioting have been condoned by those jealous of principles even more important than the freedom of workers to combine for the betterment of their interests.

WILSON PROGRESSIVES.

The Chairman of the Democratic National Committee publishes a long and significant list of Progressives in the Far West who have assured him of their intention to vote for Mr. WILSON. Men and women who have been influential in the Progressive councils, who have been the Progressive candidates for national or State office, names of distinction and character, are on the roll. Ungrateful for Mr. HUGHES's sudden flop to Federal woman suffrage, even Progressive woman suffragists are turning to Mr. WILSON.

If principles mean anything, if the Progressive Party was anything more than an expression and vehicle of Mr. ROOSEVELT's political hatreds and a choir to hymn his worship, the mass of Progressives who believed in 1912 that the Republican Party was reactionary cannot now be herded back into that party unchanged, unrepentant, bossed by the same old bosses, devoid of any issue save the noble one of "beating WILSON" and getting the offices.

Those Progressive men and women who were most earnest in 1912, as they still are, see the progressive and reform legislation accomplished or advocated by Mr. WILSON and the Democrats. They see themselves contemptuously treated as puppets by the master of the show. They see the railer at bosses trying to boss the party that was all for the rule of the people, calmly ordering it back to the Republican Party. They know that Mr. HUGHES's name is but a cloak of the Republican bosses, the same old organization against which they revolted four years ago. They see, sorrowfully or bitterly, that Mr. ROOSEVELT has no fondness for being in a minority; that to him the sole remaining use of the Progressive Party is to serve as his bridge back to Republicanism.

The position of the distinguished Progressives who have informed Chairman MCCORMICK of their resolve to vote the Democratic ticket, the progressive and constructive ticket, is encouraging to Democratic prospects. A stronger hope is to be found in the undistinguished, silent, and sincere Progressives who, like them, resent the attempt to deliver the Progressives, unconsulted and unwilling, to the Republican Party. The Wilson Progressives are a strong body, and not in the Far West alone.

FUSSING OVER THE NAVY.

Some of the points of disagreement in the conference on the Naval bill relate to matters of which the public is unable to judge. This is not true of the building program or of a reasonable increase in the number of naval officers, marines, and seamen. But the dispute about promotion by selection or seniority is highly technical. Broadly speaking, much can be said in favor of either plan. There has been a great deal of objection among naval officers since the plan of promotion by selection was advanced, but, on the other hand, there has always been complaint that the seniority plan, strictly adhered to, was unjust to many officers of exceptional fitness. It is a matter which requires thoughtful consideration, but there has been time enough wasted over the Naval bill to construct a Constitution for a vast empire.

The Senate's building plan should be adhered to. It is absolutely essential to the future welfare of this country that our navy should be modernized and made formidable. It is also needful to have enough men to man the ships. Too many serviceable vessels of the fleet are either out of commission or undermanned. Those are the points in the Naval bill in which the people of this country have vital interest.

SOUTHERN PLANT LIFE.

Our always intelligent and amiable contemporary, The Augusta Chronicle, declares that "Augusta is going after that Government nitrate plant "in earnest," and it asks THE TIMES why, since the plants "must be located somewhere," at least one of them should not be "in this section "of the Southeast, where the bulk of "its product will be used"? THE TIMES professes a benevolent neutrality to all the aspirants for nitrogenous glories. It will not discriminate among its friends by favoring the Alabama-Tennessee combination at the expense of the South Carolina combination, or vice versa. Coosa, Chattahoochee, Savannah, all it regards as Abana and Pharpar, rivers of Paradise, and hopes they are as cool as can be expected in these canicular sprees and miracles of mugginess.

May the best site win and the losers not be inconsolable. In these moist and flabbyburning days it is not a nitrate plant that can stir the great heart of the people. Ah, if a paternal Government were establishing ammonia plants, isles of refrigeration on a boiling continent!

MAMMON'S NEW TOOL.

They have enjoyed the blessings of the initiative and referendum in Mississippi for several years, and they seem to be a blessing to some folks and not to others. The Mize Record elucidates: "Almost every law passed by the Legislature has its enemies." Whenever the Legislature passes a law its enemies immediately start a petition galumphing around the State demanding its submission. "Sad to say," continues The Record, "it is but "very little trouble to get the required "number of petitioners, as there are "thousands of people in the State who "take a delight in signing petitions, "regardless of their nature." Our Mississippi friend should not be so apologetic for its State; there are thousands of such people in every State. When you are asked to sign a petition, you become, to a limited extent, a public character; you are an influence. It gives you the opportunity to say later that evening, in an offhand way, "Did "they ask you to sign that petition "to move the State capital into the "middle of the river? No? Why, "that's strange; they asked me. Yes, "I signed it."

The Mize Record says that the State of Mississippi suffers from the "great expense" of these elections, "which "are merely for the purpose of en"riching some individuals." The worst feature of all is that the persons who disapprove of the laws passed by the Legislature are "generally in such a "financial shape that they can put out "their money and get almost any law "repealed by the people." Thus the initiative and referendum, which were to remove the clutch of tyranny from the throat of the masses, merely imbed the heel of oppression deeper in the quivering flesh of the proletariat. They will, in the course of years, become a giant evil, and popular orators will demand that the man be put above the dollar, that the people rule, and that the chosen tools of Mammon, the initiative and referendum, be abolished, to the end that the downtrod shall be taken down from the cross of gold and his brow be freed from the crown of thorns.

PULLING WHITMAN THROUGH.

The Republicans of this State appear to be about to renominate Governor WHITMAN on the theory that "HUGHES can pull him through." It is a captivating sort of campaign cry, an alluring form of argument, an irresistible statement of a candidate's qualifications. Nobody seems to doubt that if this were any but a Presidential year WHITMAN would have no chance whatever. It is hoped, however, that he may be able to slip into the Governorship while everybody is busy looking at the show in the big tent. If HUGHES should carry the State, he may carry it by a big enough majority to squeeze WHITMAN through. With this inspiring plan of campaign, the Whitmanites are going ahead with their plans to renominate him, filled with all the uncontrollable enthusiasm and fired with all the devil-may-care militancy of a prisoner in the dock waiting for the jury to be polled.

Eight years ago the Republicans managed to pull their candidate for Governor into Albany by the skin of their teeth. The Presidential candidate carried New York by such an enormous plurality that it was impossible for the Gubernatorial candidate to lose. He ran 133,000 votes behind his ticket; the Presidential candidate got 202,602 plurality, the Gubernatorial candidate got 69,462. The great wave for TAFT was all that saved him from utter destruction.

It is on repeating this occurrence that the Whitman men count; it is their only hope for their candidate. The peculiar thing about it is that when it was done in 1908 the candidate who was thus saved by a hair's-breadth was CHARLES E. HUGHES.

THE RAILWAY STRIKE VOTE.

Today the formality is set for declaring that the representatives of the trainmen of the railways of the United States have been intrusted with the power to declare a strike. It is an idle formula. Either the men will not venture to strike, or such a strike will be impossible on any future occasion. The threat to use that weapon has been used too long and too often to make it possible to believe that the arrogance of unionism would brave the result of the use of the weapon. The crisis would be severe but it would be decisive. Never again would it be any more impossible to assert that the railway men would stop working than that the railways would stop paying wages. There would be no nonsense about the methods by which the unions would be made to appreciate that they had gone too far, and as a result must sacrifice something of what they had gained by excessive public complaisance. That the four unions have gone too far in taking the power to strike as a measure of negotiation appears from the fact that only a few years ago the unions themselves declared that the situation of today was inconceivable. In the engineers' strike the arbitrator representing the engineers, Mr. P. H. MORRISSEY, President of the American Railroad Employes' Association, dissented from the award because its findings were based in part on the necessity of averting the strike of the engineers on fifty-two railways. In his words the logic of the majority report would require

> all the men on all the railways to quit work at the same time, a contingency so improbable as to question the propriety of any recommendation based upon it.

Today the situation is that all the trainmen on all the railways have given the power to act in that manner, which was inconceivable even to a railway spokesman such a few years ago. The country is in no danger of having that inconceivable supposition realized. If there were any such danger it would be necessary that it should be anticipated by an offensive defensive once for all, and the sooner the better. We have seen the results of temporizing with unjust union demands and methods, and we know what would be the result of yielding to that threat even once. The "master of a million minds" would be no more backward than the trainmen in using the weapon shown to be infallible, and we should have strikes not only of all trainmen but of all trade workers massed in the Federation with a discipline shown in many boycotts and asserted in uncounted courts.

It is not humanity to support such pretensions of wage earners. It is cruelty to those outnumbering the unionists ten to one. It would be such a stimulus to syndicalism as has never been given even in Europe, and for which there is less justification here. It is falling below the subject to say that labor should not have the power of public injury which the railway men take today, and which it was inconceivable to themselves that they should ask only yesterday as time is reckoned in the evolution of such matters. There is no citizen in any walk of life who is not prejudiced by the action of the 400,000 railway men, including themselves. They are so selfish and class conscious that they do not see or do not reck that they risk their citizenship for an increase of wages. For such a worthless mess of pottage they profess to be willing to take the milk from babes, for a single day's execution of their threat would not leave a drop of milk in any city. We do not believe it of them. If they are capable of it we do not believe that their fellow-citizens would allow them to do it.

It does not follow that the strike vote is not worthy of attention. It serves as a landmark to show in what direction we are drifting, and the need that our affairs should be under a control stronger and wiser than that shown in recent years in any capital, including especially Albany and Washington.

Judge JOSEPH F. DALY was a conspicuous figure in the social and political life of this city for many years. An able lawyer and an upright Judge, he earned and kept the respect of the community, and perhaps the highest tribute ever paid to him was RICHARD CROKER'S: "Daly has been "a Judge for twenty-eight years and "he has never done anything for the "organization." He had done much for the city and its inhabitants. He was a founder of The Players and the Catholic Club and was probably the only person from whom his renowned and autocratic brother, AUGUSTIN, ever accepted advice. Judge DALY himself was an authority on theatrical literature and history, a just and appreciative critic of actors and acting, and a man of broad and varied sympathies. It is natural that the obituaries should lay most stress on the fact that he was politically "turned down," but he leaves a host of friends in various walks of life who feel that such a mishap was of comparatively small importance in a career so rich in achievement and endeavor.

Reports of Danish objections to the sale of St. Thomas and the adjacent islands to the United States seem likely to be proportionate to the well-justified fear in Denmark that our Senate will consider the sum of $25,000,000 a huge price to pay for the islands, and may hesitate to accept the Lansing-Brun treaty.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Sleepy Eye Thirsts for Facts.

Incredulity as to the existence anywhere of a town bearing the name of Sleepy Eye—a real town, that is, inhabited by real people—has been hitherto too strong in most minds to be removed by the arrival of occasional rumors to that effect. The report might have been started by a mere humorous paragraph taken seriously, as are, alas, many paragraphs designed as jests, and that might have accounted, too, for acceptance of the tale by a few cartographers.

But convincing proof that there is a Sleepy Eye, and that it is out in Minnesota, has come to this office in the shape of a newspaper published there—a newspaper that has already reached No. 5 of Vol. I, and therefore can be called well established. It is The Sleepy Eye Progressive, and lives up to its title. At any rate its editorial page enables the reader to ascertain that the Progressives of Sleepy Eye, if this paper speaks for them with authority, are for HUGHES, but would be for him a good deal harder if he had only taken pains to make clear that when, in his letter of acceptance, he discussed certain plotters and conspirators, and promised to be very firm and stern with them, he meant the persons to whom, in the opinion of Sleepy Eye's Progressives, those epithets are properly applicable.

The plotters and conspirators, it seems, who should be suppressed with a strong hand are the sellers of munitions and the lenders of money to the Allies. They are the wretches who "converted neutral America from a land of unity and happiness and fraternity between all nationalities represented here into an abominable, hatred-breeding arsenal for Brittany [sic] that has been a travesty against righteousness for which this nation can never atone." But the Sleepy Eye editor apparently has his doubts—apparently has suspicions that when Mr. HUGHES denounced plots and conspiracies he had in mind "those smaller stunts pulled off by Professor HOLT and possibly others who blew up some of the Allies' ammunition before it was blown up into the faces of their kinsmen, their cousins, uncles, and fathers, who are fighting for their homes, their schools and culture, and for their very right to life, liberty, and happiness over across the sea."

This uncertainty, if Mr. HUGHES wants the Progressive vote of Sleepy Eye, he will evidently have to remove.

Their Help Has Not Been Great.

If there existed in any mind confident expectations that immediate and effective assistance in handling our epidemic of poliomyelitis would come from the distinguished specialists who were gathered here last week, the report made by them after two days of inquiry and observation must have been highly disappointing. It is a long and admirably worded document, but the most careful reader will fail to find in it any new information as to the nature of the disease, as to its method of transmission from one victim to another, or as to its treatment.

In effect, the report is a suave and would-be soothing statement, exactly like those made to the relatives of a sick person by the greater medical luminary who is called in consultation by the family physician. We, the New York public, are told that the methods of our local health authorities are all right, that they are doing all that anybody could do, and that we should go on hoping for the best. The truth evidently is that these gentlemen with the many degrees and titles know no more about infantile paralysis than does the medical profession in general, and their advice, in substance, is that our Department of Health continue taking all the precautionary measures it can think of, on the chance that it will hit upon the successful one at last.

The visitors were not enough interested in the administration of adrenalin to go to the hospital where good effects from its use are claimed, but they did refrain—and that is something—from scolding the doctor who suggested or the doctor who tried the novel remedy. Therein are the two more fortunate than doctors usually are when they have the audacity by implication to criticise established practice.

So acute anterior poliomyelitis remains as mysterious as it was before the great men came, and they seem to have been learners rather than teachers. That is, they learned what is doing here, possibly with a view to trying other measures at home, should occasion arise. At worst, the other measures cannot easily be more ineffectual. To say, however, that our health authorities have accomplished nothing would be equally rash and ungracious. Nobody knows how fast or far the epidemic might not have spread had they done nothing at all.

Transposing Cart and Horse.

"Showers tonight or tomorrow over much of the country east of the Mississippi are counted upon by the Weather Bureau to bring some relief from the heat wave." So reads one of yesterday's dispatches from Washington, and it illustrates anew an error that seems to be ineradicable from the great majority of human minds. Even the professional meteorologists, all of whom know better, often yield to the contagion constantly assailing their ears and join the multitude in crediting thunder storms with efficacy as coolers of the air.

The truth—the truth equally solemn and simple—is that the cooling causes the thunder storms, not the thunder storms the cooling, and the popular transposition of cause and effect is absurd in exactly the same way and to precisely the same degree as would be the ascription of atmospheric temperature changes to the thermometer and those of atmospheric pressures to the barometer.

Thunder storms occur where a current of cold air impinges on a hot one, and they mark a victory of the cold current that may endure for days or may be turned into immediate defeat by a counterattack. The violence of the electrical display depends on the amount of watery vapor in the warmer air that is turned suddenly to raindrops in the struggle between the two currents. The real cause of both hot and cold waves is vastly larger than even the worst of thunder storms, and the latter are mere incidents or episodes in cyclone formation and progress.

But what's the use! People will probably say that thunder storms cool the air as long as they say that the sun rises and sets—and that will be for some time to come.

An Urgent Demand for Reform.

If our municipal officials have hearts—if they remember when they were young themselves — if ever they can find leisure for turning their presumably powerful minds to really important things as distinguished from mere episodes and incidents like strikes and epidemics—then those officials will read with great care a suggestion as to park benches that was made by one of our correspondents yesterday.

With admirable delicacy, the writer of the letter refrained from telling just why it is wrong to have all the park benches long enough to hold at least four people. Everybody knows why, or should, but though there is good reason for having and judiciously disposing through the parks a good many benches long enough for only two occupants, the presentation of that good reason in cold type would abrade too many and too tender sensibilities, and the wisely considerate will content themselves with demanding the reform without entering into any detailed argument for it.

The present benches make possible, and thereby invite, interlopers, interrupters, overhearers, meddlers, buttinskies, and nosies—they suppress, delay, or chill the most momentous of conversations and measurably lower the average level of human happiness. They should be abolished or, if not that, cut in two.

English a Confusion of Tongues.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent, Jonathan Holden, asks the question, "What does it mean to keep a language pure?" He is asking a question to which there is yet no answer, for a pure language does not exist. The time has not come for the construction of a new language, or for any artificial changes in any language now in use. Any change must come naturally in response to the need of a tongue which may become a medium for universal exchange of thought. The obvious reason for this is that it is not known in what the purity of language consists. Grammatical rules probably play but a small part in the purity of language. They merely serve as rules for constructing more or less intelligible sentences out of words which by themselves would be liable to misinterpretation of meaning. What is required of the language of the future is that it should be composed of words which unmistakably convey a definite meaning in themselves, a meaning that cannot be changed by arbitrary association of ideas. The whole question of a new language turns upon the rhythmic value of the words of which it is composed. Its words should be constructed in a rhythm to correspond to the rhythm of their sense. How could this be determined by a commission, while the world is still lacking in understanding of the law of rhythm and its essential factors? As yet rhythm is merely sensed, but until that sense can be reduced to a mathematical formula the arbitrary construction of a new language must still be left to sense. The English language is undergoing many changes here in America. It may be that in course of time the "melting pot" of nations may distill a new and purified language from the confusion of tongues now known as English.

J. LANDSEER MACKENZIE.

New York, Aug. 1, 1916.

Accident-Proof Gates.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your editorial on grade crossings you say very truly: "Signals and painted warnings will not prevent all the suffering and loss that are due to human error and carelessness on the highway." Why not put in place of the flimsy gate bars which are easily broken five or six barred gates sprinkled with stout spikes driven through so as to project several inches? No one would be rash enough to ram such a gate.

ROGER S. TRACY.

Ballard Vale, Mass., Aug. 4, 1916.

American Rights and Suffrage.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In his speech at Carnegie Hall Mr. Hughes declared that he stands "for the unflinching maintenance of American rights on land and sea." Later he urged that woman suffrage be enforced upon an electorate overwhelmingly opposed to it! Do not the two statements conflict? GERTRUDE DURANT.

Somerville, Mass., Aug. 5.

THE WAR RIGHT.

If war has clutched me with its iron hand
And made me servant to its mighty will;
If, in its hold, my emptied veins refill
And throb to thoughts my soul cannot command,
I am become but bit of contraband,
Claimed by the thrall of human interest.
The flesh of me has answered to the zest
That sweeps the currents of a menaced land,
And I must rise to duty, 'though my heart
Rebukes each effort, each unpleasant deed.
'Tis not for me to claim the softer part,
The path of peace, while others fight and bleed.
If war has gripped me with its hand of might
What choice is left me save to strike for Right?

LURANA SHELDON.

THE FIRST SUBMARINE.

Old Holland Soon to be Sold for Scrap Steel.

Elizabeth, N. J., Aug. 5, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The first successful submarine boat of the navy, the old Holland, is about to be cut up for scrap steel, and through the efforts of the writer a special dispensation has been procured from the Navy Department and a ten days' stay of execution from the wreckers. It is now necessary to find a public-spirited citizen or a municipality who will advance the amount necessary to preserve and place the old relic.

The tanks and machinery have been removed and the hull stands intact and ready to be mounted upon a concrete or other base. Its weight is twenty-eight tons, and is in three sections, to facilitate handling; the sections are easily bolted together. Total length, 61 feet; depth and width, 11 feet.

The wreckers require the price of the scrap steel, which amounts to $350. It will cost $100 to load on cars in Philadelphia and $90 freight to within 100 miles of Philadelphia. The total cost thus amounts to about $500 delivered. This old relic would be a fine monument for almost any park, and would be particularly suitable at this time and for some seaside park.

As a member of the first crew of this boat, I am naturally anxious to see it preserved. WALTER A. HALL.

What We Owe to Wilson.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Having read the speech of Charles E. Hughes in accepting the Republican nomination for the Presidency, I have concluded to cast my vote for Woodrow Wilson. I was an ardent Progressive, and if Mr. Hughes had been nominated by the Republican Party in 1912 I should have voted for him, but it is Woodrow Wilson who has borne the brunt of the terrific tests of judgment required of him during the last four years, and he has kept the nation out of a war, both in Europe and with Mexico, maintaining at the same time our honor, (which means the fulfillment of all our obligations to others and nothing else,) and if he desires it he deserves, for this success alone, the distinction of remaining in office to see the outcome of his policies and reap as his reward the commendation of the entire nation for a great and arduous duty well performed. Any criticism of his policies and acts is made by those who think they could have acted with greater wisdom, but the results of his wisdom are in evidence, and they defy criticism. We have no war—we are at peace—peace with honor—and no reasonable man can dispute the advantages of living harmoniously with his fellow-creatures. This condition has been preserved to us by the wisdom, patience, moderation, and perfect sanity of Woodrow Wilson. EDW. H. GILBERT.

New York, Aug. 5, 1916.

The Prohibition Party.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On the eve of the National Convention of the Prohibition Party my attention was called to an editorial appearing in your columns entitled "In the Sere and Yellow Leaf." This editorial was highly edifying to your thousands of readers. I feel sure that every wet sympathizer throughout the State and nation read this with glee. Every one of these individuals could fervently add "Amen" to your closing words, where you pointed out that the Prohibition Party ought to die.

My only excuse for taking your valuable space is to point out the fact that, as demonstrated by the spirit of our national convention, your hopes are doomed to be blasted. Not only is the Prohibition Party an exceedingly live corpse, but it is destined by God Almighty to live to officiate at the burial ceremonies of John Barleycorn, in spite of certain newspapers, the combined liquor forces, and all the imps of the bottomless pit together.

As evidence that your hopes are not to be realized, I would call your attention to the fact that two of the strongest men in the nation have been nominated for President and Vice President respectively, and that a platform has been adopted which makes the spineless utterances of the old parties appear like filthy rags. O. S. BISHOP,

State Chairman of the Prohibition Party.

Utica, N. Y., Aug. 3, 1916.

Ellis Island's Reign of Terror.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of July 31, with reference to the explosion on Black Tom Island, please permit me to say a few words about Hospital 2 on Ellis Island, which your reporter evidently assumed was in no grave danger and consequently no heroic work was done.

One of the nurses who has been in active service during the present war foresaw the danger after the first explosion and immediately removed her patients to a place of safety on Island 1. Facing the awful fire from the barges, amid showers of shell and shrapnel, she conducted these poor terror-stricken immigrants, carrying a baby on each arm. She certainly should be commended for her bravery and excellent judgment. Much credit is due to the doctors and nurses on Island 2 for their quick wit and kindness in quieting and assuring these poor foreigners they were in no danger and attending to their injuries. The attendants also were admirably faithful in helping to remove the sicker patients on stretchers and wheel chairs from the flying debris, in some cases endangering their own lives.

A WITNESS.

Ellis Island, Aug. 3, 1916.

The First Steamboat.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to the recent articles in THE TIMES about Robert Fulton and the steamboat, I thought it had been well established by competent historical evidence that Fulton was not the inventor of the steamboat. Some years ago there appeared in one of the Washington papers a long account of the trial of the first steamboat on the upper Potomac River by a man named Rummage or Rummell, or some similar name. That man designed, built and demonstrated the practicability of his boat.

The article went on to relate how Robert Fulton, aided by a rich New York politician and capitalist, adopted the idea and took to himself credit for the invention. The article stated that the man who aided him was actuated by the desire for commercial profit.

R. C. EDMONDSON.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 6, 1916.

The Rule of 1 Per Cent.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If the labor leaders who, it is said, are to be summoned to Washington by the President in an attempt to avoid the threatened strike of all the railway employes in the United States blindly persist in their astounding proposition, they should be immediately arrested and tried for conspiring against the Government. Imagine the condition which would result from such a tie-up. Many children in New York would die from lack of milk, and thousands of innocent people all over the land would suffer. Is it possible that less than 1 per cent. of the population can be permitted to dictate to the remaining 99 per cent. and entail such an unspeakable calamity upon 100,000,000 of their fellow-citizens? THOMAS CAHILL.

New York, Aug. 4, 1916.

Proof That Men Are Suffragists.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Can you tell me how it is, with so many men in New York who believe in equal suffrage, that the amendment which came up at the last election was defeated? My belief that our men are, for the most part, suffragists is based on my experience in traveling in New York public conveyances, especially in the subway. If my supposition is wrong and New York men still believe that women belong to the "weaker" sex, and that as men "they are their natural protectors," how is it that so many of them remain seated in the morning and at night when all around them women, both old and young, are standing?

MARGARET MACKLIN.

New York, July 21, 1916.

TO CARRY ON NEW ENGLAND TRADITIONS.

A Plan for an Institute to Mark the 300th Anniversary of the Landing of the Pilgrims.

By JOHN COTTON DANA,
Librarian of the Free Public Library of Newark.

Newark, Aug. 6, 1916.

Merely to celebrate by exhibitions, pageants, parades and demonstrations, however lofty in conception or elaborate and polished in execution, the 300th year of New England's existence would be quite futile. Indeed, it would be worse than futile; it would be harmful. For it would tend to arouse in all who are of New England descent the feeling that there is something meritorious in the mere lapse of time, in the mere rounding of centuries, in the mere persistence of families, of traditions and of habits, and even in the mere increase in numbers of those born of New England. It would, moreover, tend to make New England a subject of unpleasant comment for its boastfulness and would tend to arouse, even in the gentlest of outlander critics, a wish to add a certain spite to his comments and to find new joints to the armor of New England's proper pride.

If New England's influence has been very great for 300 years, and we believe it has; and if that influence has been in large part helpful, and we believe it has; then the things that obviously wait to be done on an occasion such as the year 1920 will bring to us are:

1. To discover what results of that influence have been most helpful.
2. To discover if it continues to this day and is helpful.
3. To try to increase that influence.

At once it is clear that this program calls for careful study, unprejudiced observation, and serious labor.

To these suggestions can be added, and, no doubt, should be added, such self-satisfying and self-glorifying exercises as will delight the young and will give the celebrating spirit of adults full opportunity to express itself. But surely the occasion has to be approached seriously if it is to be so treated as to produce results of any value.

Perhaps it is not important that New England, as we have known it, be preserved. There are many who think it has already done all that it should do in guiding the manners and morals of the country and that the world would be better from now on if New England, as such, were to go quietly out of existence. Perhaps those who say this are right. The next four years give us a good opportunity and the coming of 1920 a good excuse to inquire into the matter honestly and diligently.

I believe it will be possible to make this study so graphic and to engage in it the activities of so many of our fellows, and especially of the young, that the study itself will in some degree answer the two questions already given, and will at the same time tend to do what my third statement suggests, increase the sum total of so much of the New England essence as has proved helpful.

My suggestion is that we establish in Boston a New England Institute; that this Institute be so carefully designed as to its chartered purposes and be placed in the hands of persons, men and women from both East and West, so well suited to its government that it will gain at once the confidence of all who are interested in learning what New England was, what New England has done for America, and what further good, if any, it can do. There would be certain very great advantages in placing the headquarters of this institute in Chicago. That city is central to that vast area in which the New England-born and their descendants have, perhaps, chiefly exerted their influence. An institution established in Chicago to work out plans for the most helpful use of the interest and zeal which the approach of 1920 may easily excuse would enjoy a certain detachment and a certain calmness of view which could not be readily assumed in Boston. Moreover, the study of New England's influence and of methods for reviewing that influence might best be conducted in the heart of that region where that influence has been chiefly exerted and most felt.

This institute, wherever established, will proceed at once to discover and disclose what New England has done, what part of its work has been most worthy, and how that work can be continued.

At the very outset the institute will meet this question: New England is now, in a measure, out of the line of the country's development; it has neither iron nor coal; it has not a great foreign market centre; it is being left behind, in many meanings of that phrase; now, how can the institute use the year 1920, with all that it may imply to every person of New England descent, so that it will bring to New England of today the greatest possible financial, commercial, and industrial advantages? The institute should face this question frankly. It should not pretent to ignore it. It should openly include in its work such activities as will benefit New England's industrial conditions, and should not attempt to conceal those activities behind a screen of ardent expressions on Puritanism, godliness, sanctity, or culture. That is, the institute should have a frankly commercial side.

The institute would at once engage the services of students, statisticians, and writers who would investigate and report upon the three inquiries I have above set down. This is not the place for detailed suggestions. Obviously, the inquiries would be made in such a manner as to arouse the interest of those of New England descent wherever found. Obviously, also, they would be so conducted as to call forth criticisms, favorable and unfavorable, from the more observant and studious outlander. As soon as results of interest and value were secured, the institute might well establish a journal, to be called "New England: 1920," which should have a wide appeal, as the product of a serious study of New England's history and influence and for its careful and explicit statements of the plans which the institute would in due course set forth for reviewing New England's specific characteristics, if such are found to exist, and for re-establishing their influence, if such re-establishment promises on investigation to be worth while.

On the industrial and commercial side the institute should investigate the subject of an exposition. It would undoubtedly discover that such an enterprise, if conducted after the conventional manner, would be an utter failure. There is some evidence, however, that if it were made in accordance with the best pedagogical advice, and were devoted not to the exploitation of firms and individuals but of processes and results, and were kept so small and arranged so skillfully that it would neither fatigue nor bewilder, it would attract many and help many. It could quite easily be accompanied by an exhibit, largely graphic, which should present New England's problems of transportation and manufacture so clearly as almost automatically to suggest solutions for some of them.

The institute would make a careful study of celebrations and exhibits of all kinds, especially in Europe. It would probably find it wise to recommend that on a large tract of land near Boston there be established a museum of New England farm and community life. It was on the farm and in the small village that New Englandism, so far as there ever was a congeries of thought, action and feeling that deserved that title, chiefly developed, disclosed itself and exerted its influence. Typical farm houses of several periods, with accompanying buildings, would here be erected, with all their appurtenances proper to their several dates, and with all their accompanying work being carried on by persons who would give themselves for a time to the task. Not from New England only but from all the West as well would surely come men and women, boys and girls, who would gladly give each a few weeks to demonstrating, in veritable copies of ancient houses, how their forbears lived among New England hills. So far as possible the farm life and the village life here recreated should disclose the changes wrought in them by the coming of the age of machines and of the specialization of labor.

The chief value of this outdoor museum of New England's domestic, social and economic history would lie, not in the establishment and maintenance thereof, and not in the many thousand visits made thereto by old New Englanders and their children, but in the countless minor copies thereof which the institute would cause to be set up in villages, towns and cities of the West where New England's descendants are influential.

The institute, in creating the outdoor museum, would not attempt to secure and use original objects, entire buildings or clothing, furniture and implements; it would cause copies of typical originals to be made and would see to it that any group or society wishing to set up either a colonial room or a complete farmhouse or a group of buildings should get specific directions therefor and accurate copies of smaller objects at cost price.

In addition to the outdoor museum of New England life, the institute would establish also an indoor museum much wider in its scope than the one set up in the open. Indeed, the indoor establishment is quite fundamental to the whole enterprise as I have ventured to conceive it. This museum is not a museum at all in the common meaning of that word. It is not a collection of objects of rarity and value, expensively housed, elaborately set up in cases in an atmosphere thoroughly chilled by the presence and dominance of an ancient and now quite useless system. It is an organization of skilled students and workers who are studying the whole question of New England's place in America for 300 years, and are giving out the results of that study as rapidly as possible. They are seeking for methods by which all that is best of New England thought and feeling may be so renewed and extended that it may once again lead to conduct as stimulating, practical and widely helpful as we believe the conduct born of New Englandism long has been. They are collecting books, documents, pictures and articles, by purchase, loan and gift, illustrative of New England life for 300 years, and they are daily using material thus gathered, not merely storing it. Of those articles of interest and of value for the purposes they have in mind, of which it is impossible for them to acquire originals, they cause copies to be made, and duplicates of these copies they sell or lend, as already indicated, to those who wish to set up in city, town or village, East or West, something reminiscent of New England, from a modest temporary exhibit to a complete reconstructed house. They do not stop with things illustrative of the daily life of early New Englanders. They attempt to gather, and to use as material for instruction, whatever will seem to show how New Englandism has expressed itself in actions and disclosed itself in products. In the fields of the graphic arts, architecture, science and invention and discovery they find reports, documents, pictures and objects, which being suitably arranged and labeled, and being copied, many times if need be, help to make clear to inquirers and observers the nature and extent of New England influence.

I am trying to make clear, in as few words as possible, the outlines of the suggestion that this New England institute should set on foot, through its studios, its correspondence, its journal; its teaching collections, its reproductions and its sheets of instructions, an interest on the part of all New Englanders, wherever they may be, old and young, in the recrudescence of the New England idea. The institute should hope and expect to lead a few enthusiasts in each of a thousand villages, towns, and cities to do that which, as I am trying to suggest, will alone make a "celebration" truly worth while; that is, to set before each of their respective communities such literature and such groups of objects and pictures as will lead them to attempt to live anew so much of New England life as will arouse, at least in the young, a keen interest in that life, and a wish to copy today so much of it as their times and their temper permit.

Let me give one very homely illustration: New England has long been notable for the neatness of its home grounds and of its towns and villages. This neatness is probably due to certain qualities that lie normally in New Englandism. Our institute would tell of this quality of neatness and would illustrate it, and would attempt to persuade those of New England descent in all parts of the country to practice home and civic neatness more diligently than ever before during all or a certain part of the year 1920. With the young especially it would happen that when they thus conduct themselves in the manner of neatness they would be helping the habit of neatness to develop in them.

As with neatness, so with other virtues, both minor and major. And our New England institute, taking the lapse of three centuries merely as an excuse, would, during the three years of its activities, be making a continuous effort to produce worthy results in habits and actions, instead of merely celeb

YACHTSMEN GUESTS AT NEWPORT DINNER

Capt. Jones of New York Club Host to Commodore Baker and Flag Officers.

AID FOR THE MILITIAMEN

Exhibit of Garden Club and Horticultural Society to be Opened by Gov. Beeckman Aug. 17.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 7.—Captain Pembroke Jones of the New York Yacht Club gave a dinner tonight at his residence, complimentary to Commodore George F. Baker, Jr., of the New York Yacht Club and to flag officers, other members of the club, and guests, including Rear Commodore Harold S. Vanderbilt, Commodore Robert E. Tod, Commodore C. Ledyard Blair, Commodore Dallas B. Pratt, Commodore Royal Phelps Carroll, Commodore Henry Walters, Captain Granville Kane, Captain Joseph H. MacDonough, Captain H. de B. Parsons, Captain W. Butler Duncan, Captain Henry A. C. Taylor, Captain Robert W. Emmons, 2d, Captain George Nichols, Captain George A. Cormack, Secretary of the New York Yacht Club; John Russell Pope, Pembroke Jones, Jr., Frank K. Sturgis, Captain Edward J. Berwind, Davis Barnes, and Samuel A. Brown.

The dinner room was arranged in arbor effect, with lattice and columns, giving the appearance of an outdoor dinner. The table was set with green floral effects, delicate ferns, and pink roses.

The guest cards at each plate were hand painted, with the name of the guest painted beneath his private yacht signal and that of the guest of the evening. An orchestra played during dinner.

George B. de Forest has been re-elected President and General J. Fred Pierson Secretary and Treasurer of the Newport Fishing Club.

The third midsummer exhibition by the Newport Garden Club and the Newport Horticultural Society will be held on the grounds of Hill Top Inn, Aug. 17, 18, and 19, with displays of plants, flowers, fruits, and vegetables from the greenhouses of Newport and elsewhere.

The exhibition will be opened by Governor R. Livingston Beeckman making an address of welcome. Half the proceeds will go to the Newport National Special Aid Society in their work for militiamen of Rhode Island on the border.

Prizes have been given by Mrs. Pembroke Jones, Mrs. Burke Roche, Mrs. George Lothrop Bradley, Henry Clews, Mrs. Lawrence L. Gillespie, Mrs. Frederick Pearson, Mrs. Vanderbilt, Mrs. William G. Weld, Mrs. G. J. Wysong, Mrs. Alexander Hamilton Rice, Newport Garden Club, and Mrs. French Vanderbilt. Governor Beeckman will give a prize for the best table decoration. Mrs. Vincent Astor offers a cup for the best exhibit of novelties, and Mrs. French Vanderbilt for the best exhibit by a private gardener.

Medals presented by H. O. Havemeyer, Secretary and Treasurer of the Newport Golf Club, for the tournament beginning Aug. 9, show one in gold, another in silver, and those in bronze. On one side of the medal stands the figure of a woman with arms extended. From her hands falls the single letters, one beneath the other spelling the word victory. On the reverse side around the girdle is raised the words Newport Golf Club, annual tournament, 1916. In the centre the words won by and space for the names of the winners and presented by Henry O. Havemeyer.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank L. Mott of New York have returned with Allison V. Armour on the latter's schooner yacht Utowana from New York to go over their recently purchased estate in Middletown, with architects for additions and without changing the present rustic-like architecture.

The steam yacht Halcyon, with Mr. and Mrs. Norwal A. Harkins and Captain and Mrs. Ralph Hamilton, Jr., on board, arrived from New York today en route to Bar Harbor.

Mr. and Mrs. Gibson Fahnestock will give a large dinner at Harrison House, Aug. 24, after which they will give a dance at Hill Top Inn.

Commodore Arthur Curtiss James sailed for New York today on the yacht Alona.

Miss Mary Pyne and Miss Harriette Post of New York are visiting Mrs. Dulaney Howland.

Mr. and Mrs. George M. Pynchon, Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Gilroy, Mr. and Mrs. George B. Post, Mr. and Mrs. Percy R. Pyne, Mr. and Mrs. Edward de Peyster Livingston and Charles T. Matthews of New York, and C. Sprague of Boston are at the Muenchinger-King.

Larry Waller entertained informally tonight thirty of his intimate friends with a dinner and dance in a tent arranged near the garage of Honeysuckle Lodge with a lawn illuminated with lanterns.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Newport Casino Corporation today Lispenard Stewart, Henry A. C. Taylor, George Peabody Wetmore and George L. Rives were re-elected for terms of four years.

Mrs. Evans Sewall gave a luncheon today on her birthday anniversary.

Mrs. Pryor, wife of Lieut. Com. William L. Pryor, U. S. N., arrives Saturday to visit her father and sister, Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight, U. S. N., and Miss Katherine G. Knight.

Dinners attended by members of the New York Yacht Club were given tonight by Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel and Mr. and Mrs. William Payne Thompson. Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton W. Cary and Mrs. William Disston entertained luncheon parties today.

Congressman and Mrs. Nicholas Longworth are arriving tomorrow to visit Governor and Mrs. R. Livingston Beeckman.

Captain Hugh Rodman, commanding the flagship New York, will give a dinner on board Monday.

The reception and dance of the flagship Wyoming is set for Aug. 15.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Thomas M. Cowie will give a dinner Aug. 12 for Captain Johns Hood, U. S. N., who soon relinquishes command of the Texas to Captain Victor Blue.

Mrs. Morgan Belmont is driving a four-in-hand coach about Newport with Mr. Belmont on the box seat and young people atop.

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HOSTS TO GARDEN CLUB.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. H. Walker Entertain in Great Barrington.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Aug. 7.—Mr. and Mrs. William Hall Walker of Brookside, Great Barrington, had the Garden Club of Lenox as their guests this afternoon. Fully fifty members were present. Dr. H. H. Rusby, Dean of the School of Pharmacy of Columbia University, spoke on "The Cultivation of Flowers for Preparation of Medicines and Perfumes." The address was given in the library. At its close Mrs. Walker served tea in the Loggia in the Italian Garden, where Mrs. John H. C. Church and Mrs. Charles Reed poured. Among those who went to Great Barrington for the affair were Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Choate, Mr. and Mrs. Banyer Clarkson, Mrs. Bernhard Hoffman, Miss Emily Tuckerman, Mrs. Brown Caldwell, Mrs. W. Murray Crane, Mrs. Frances G. Crane, Rev. Dr. George Grenville Merrill, Mrs. George F. Becker, Mrs. Francis C. Barlow, Mrs. Thomas Shields Clarke, Mrs. Daniel Chester French, Miss Margaret French, Giraud Foster and Miss Georgiana W. Sargent.

Mr. and Mrs. Walker have Mrs. A. B. Charlton of Illington, N. J., as their house guest. Mr. and Mrs. Walker today issued cards for the third of the series of recitals by Harry Rowe Shelley at Brookside Thursday afternoon. On Friday evening they will also give a dance at Brookside.

Joseph H. Choate will begin his participation in the Presidential campaign by presiding at a county meeting in Pittsfield Sept. 5.

Mr. and Mrs. Allen Appleton Robbins, who have been with Thatcher M. Adams, have gone on a motor trip to the White Mountains.

The Rev. Dr. Washington Gladden of Columbus, Ohio, arrived in Pittsfield for the Autumn.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis Stanton Blake and Mr. and Mrs. J. Searle Barclay are visiting with Mr. and Mrs. George Baty Blake at Pine Needles.

William Brewster is with Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Chester French at Glendale.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hollister Pease gave a dinner party tonight at the Orchard.

Mr. and Mrs. John Alden Spoor, who were in Chicago with Mr. and Mrs. Thornhill Broome, have returned to Blythewood Farm in Pittsfield.

Miss Helen B. Denny arrived to visit Charles Lanier at Allen Winden.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Murray Crane, Jr., have opened their new villa in Dalton.

Mr. and Mrs. Cortlandt F. Bishop have cards out for dinner Wednesday evening at the Maples. Mr. and Mrs. Bishop are leaving next week for Newport, where they will be guests of Mr. and Mrs. Drexel.

George A. Crocker, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Duer of New York, Mr. and Mrs. Marion F. Eppley of Princeton, Dr. and Mrs. O. N. Fisher and Miss E. R. Fisher of Boston registered at Curtis Hotel.

GOLFERS AT NARRAGANSETT.

Many on the New Links of the Point Judith Country Club.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Aug. 7.—Golfing on the links of the Point Judith Country Club was in high favor today and many of the devotees of sports in the open tried their skill in chasing the golf ball over green fields and afterward assembled for afternoon tea on the lawn.

One of the events of interest was a foursome played by Earle Alexander, C. Perry Beadleston, Malsolm Stevenson, and Daniel Hutchinson.

Others who made the rounds of the Point Judith links were Mrs. E. A. Manice, Miss Dorothy Manice, I. H. Clothier, Jr., Daniel L. Hutchinson, Mrs. William Harding Jackson, J. C. Cooley, Mrs. A. B. Pryor, the Rev. P. M. Prescott, P. M. Prescott, Jr., Isaac Untermyer, George E. Lorillard, Miss Beatrice Lovett, Miss Mabel Pratt, John Drake and William Balding of England, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Stevenson, Miss Elizabeth Conroy, Miss Mary O. Gorman, Miss Helen Keefe, Willard P. Ward, A. A. Busch, Jr., and Jay Coogan.

Among the tennis players at Point Judith courts were Ellery O. Anderson, Eaton Cromwell, W. Gordon Coogan, Mrs. Benjamin Shew, David S. Baker, and S. Hinman Bliss.

Malcolm Stevenson entertained at luncheon on the Plaza of the Casino today and his guests were Miss Emmy Wehlen, New York; Mrs. Poe White of Washington, D. C., and A. D. M. Cooley. Among others at the Casino for luncheon were Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Tower and Clifford Trevor.

Casino registrations include Mr. and Mrs. C. K. Wainright and Mr. and Mrs. Howard B. Ligget, Jr., of Philadelphia; Miss Rose N. Wood of Baltimore, Mrs. John Chauncey Brooks, and Miss Ruth Brooks of Sykesville, Md.

At the Imperial are Russell Perkins and Lawrence Perkins of Pomfret, Conn.; Mrs. J. C. Howell and George W. Willing, Jr.; John C. Bell, Jr.; Mrs. Lewis Neilson of Philadelphia, and Mrs. Howard M. Cowperthwaite of New York.

BAR HARBOR SOCIAL LIFE.

Mrs. Joseph Pulitzer Entertains a Dinner Party at Chatwold.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 7.—A recital is to be given by Mme. Margarete Matzenauer, prima donna of the Metropolitan Opera, assisted by Roger de Bruin of the Royal Opera, Antwerp, at the Building of Arts the latter part of August. Among those engaging boxes are Mrs. Walter Graeme Ladd, Mrs. Francis Burton Harrison, Lady Speyer, and Mrs. James Speyer.

Mrs. Hunt Slater was hostess at a tea given at her cottage on Bar Island in honor of Miss Lydia Eustis of Birmingham, Ala., who is spending the Summer with her aunt, Miss Celestine Eustis.

Professor Albert Van Hecke of the Louvain University, who is being entertained at the cottage of Mr. and Mrs. Dave Hennen Morris, gave an illustrated lecture on "Camp Life in Belgium" tonight in the Casino for the benefit of the portable house fund for the Belgians.

Among the recent arrivals is George Bond Cochran of Washington, D. C. A. Eugene Gallatin will spend the latter part of August at Newport.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernesto Fabbri will entertain a dinner party Saturday evening at their cottage.

Mrs. William Polk has cards out for a dinner party tomorrow evening.

Mrs. Joseph Pulitzer was hostess to a dinner party of forty-eight given at Chatwold tonight. She also entertained a dinner party of fifty last evening.

WM. T. BULL TO MARRY.

Son of Late Noted Surgeon Engaged to Miss Leontine Curtiss.

William T. Bull of Newport, the only son of the late Dr. William Tillinghast Bull and Mrs. Bull of New York, announced yesterday his engagement to Miss Leontine Curtiss of New York, the daughter of Mrs. Arthur Wesley Perego by her first husband. Mrs. Perego was formerly Miss Dorothy Whitney, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John W. Whitney of South Oxford Street, Brooklyn, and her marriage to Mr. Perego took place in January, 1906. Miss Curtiss and Mrs. Perego are now at Interlaken Lodge, Rangeley, Me., where Mr. Bull is a guest.

Mr. Bulls' father, the late Dr. William Tillinghast Bull of New York, one of the most celebrated surgeons of his day, died in 1900 from cancer, a growth which he had been specially successful in destroying in others. Mrs. Bull was before her marriage in 1893 to Dr. Bull Mrs. Marie Nevins Blaine, having divorced her first husband, James G. Blaine, Jr. She had been Dr. Bull's patient, and the marriage was considered a romance. She was a daughter of Colonel Richard Nevins, who for twenty-five years owned and edited the Ohio Statesman, and was preparing to go on the stage when she became the victim of inflammatory rheumatism.

Mr. Bull's uncles include Melville T. Bull, Charles T. Bull, and Henry Bull.

Arrivals from Liverpool.

Some of the passengers who arrived yesterday from Liverpool on the Cunarder Orduna were:

Arthur Barry, J. Chapman, Mrs. E. K. Clayden, Charles C. Cowlin, Miss Ruth H. Dennison, R. J. Dyer, C. H. Dicks, W. F. Fiske, H. H. Holmes, E. N. Haig-Brown, J. D. Kelson, D. Granville King, Captain John Knight, William Knowles, Louis V. Le Moyne, T. Scott Lucas, John A. Malone, M. Mattinson, Geoffrey Pearce, M. D. Petersen, Mrs. A. D. Porter, Miss Jessie M. Porter, David Rice, S. A. Rowbotham, J. S. Stokes, A. S. Vernay, W. W. Cleghorn.

HUMIDITY BRINGS SUFFERING TO CITY

Forecaster Sees No Relief Today Unless It Comes from Thunde r Showers.

THREE KILLED BY THE HEAT

Many are Prostrated by Torrid Wave That Is General Throughout the Country.

Thos who suffered from the heat and humidity on Sunday and yesterday will not be pleased to learn that the forecaster of the Weather Bureau in this city predicts that there will be no change in either the temperature or the humidity until tonight at least. Today is expected to be partly cloudy, with probable thunder storms and moderate south winds.

Yesterday the temperature was lower than on Sunday, but the humidity was greater, so that the average of discomfort for the two days was about the same. At 8 o'clock in the morning the temperature was 75 and the humidity 98. There was no change in these figures until 10 o'clock, when the temperature was 79 and the humidity 85. At noon the temperature was 84 and the humidity 76. Conditions got better at 3 o'clock, when the temperature stayed at 84 and the humidity dropped to 56. At 6 o'clock the temperature was 86 and the humidity 62. There were three deaths from the heat yesterday and many persons were prostrated.

THE DEATHS.

CASPER, DAVID, 75 years old, of 318 WALTERS, Mrs. SOPHIE, 71 years old, of 1,902 Pacific St., Brooklyn.

YOKEL, WILLIAM, 57 years old, of 210 East Sixteenth St.

THOSE PROSTRATED.

AGNEW, JAMES, laborer, 45 years old, of 121 Roosevelt St. Taken to Hudson Street Hospital.

BROWN, HENRY C., bookkeeper, 40 years old, of 166 Dean St., Brooklyn. Taken home.

BANKS, JOHN, 25 years old, of Tompkins Av. and Fort Place, Staten Island. Taken home.

BULLACE, FREEMAN, 45 years old, of 414 Avenue M, Brooklyn. Hudson Street Hospital.

BURNS, JOHN, laborer, 42 years old, of 111 West Eighty-ninth St. Knickerbocker Hospital.

CONLIN, ELIZE, 2 years old, of 1,831 Dean St., Brooklyn. Attended at home.

CORCORAN, MICHAEL, a driver, 45 years old, of 139 Hoyt St., Brooklyn. Holy Family Hospital.

FIMARK, WILLIAM, 32 years old, of 311 East Eighty-third St. Taken home.

GILBERT, JOHN, of 228 Ford St., Haverill, Mass. Bellevue Hospital.

HIBIG, LENA, 42 years old, of 1,541 Avenue A; Bellevue Hospital.

HILDER, JOSEPH, 26 years old, of 5,719 Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn; Methodist Episcopal Hospital.

HILTON, LINCOLN, 59 years old, of 406 State Street, Brooklyn; Holy Family Hospital.

JORDAN, CLIFTON, 34 years old, of 133 West 136th Street; taken home.

KUNEHAM, IGNATZ, laborer, 27 years old, home in Syracuse; attended.

LEONE, JOHN, conductor on the Third Avenue Road, of 1,601 Third Avenue; overcome in Lyceum Hall; taken to Reception Hospital.

MATHERS, ALBERT, laborer, 25 years old, of 459 West Forty-third Street; Bellevue Hospital.

McCARTHY, PETER, laborer, 45 years old; Reception Hospital.

MURPHY, ALBERT, 32 years old, no home; Bellevue Hospital.

McGUIRE, JOHN, a salesman, 26 years old; Fordham Hospital.

O'CONNOR, Police Lieutenant Thomas E.; overcome while at his desk in Harbor A Station; attended by a physician and remained on duty.

PASQUALE, JOHN, 24 years old, of 205 Richardson Street, Brooklyn; Flower Hospital.

POZZINETTI, BENEDICTA, 21 years old, of 46A Henry Street, Brooklyn; attended by surgeon of Long Island College Hospital.

PUHN, SAMUEL, a motorman, 29 years old, of 402 East 140th Street; Reception Hospital.

REKAS, ALICE, 2 years old, of 259 West Street; attended at home.

ROSENTHAL, IRVING, 18 years old, of 1,887 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn; removed from Ralph Avenue Police Station; St. John's Hospital.

ROST, JOHN, 48 years old, of 165 East Forty-eighth Street; suffering from cut in the back and heat; taken to Bellevue Hospital.

STILLANE, Daniel, 37 years old, of 654 Jackson Avenue; Lebanon Hospital.

SIMARCK, WILLIAM, a laborer, 33 years old, of 811 East Eighty-third Street; taken home.

TAUSHAL, EMIL, a laborer, 50 years old, of 2,786 Creston Avenue, the Bronx; taken home.

WOLFF, TOSELOS, a tailor, 43 years old, of 1,327 Wilkins Street, the Bronx; taken home.

UNKNOWN MAN, about 28 years old, five feet eight inches tall, weight about 150 pounds; found in front of 213 East Twenty-fourth Street; taken to Bellevue Hospital. In his pocket was a re-cipt from the American Woolen Company of 415 Washington Street. The goods represented by the receipt was assigned to Max Bisber, 250 Park Avenue.

UNKNOWN MAN, about 70 years old, found in front of 112 West 144th Street; Harlem Hospital.

Two deaths yesterday were indirectly due to the heat. One of them was that of Daniel Nulty, who went to sleep on his fire escape at 268 Fortieth Street, Brooklyn. He fell off and was killed. The other was that of John McGivney, 60 years old, of 437 West Fifty-sixth Street, Manhattan. While he was crossing Eleventh Avenue at Forty-second Street, he fainted from the heat and fell. A truck of the Colonial Sand Company, driven by Joseph Manzi, ran over him. McGivney was taken to the Polyclinic Hospital, where he died.

Reports from all over the country showed that it was hot everywhere. In the Missouri Valley and plains States, however, a cool breeze was looked forward to that was said to be advancing on them from the northwest. The coolest place in this country yesterday was San Francisco, where the thermometer registered only 50 degrees. That was at 8 o'clock in the morning, and at the same hour the hottest place was St. Louis, where the temperature was 82. In Philadelphia the temperature was 94 degrees at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Charles Dillingham will open the Globe Theatre on Friday evening, Sept. 1, with George Broadhurst's new farce, "Fast and Grow Fat," in which the principal roles will be played by Frank McIntyre, Zelda Sears, and Roy Atwell.

Tonight will be "Stampede" night at Ziegfeld's Midnight Frolic atop the New Amsterdam Theatre, with fifty cowboys and cowgirls from the spectacle at Sheepshead Bay taking part in the performance.

Joseph Lertora, who sang in "Princess Pat" last season has been engaged for the cast of "Noto," the now Japanese comic opera by Mary Lee Wertheimer.

Tourists from Havana and Panama.

Among those arriving yesterday from Havana and Panama on the steamship Pastores were:

Raymond Bowen, Miss Jessie Stow, Caleb White, Miss Maria Calvo, Captain Prentiss Bassett, U. S. A., Mrs. Bassett, Ernest Brigham, Mr. and Mrs. Elroy Clark, Miss Ruth Clark, Captain and Mrs. Chauncey Humphrey, Frank Stevens, Stanley Knowles, Arthur Morena, William Welle, Edward Nelsen, Walter Bartholomew, Thomas Gould, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Tunnell, Miss Gertrude Saunders, Mrs. Florence McManus, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Watson, John Watson, Percy Wilson, Norman Kay, Mr. and Mrs. William Medley, Hugo Miller, Mrs. Inez Ponce.

Swift & Company's sales of Beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, Aug. 6th, averaged as follows: Domestic Beef, 12.85 cents per pound.—Advt.

FLOCK TO TENNIS TOURNEY.

White Mountain Visitors See Championship Matches at Jackson.

Special to The New York Times.

BRETTON WOODS, N. H., Aug. 7.—Tennis enthusiasts flocked to Jackson today, where the annual tournament of the Iron Mountain Tennis Club for the East Side championship began, with an entry list of more than fifty players. A. A. Leverich and Lyle Leverich of Brooklyn are prime movers in the event, which they helped inaugurate several years ago, and from North Conway, Intervale, Kearsarge, Lower Bartlett, Crawfords, and Jackson the Summer residents came by automobile.

On the West Side a golf tournament at the Bethlenem Country Club began. Maplewood has a cup event at the Country Club, beginning on Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Graves Ely, Miss Ely, and V. A. Ely of Morristown, N. J., are at Bretton Woods on a motor tour, and C. R. Oram and Mrs. Oram and Mr. and Mrs. J. MacLachlin of Tuxedo are spending a few days at the Mount Pleasant.

Among the most noted dancers at Bretton Woods have been Mr. and Mrs. William S. Fairchild, Miss Helen Clark, and Mrs. W. V. C. Ruxto and M. Cronkhite of New York, who are touring in a French racing car and visiting all the White Mountain resorts.

Mr. and Mrs. John T. Pirie, Mrs. C. Frederick Childs of Lake Forest, and Mr. and Mrs. Louis Hertle of Gunston Hall, Va., were the guests of Miss Newell of Lake Forest at a tea at Polly's Place in Colebrook, where they motored from the Balsams.

Mrs. A. A. Minford and Miss Edith Minford of New York are at the Sinclair House in Bethlehem for August.

Mrs. Samuel Long motored to the Mount Pleasant House to spend August, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Morgan and R. Jessup Morgan of New York are at the Bretton Woods.

Many dinners were given in the cave grill, the guests going into the foret de danse at the Mount Washington Hotel afterward.

Barclay Warburton, Jr., entertained Mrs. Ellis Jackson, Miss Lois Jackson, and Miss Charlotte Fahenstock of Philadelphia, Henry Harrison of New York, and Charles Keidel of Baltimore at dinner this evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Reginald De Bustamente of Havana entertained at dinner for the Cuban colony, and several other smart affairs were given.

R. A. Smith, Harbor Commissioner of New York with Mrs. Smith and Lawrence V. Smith, are also at the Mount Washington Hotel for August.

Henry C. Harrison of New York took a party through Crawford Notch today; and Mr. and Mrs. Alfred N. Beadleston and party made the triangle drive.

General Frank Thorpe, U. S. A., retired, of Washington, D. C., has been appointed one of the wardens of the Episcopal Church at North Conway. With Mrs. Thorpe, he is spending the Summer at the Bellevue, Intervale.

Dr. James Schouler, the historian, who is spending the Summer at Intervale, is entertaining Bishop Olmstead of the Central Diocese of New York State, Bishop G. H. Kinsolving of Texas, and Mrs. Kinsolving, are at the Kearsarge, North Conway, accompanied by Miss Louise Jagger and Mrs. W. S. Pitkin.

SEEK SUFFRAGE SLOGAN.

Contest of National Association to Close on Aug. 15.

The National Woman Suffrage Association has changed the dates for the closing of its art poster and suffrage slogan contests. Both were to have closed on Oct. 1, but the period allowed for the slogan contest has been shortened and will be closed Aug. 15, while the closing of the contest for the art poster is now set for Jan. 1. The calling of the Emergency Convention of the National Suffrage Association on Sept. 6 in Atlantic City has caused the change in plans.

Mrs. Ernest Thompson Seton, Chairman of the committee in charge of the contests, says that the idea was to have both the winning slogan and winning poster ready for presentation at the annual convention, but as this has now been called for September, instead of November, that idea, so far as the poster, at least, was concerned was impossible.

Up to date more than 5,000 entries have been received in the slogan contest, the prize offered being $25. The slogan must contain no more than five words. It should be sent to the Slogan Committee, N. W. S. A., 171 Madison Avenue, New York.

The contest was started in the hope that a catchy substitute might be secured for the phrase "Votes for Women."

WILL CARS CIRCUS HORSES.

J. S. Long Stipulated That None Should Be Pastured on His Farm.

Isaac S. Long, one of the founders of the butter commission firm of S. S. Long & Brother at 102 Warren and 233 Washington Streets, who died at his country place at Millcreek, Penn., on May 7 last, at the age of 89, was son strongly opposed to circuses and to the use of tobacco, that he incorporated his prejudices in his will.

Mr. Long, who left an estate of more than $200,000, owned one of the finest farms in Pennsylvania in Lebanon County, and his pride in it was so great that he directed that no tobacco should be grown on the farm. He said further: "No circus or show horses shall ever be pastured on my estate."

The decedent came to New York when a young man with his brother, the late S. S. Long, and they founded the firm which was incorporated shortly before his death. He was a man of strict religious views which caused him to hold letters of condolence concerning many subjects. He never used tobacco in any form and never attended a circus so far as his friends knew. He was opposed to the breeding of horses for any purposes except as beasts of burden.

The bulk of his estate to his granddaughter, Mary Viginia Dow of Jersey City.

ARDEN IN CLEVER PLAYLET.

"Close Quarters," at the Palace, Is Deliberately Full of Surprises.

Entertaining, adorned à la mode with little surprises and a bit too clever for its own good—this is "Close Quarters," a one-act play by Olive White, presented for the first time in this neighborhood yesterday afternoon at the Palace Theatre. It tells of one Trent, a blustering husband who has let his wife be intrigued by Dicky Brief and then comes rushing to Brief's apartment with dire threats on his lips and blackmail in the back of his mind. At a locked door in the apartment he is halted by a stranger who gradually reveals himself as still another vengeful husband who has already exacted the penalty. He craftily works the luckless Trent into the belief that the already murdered Dicky lies on the other side of that door and that the police will blame him for it. Trent hastily departs for parts unknown and thus the blackmail scheme is foiled. Of course, Dicky, on the other side of the door, was suffering only from fright, and the stranger is no vengeful husband at all, but his older and wiser brother. Edwin Arden plays the stranger well.

Other numbers in a mediocre, dog-day program are Joan Sawyer and an Italian tenor named Ciccolini. The most important feature of the new bill is the absence of White and Cavanagh, who had been dancing there for weeks and weeks.

JOHN CORT'S NEW PLAYS.

Lina Abarbanell in "Flora Bella," an Operetta, and Two Farces.

John Cort's list of new productions for the season is headed by Lina Abarbanell in "Flora Bella," a new operetta by Cosmo Hamilton with score by Charles Cuvillier and Milton Schwarzwald. Richard Ordynski is staging the piece and the scenery will be by Josef Urban.

Another offering of this manager will be George D. Parker's farce, "Margery Daw," and his third will be a farce, "Gold Wanted," by William and Mary Grahame-Jones. The scenes are laid on the German frontier at the beginning of the European war. Willis P. Sweatman will have the leading rôle. Mr. Cort will also have two companies on the road in "Princess Pat."

ADMIRAL KAMIMURA OF JAPAN IS DEAD

Commander Who Won a Notable Victory in War with Russia Dies at 67.

HE RECEIVED HIGH HONORS

Led in the Naval Assault with British Squadron Against German Base at Tsi. Tao, China.

TOKIO, Aug. 8.—Vice Admiral Hikonojo Kamimura, of the Japanese Navy, is dead.

Vice Admiral Kamimura, who was sixty-seven years old, was one of the most prominent officers in the Japanese Navy. As commander in chief of the second squadron he played an important part in the Russo-Japanese war, and is believed to have led in the naval assault with the British squadron against the German base at Tsing-Tao, China, in 1914.

In August, 1906, the squadron of Admiral Kamimura defeated the Russian warships Rurik, Gromoboi, and Rossia off the east coast of Korea, sinking the Rurik and capturing the other two, badly damaged. Prior to this Kamimura had been unpopular because the Rurik, which with the Gromoboi and Rossia composed the Vladivostok squadron, had destroyed two transports loaded with Japanese troops.

His victory redeemed his reputation with the masses in Japan, and his reputation was further enhanced later when his squadron took a leading part in the battle of the Sea of Japan, which Russia's naval power was destroyed. After this battle he received the title of Baron and invested with the grand cordon of the Rising Sun and the first class order of the Golden Kite.

REV. DR. BLISS DIES IN SYRIA

Founder of Protestant College in Beirut Was in His 93d Year.

The Rev. Dr. Daniel Bliss, founder and President Emeritus of the Syrian Protestant College in Beirut, Syria, and one of the most noted missionaries of the East, died on July 28 at his home in Beirut, according to news reaching this city yesterday. He was in his ninety-third year, and had been a missionary in Syria for more than sixty years.

Dr. Bliss was born in Georgia, Vt., and was graduated from Amherst College in 1852 with the degree of A. B., receiving his Master's degree three years later. He then attended the Andover Theological Seminary, from which he was graduated in 1855 and was then ordained in the Congregational ministry. Dr. Bliss then went to Mount Lebanon, Syria, where he married Miss Abby M. Wood of Amherst, Mass. Six years later Dr. Bliss returned to this country and raised $100,000, in 1862 during the civil war, for the initial endowment of his college. During 1864 he returned, stopping in England to raise $20,000, and on his arrival at Beirut started the college in a rented house, with sixteen pupils. In 1873 the cornerstone of the main building of the college was laid, William E. Dodge performing the ceremony.

When Dr. Bliss retired as President Emeritus in 1902, the college had grown under his care until there were about 876 students, 75 teachers, and 15 good buildings.

2 HURT WHEN CAR UPSETS.

Identity of Victims of Accident Near Flemington Unknown.

Special to The New York Times.

FLEMINGTON, N. J., Aug. 7.—One man was probably fatally injured and another badly hurt in an automobile accident on the Flemington-Frenchtown Road, near Croton, tonight. The men are believed to be traveling salesmen from Philadelphia. A farmer in the vicinity heard a crash, and when he reached the wrecked machine the driver was found beneath the car in an unconscious condition. The other occupant of the ar was thrown perhaps fifteen feet when the machine overturned. Word was telephoned to Flemington for physician, and Drs. Barclay F. Fuhrman, George Henry, and G. B. Tompkins hastened to the scene of the accident.

The driver of the car, who is thought to be a representative of the Standard Computing Scale Company, is still unconscious, and his condition is reported as critical. The other man is in a dazed condition and has been unable to tell how the accident happened. They were taken to a nearby house, where they are being cared for by the physicians. The car carried a Pennsylvania license, the number of which could not be learned here tonight.

ANOTHER LORILLARD WILL.

Later Document Practically the Same as the One Probated.

A reopening of the probate proceedings in the estate of Jacob Lorillard, who died on April 28 last, is made necessary through the discovery of a will executed on March 5, which makes practically the same disposition of his estate as the will made on June 23, 1913, already admitted to probate.

In each will the decedent's estate of about $900,000 is left to the widow, Gertrude Lorillard of London, and her children, but in the later will Mrs. Lorillard and Percival Davis Griffiths of London are named as executrix and executor. In the will already proved the decedent's son, Ernest Edward Lorillard, and nephew, Henry Barbey, and Alfred R. Conkling and Alfred Seton were named as executors.

W. T. Gough Left $35,000.

William T. Gough, member of Carton, Gough & Co., jewelers, applied in the Surrogates' Court yesterday for letters of administration on the estate of his brother, Richard Gough, who died at the New York Athletic Club on Aug. 4 last. The decedent left personal property worth $35,000. His only heirs are his brother and his sister, Annie Mary Gough of Plainfield, N. J.

Col. Kell Willed Swords and Medals.

The will of Lieut. Col. William H. Kell, U. S. A., retired, who died at the Hotel Iroquois on Feb. 9 last, was filed for probate yesterday. It leaves the decedent's swords, medals, commissions and other military effects to James S. Kell of Germantown, Penn. A $500 bond in the Army and Navy Club in Washington is left to John M. A. Webster, also a retired army officer.

Only $21,508 Left by Mrs. Pecher.

Mrs. Marie Pechar, owner of the Abbey Inn, who was thought to have left a large estate when she died on May 30 last, had property appraised yesterday at only $21,508. She gave her interest in the inn to her brother, Robert Pechar, who also got $5,852, but the appraisal shows that she disposed of her interest in the inn shortly before her death. The chief asset of the estate consisted of bank deposits of $16,608.

Kittredge Haskins.

BRATTLEBORO, Vt., Aug. 7.—Kittredge Haskins, former representative in Congress from the Second Vermont District, died hert today at the age of 80. He had served in both branches of the State Legislature and in 1893 was a member of the joint commission which established the boundary between Massachusetts and Vermont.

Mr. Haskins, who was Postmaster of Brattleboro, was born in Dover, Vt., and was admitted to the bar in 1858. He was a veteran of the civil war and had practiced law in Brattleboro since 1886. Mr. Haskins was a delegate to the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church for four terms. He was a thirty-third degree Mason and was Grand Commander of the Knights Templar of Vermont during 1891-92.

GEORGE F. CONSIDINE DEAD.

Prominent Sporting Man Was Proprietor of Old Hotel Metropole.

George F. Considine, active for many years in sporting circles and once manager of James J. Corbett and "Kid" McCoy, died on Sunday night in St. Luke's Hospital from mastoiditis, in his forty-fourth year. On his return from the Polo Grounds last Saturday he complained of feeling ill, and when he took a turn for the worse at his home, 10 West Sixty-first Street, on Sunday afternoon, his physician ordered him to the hospital. Before being placed on the operating table he became unconscious.

Mr. Considine became best known to the sporting life of this city when he was proprietor of the old Hotel Metropole at Broadway and Forty-second Street during 1901-10. When his lease expired he opened the new Metropole in Forty-third Street, east of Broadway, in May, 1910. He gave up his interest in the hotel after the shooting of Herman Rosenthal in July, 1912. On Oct. 1, 1912, Mr. Considine filed a petition in bankruptcy showing that he owed $288,-688, and had assets of $5,442. Among those who owed him money were 100 sporting men, actors, actresses and others familiar to Broadway. Of recent years he had an interest in the Havre de Grace race track in Maryland.

He was twice married. His second wife, who was Aimee Angeles, a dancer, and a daughter survive him.

MAJ. W. L. CONGREVE KILLED

British Soldier Married Miss Pamela Maude on June 1.

Major William Latouche Congreve, who married Miss Pamela Maude, second daughter of Cyril Maude, the English actor-manager, was killed in action in France on July 20, according to a letter received here yesterday from Mr. Maude. They were married on June 1 at St. Martins-in-Fields, London, Mr. Maude leaving this country for England to attend the wedding, where he gave his daughter away.

Major Congreve had been awarded the Distinguished Service Order, the Military Cross and the cross of the Legion of Honor. He was in his twenty-fifth year and was to have been made a Colonel very soon.

Mr. Maude and his daughter, Miss Marjorie Maude, are expected here by the end of this month. He will appear in the "Barber of Mariposa," while his daughter will be leading woman for George Arliss in "Paganini."

John Price Durbin John.

GREENCASTLE, Ind., Aug. 7.—John Price Durbin John, former President of De Pauw University and a Methodist lecturer, died here today from hardening of the arteries in his seventy-fourth year. He was born in Brookville, Ind., and educated in Brookville College and Cincinnati College, receiving the degree of A. M. from the latter. Mr. John had also received the degrees of D. D. from De Pauw University and LL. D. from Lawrence University. In 1876 Mr. John became President and Professor of Philosophy at Moore's Hill College in Indiana, six years later joining the Faculty of De Pauw University as Professor of Mathematics. He became President of the university in 1880 and resigned in 1895 to become a platform lecturer.

Obituary Notes.

Major HUGH WHITE ADAMS, believed to have been the youngest officer to command a regiment in the Union Army during the civil war, died last night at his home in Yonkers, in his seventy-fourth year. He was 18 years old when he enlisted, and was promoted for bravery in

WILSON, OR HUGHES; GERMANS IN DOUBT

Teutonic Newspapers Not Sure Fatherland Would Profit by Election of Either.

AN INTERCEPTED LETTER

Terse Comment on Political Situation Mailed to German Official in Berlin.

Many of the leading newspapers of Germany and Austria are printing prominent editorials and news triticles warning their readers not to be too confident that the election of Mr. Hughes as President will mean a change of policy in favor of Germany on the part of this Government. One of the leading German papers laments that Mr. Hughes is "distressingly like the University professor," and Die Zeit of Vienna says that since Roosevelt came out for Hughes "enthusiasm has distinctly cooled down among the German-Americans," so far as Mr. Hughes is concerned.

As opposed to this view George von Skal, former managing editor of the New Yorker Staats-Zeitung, in an article in the Madgeburg Zeitung is enthusiastic in praise of the Republican candidate, and makes prediction that Secretary of State Lansing is to be deposed and made "the scapegoat for President Wilson's misdemeanors."

The translations from German and Austrian newspapers referred to are official. They were made for the British Intelligence Office in London and arrived here yesterday in the mails. In the same mail came a copy of an intercepted letter written to a German official in Berlin by one of the best known German scholars in the United States, in which the writer informed the Berlin official that "once the rôle of 'world arbitrator' has engrossed his, (President Wilson's,) attention, he will bend all of his efforts in that direction regardless of minor issues."

The Intercepted Letter.

In this intercepted letter the writer refers to a prominent German-American, whose name in the translation is spelled "Kolbi." The person referred to is undoubtedly Alphonse G. Koelble, President of the United German Societies of New York. The letter as officially translated in London reads as follows:

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., May 12.—I take the liberty of sending your Excellency some notes as to the conditions behind the scenes of the American drama. Everything depends upon a just appreciation of the real factors at work, and it cannot be denied that during the last six weeks the German-American cause has suffered a most unexpected "slump." I have made confidential inquiries in all the larger cities, and am astonished at the uniformity of the reports, which show that German-Americans of all classes are suddenly endeavoring to accentuate their American tendencies while avoiding anything which might be construed as "unneutral" or favoring Germany. This is even the case in the cities of the Middle West. The patriotic wave has swept all the weaker elements along with it, and even the so-called leaders of the German-American party as, e.g., the President of the National Union in New York, Kölbi, (?,) and many others are beginning to draw away from the German in the land. They are against war with Germany, but in America's, not Germany's, interest. Outwardly this attitude is not marked, as the German-speaking periodicals represent the small circles and factions only, and they have less support today than even two months ago.

On the other hand, the action of the British in Ireland has undoubtedly aided the German cause. Circles, which a few weeks ago were enthusiastically pro-British, are now against England. Only the New Englanders stand firm, and here in Boston the eraze knows no limits. As far as the country is concerned, however, it is a fact that Germany's sure and yet tolevant policy has prevailed in spite of Washington. It is impossible to say how this affects the peace question as opinion is so divided in the matter.

Progress of Pacifists.

My impression is that the German official world here overestimated Wilson's desires herein, for he saw very plainly that efforts in this direction could only do harm in influential circles. He knew that he could only ignore this if perfectly sure of success in Europe. As a matter of fact, Wilson's advisers were uncertain whether his election chances would improve or diminish according to his attitutde toward peace. During the last fortnight, however, in consequence of Mexico, Ireland, and the submarine question, the pacifists have come out stronger than ever. They are even supported by a third, and new, party—Logan-Ford-McLellan—so that Wilson's prospective rôle as peacemaker is more plausible than ever. It is a fortunate circumstance that Root is his opponent in this matter, as opposition can only strengthen Wilson's decision as soon as his zeal is awakened.

From my personal knowledge of the man I am convinced that the widespread fear as to Wilson's marked pro-British tendencies is quite unfounded, especially in so far as his peacemaking ideas are concerned. Up to the present he has been a mere party man, but once the rôle of "world arbitrator" has engrossed his attention, he will bend all his efforts in that direction regardless of minor issues. He will remain strictly neutral for aesthetic, rather than for moral or political reasons.

Roosevelt told me once that he was anti-British up to the day he entered the White House. From that time onward he determined to combat his former views. Wilson will do the same as regards his anti-German feelings the moment he assumes the rôle of arbitrator.

This being the case, I am doing all in my power to aid pacifism, and am engaged upon some articles dealing with it, and Wilson's positoin as peacemaker, which, however, will appear unsigned. Unfortunately, the peace propaganda issued by Logan and others against the pro-ally literature appeared somewhat prematurely in the press, but it will help, nevertheless.

My efforts in this direction are addressed more particularly to the intellectual classes.

The Von Skal Comments.

Mr. Von Skal's comments on the Presidential outlook are featured in the Madgeburg Zeitung of June 27.

"It is not necessary," he wrote, "to be endowed with much prophetic gift in order to perceive that a decided change is coming over American public opinion. The Irish rebellion has visibly produced a great effect on the masses, to which further impetus is lent by the developments in home politics. It may be looked upon as certain that the Republicans will select Charles E. Hughes as their candidate for the Presidency, editorial note that in the meantime this has been done,) and we have thus escaped a great danger. We are rid of the agitators and jingoes, and no Roosevelt nor Root can bring the country into danger. The professional politicians have done their best to avoid taking any such step, but now one after the other is declaring himself a supporter of Hughes."

The rest of the dispatch is praise of Mr. Hughes, of his independence of character, and other numerous virtues. The correspondent also alludes to a "sharp note" being prepared to be sent to England and to the dissemination of the news that Mr. Lansing alone is opposed to this and anxious to postpone a settlement with nEgland until after the conclusion of peace. From this it is inferred that Mr. Lansing will soon resign and be made the scapegoat for President Wilson's misdemeanors.

"This would be," says the correspondent, "an immense advantage, and would prove that President Wilson has come to the conclusion that without the German-Americans and the Irish-Americans he cannot be elected, and is attempting to be conciliatory."

The American Press.

The American press, we are assured, is also turning round. The New York Tribune, "which has openly sided with England and urged war with Germany, admits in a long mournful article that the American nation does not want war and is by no means inclined to give up its rights in order to help England to win the war; on the contrary, it demands stern measures against Great Britain."

The Review of Reviews, "which has always championed the English standpoint," is also cited as proving in a long article that no misunderstanding with Germany would ever have come about had not the American Government been pleased to put up with everything which England did. It points out that "Berline was prepared to make all concessions else) while London refused all requests. Thus the truth is at length making headway and other newspapers will not in the long run be able to resist the trend of events."

The Boersen-Zeitung of Berlin, (Berlin Stock Exchange Journal,) in an article printed June 29, entitled "Wilson or Hughes," observes that the United States Presidential election is a home concern of the American nation in which the German nation has not the slightest inclination to meddle.

"We are still today, Just as we were before, mere onlookers. Germany's fate does not depend on the victory or defeat of the Democrats or Republicans," but, owing to the development of war and to various unforgotten occurrences connected with the relations between the German Empire and America," it is not wholy indifferent to the ? who next November becomes the first citizen of the American Republic. President Wilson, says the Boersen-Zeitung, we know; Mr. Roosevelt, whom mistakenly we thought we knew, we have learned to know better during the war; Mr. Hughes we do not yet know.

An Austrian View.

Die Zeit of Vienna, (June 29th,) in an unsigned articles, says that the enthusiasm for Mr. Hughes has distinctly cooled down among the German-Americans, Germans, and Austrians since he made his statement as to his probable policy and since Mr. Roosevelt has retired in his favor and is known to be one of his supporters. It is hinted that the Germans on the other side of the Atlantic were perhaps in too great a hurry to reproach Mr. Wilson with Germanophobia, and declare that they would support Mr. Hughes.

Evidently it is feared that, should Mr. Hughes be elected, it may prove a case of "out of the frying pan into the fire." Evidently, also, the Germans and Austrians did not like Mr. Hughes's declaration in his nomination telegram about it being impossible to tolerate anything except unswerving loyalty, nor his unsympathetic allusion to the activities of Germans in America.

The Hamburger Fremdenblatt of June 29, in an alleged telegram from Berline entitled "Hughes or Wilson," is also obviously much disguised by Mr. Hughes's allusion to the "plots of foreigners," and hints that his policy of "impartial neutrality" looks suspiciously as if it might be partial to England. His "plots of foreigners" can be interpreted only as referring to the "alleged machinations of the German-Americans" and as meaning that "in the fight against hyphenated persons of German proclivities Hughes would like to exceed Mr. Wilson in his nationalism."

The Allgemeine Zeitung für Chemnitz und das Erzgebirge (for Chemnitz and the Harz Mountains) of June 30 contains a lengthy leading article entitled "Amerika und Wir," ("America and Ourselves.") The journal remarks that "We do not know America," and consequently we must be very much on our guard against expressing opinions about events in that country. When it was known that Mr. Hughes was to stand for the Presidency and not Mr. Roosevelt, many a suppressed sigh of delight could be heard in the German press. These demonstrations of joy were so much grist to the mills of our enemies, for they at once saw an opportunity for agitating against Hughes as the Emperor William's candidate.

"It must have the effect of a shower bath on those of our fellow-countrymen, with their honest German hearts, so ready to give their judgment, when they hear that the taciturn Mr. Hughes is reproaching Wilson with feebleness toward Germany and denouncing the plots of foreigners—in other words, of the German-Americans—as an evil which Wilson was not vigorous enough to exterminate." Mr. Hughes thus throws off his fox's skin and shows Mr. Roosevelt's supporters his Germanophobe heart."

A Slur for Wilson.

The well known counsel, attributed by the Allgemeine Zeitung for Chemnitz and the Harz to an American, is then quoted: "Make money, my son! Honestly if you can, but make money," and it is remarked that little stress is laid on the word "honestly," and that Mr. Wilson asserts that America is a country of idealists. The President's speech is then quoted about his being "ready to help to extinguish the flames of war and to cause the principles of equity and peace once ore to prevail," and it is satirically charged that these are the words of "the President of the country which is sending processions of ships laden with ammunition to Europe, to kill our brothers by thousands in the West and the East. It is no use being righteously indignant that will not get rid of these hard facts. We cannot apply the German standard to Wilson's nation of 'idealists;' we do not know the Anglo-Saxon soud, whether it dwells in an English or an American envelope."

A lament then follows that the Germans have had to endure one disappointment after another, since the Cowes regatta, when it was said that "blood is thicker than water," and Prince Henry's visit to America. "The pessimists were right, and the joyful optimists who built upon the rocks of English friendship might well turn pale when Mr. Goschen handed in the British declaration of war in Berlin * * * We shall shortly be able to celebrate the anniversary of the hopes which we pinned to the German concession in the case of the Lusitania and the Arabic. We are still waiting for the faintest signs of America meeting our advances."

Germany's last U-boat note to America is described by this journal as having "shorn Germany's locks as Samson's were shorn." "Neither cotton nor medicines nor food stuffs nor milk for infants are allowed to be imported into Germany, although righ and humanity and all Mr. Wilson's ideals are in this case beyond doubt on our side."

Altogether it thinks that Germany has every cause to be disappointed with America and with Mr. Wilson.

MUNSTERBERG UNCERTAIN.

Tells New York Times He Doesn't Recall "This Particular Letter."

In response to the inquiry about the intercepted letter to a German official, Professor Hugo Munsterberg telegraphed to THE NEW YORK TIMES from Cambridge, Mass., last night as follows:

I do not remember this particular letter, and it seems to me improbable that I have ever written to a German official in the English language. Otherwise it is quite possible that I may have uttered such a sentiment.

The intercepted letter was not in English, but was translated in England.

Talking to a correspondent in Boston later, Professor Munsterberg said:

"I cannot say from the quotations whether the letter referred to was written by me, but I have no hesitation in saying that the words 'I am convinced that the widespread fear here as to President Wilson's pro-British tendency is quite unfounded,' represents my sentiments entirely. I have written several hundred letters to German officials in the past, and by reference to the copies on file in my office I might be able to trace this particular sentence."

Woman Jumps to Death from Bridge

Factory workers at the Brooklyn end of the Manhattan Bridge were shocked during the noon hour yesterday when the body of a woman who had jumped from the bridge struck the sidewalk at Adams and Water Streets. They called Policeman Pritchard of the Poplar Street Station, who sent for an ambulance from the Brooklyn Hospital. Dr. Springfield said that she had died instantly. She was poorly dressed and was about 40 years old. There were no identification marks on her clothing. The police were unable to find any one who saw her jump from the bridge, and her body was sent to the morgue.

CAN MAKE PAPER OF COTTON STALKS

German Testing Office Announces Successful Results from Experiments There.

WOULD HAVE VALUE HERE

Substitute for Wood Pulp a Great Boon to Industry, New Yorker Says.

BERLIN, July 30, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The Royal Material Testing Office at Grossllchterfelde, a suburb of Berlin, announces the interesting discovery that paper can be manufactured from cotton stalks.

The discovery is not considered of much importance for Germany, which produces no cotton, but is pointed to as of vast importance to the United States, the greatest producer of cotton in the world, because of the shortage of paper reported in that country.

The discovery was made, it is said, by a German institution while carrying out a commission from an Egyptian firm, given before the war. A shipment of stalks which had arrived from Egypt before the opening of hostilities was used for the experiment.

The stalks were cut and ground, boiled and bleached, and the paper-making then proceeded after the usual methods. The result moved the testing office to arrive at the decision that cotton stalks were a good material for making paper.

Lincoln B. Palmer, Manager of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, said yesterday that, although private and governmental laboratories had been seeking for years to find a suitable substitute for wood-pulp in the manufacture of paper, nothing had as yet been produced that would stand the test.

"If the Germans have solved the problem," he said, "they will have rendered the United States a valuable service, and it ought to bring millions to the inventor of the process. The discovery, if true, should prove a boon to the paper-making industry in this country."

EXPERT DID IT HERE IN 1908.

Dr. Brand in Washington Doubts Commercial Success of Project.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—"We have been doing that every year for eight years in the Department of Agriculture," said Dr. Charlesc J. Brand, Chief of the Office of Markets of that department tonight, when his attention was called to a dispatch from Berlin, saying that the Royal Material Testing Institute had announced that paper could be manufactured from cotton stalks.

"We first began to make paper experimentally out of cotton stalks in 1908, and have done it every year since that time," continued Dr. Brand, who had charge of the experiments.

"While we have demonstrated that it can be done, and have assembled all the necessary data, we do not consider it a commercially practicable proposition. The day may come when paper will be made commercially from cotton stalks, corn stalks, and other fibres, but it cannot be done successfully today to compete with mechanically ground wood pulp paper. The yield of finished product per ton of raw material is low for paper made from cotton stalks, the bark is difficult to bleach, and economically it would not pay to make it. Cotton stalk paper is good for wrapping purposes, but it is too flecky for print paper.

"In the present paper situation," said Dr. Brand, "cotton stalk paper will not compete with paper made out of other material for print paper, such as wood pulp. In my laboratory we have made paper out of cornstalks, flax and rice straw, and are now making it out of hemp hurds, the waste of the hemp industry.

"I consider cornstalks better as a commercial proposition for making paper than cotten stalks, but even cornstalk paper is not yet commercially advisable.

"The yield of cotton stalk is low per acre, is expensive to gather, and freight charges for hauling it are high compared with its value. In our laboratory manufacture of paper from cotton stalks, the method has been to cook the fibre with caustic soda in a steam digester for four or five hours at 100 pounds steam pressure. The resultant pulp is washed and bleached and then handled as any other pulp.

"We have evolved a milk of lime process for making paper pulp from flax fibre, and have carried the method through for mill practice."

DEMOCRATS TO BOOST INHERITANCE TAXES

Finance Committee Members Favors Rates Up to 10 Per Cent —Munitions Section Revised.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—The Democratic members of the Senate Committee on Finance, who are reframing the General Revenue bill passed by the House, decided today to amend the measure so as to increase the inheritance taxes to as high as 10 per cent. As the bill passed the House the highest rate imposed on inheritance was 5 per cent.

It was estimated that with the increase proposed the inheritance taxes would bring $72,000,000 a year with the law in full operation. The estimated revenue from the inheritance taxes adopted by the House was $51,000,000.

The House provision was that inheritances of more than $50,000 should be taxed, 1 to 5 per cent. The Senate Committee today extended the provision so as to require a tax of 6 per cent. on inheritances between $1,000,000 and $2,000,000; 7 per cent. on $2,000,000 to $3,000,000; 8 per cent. on $3,000,000 to $4,000,000; 9 per cent on $4,000,000 to $5,000,000, and 10 per cent. on inheritances of more than $5,000,000.

The Democrats of the committee also struck out the varying rates provided in the House bill for munitions of war, powder, explosives, shells, cartridges, projectiles, products of copper and the like, and decided to substitute a flat uniform tax on all these commodities. The committee also decided to add the following commodities utilized in making munitions: Steel billets, ingots, blooms, shell forgings, denatured alcohol and cotton linters. In addition, chemicals used in the manufacture of munitions would be taxed. The rate to be imposed is still to be determined.

The income tax section was completed during the day, the committee retaining the normal tax of 2 per cent. on all incomes in excess of $4,000 and $3,000 for married persons and single persons, respectively, adding the special tax of 1 per cent. on incomes in excess of $3,000 and $2,000 respectively for married and single persons; retaining the surtaxes as proposed in the House bill, with the exception of an increase from 10 to 13 per cent. on incomes in excess of $1,000,000.

OCEAN TUG LONG OVERDUE.

The Charles W. Morse Should Have Reached Porto Rico 12 Days Ago.

There is anxiety in shipping circles for the safety of the seagoing tug Charles W. Morse, which should have arrived at Porto Rico twelve days ago. She left New York on July 17 with a crew of twenty-three men under the command of Captain W. S. Sincke. Chief Engineer E. Anderson had his wife and child on board. The vessel is the largest American wooden tugboat and was built in 1899 for the McAllister Towing Company of this city. She is 509 gross tonnage and has a speed of 14 to 15 miles.

At the office of the Sugar Products Company, 40 Wall Street, the present owners of the Charles W. Morse, it was said that as the tug had failed to reach her port sixteen days after sailing, wireless requests have been sent to all steamships passing along the coast of Florida to look out for her. They said the tug had coal sufficient to last her for twelve days and was thoroughly overhauled before starting on her voyage. She was not equipped with wireless apparatus. Captains and officers of coastwise vessels said it was possible that the missing tugboat had been caught in the recent hurricane in the West Indies and been blown out of her course.

WHISTLER DEMANDS $50,000

Mrs. Dewey Sues, Alleging Hotel Manager Struck Her.

J. Charlton Rivers, manager of the Holland House, was sued in the Supreme Court yesterday, for $50,000 damages for assault by Mrs. Marie Dewey, who alleges that he struck her on May 4 last and caused physical and mental pain. She alleges that she gave the defendant no cause for the assault.

Mr. Rivers said last night that the plaintiff and her husband, J. Waldo Dewey, are professional whistlers in vaudeville, and after they had stayed at the hotel for two months and he found that he could get nothing but whistling for their board bill, he put them out of the hotel after giving them two days' notice. Mr. Rivers denied that he touched Mrs. Dewey, but stated that Dewey wrote him a threatening letter, and he supposed the suit against him was a result.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Many Undefended Cases Have Been Cleared Up by Appraisers.

The Board of General Appraisers has cleared the files of a number of importers' protests which were not defended when the cases were called for trial. Overruled claims of this kind were filed by Gimbel Bros., Reichenbach & Co., Frank L. Hughes, Massee & Co., S. Ontra & Bro., Albert C. Prichard & Co., Rusch & Co., F. B. Vandegrift & Co., Frederick Allien, M. J. Corbett & Co., H. Herrman, Sternbach & Co., G. Sidenberg & Co., the S. A. Jacobson Company, Inc., James McCutcheon & Co., Morimura Bros., Santini & Borea, Sander Weiss, A. Olivetti & Co., Ovington Bros. & Co., F. Su F. Sing's Successors, E. J. Krug, Fried, Mendelson & Co., A. J. Woodruff & Co., and M. Melachrino & Co., New York.

William Larzelere & Co., Philadelphia, lost in a contention dealing with the classification of orchids. They were taxed at 25 per cent. under the specific provision for such flowers. The importers claimed free entry under that part of the same paragraph referring to all mature mother flowering bulbs imported exclusively for propagating purposes. It appeared that the orchids were imported for a woman who testified that she did not deal in flowers, but imported them in this case solely for purposes of cultivation. As they were for use in a private greenhouse the board decided the orchids did not come under the free list provision.

John E. Hurat & Co., Baltimore, claimed that the Collector made a mistake in returning certain woven figured cotton cloth at 30 per cent. as Jacquard figured manufactures of cotton. Instead the importers claimed duty under the provision specifying "cotton cloth, woven figured." Cloth under this paragraph is assessed on the basis of the yarn number found in the fabric, usually after an analysis by the Government chemist. The board decided in favor of the importers.

L. McBean, Detroit, claimed that copies of a book entitled, "Fleming's Veterinary Obstetrics," should be given free entry as "text books used in schools and other educational institutions." The testimony was conclusive at the trial that the chief use was in schools, and the board therefore reversed the Collector in taking 15 per cent. duty as books not specially provided for.

Buying Silks Far Ahead.

Contracts that have been given to silk manufacturers in some cases call for deliveries into next year. Several of the market authorities seriously question the advisability of this. They think that there is quite some chance of prices softening next Spring, although they have no fears to express concerning the course of values for the present year. On the other hand, the buyers who have been giving the long-delivery orders are not in the class of men whose judgment is often mistaken. In justifying their present operations, they predict that labor will be scarcer than ever next Spring and that prices consequently will be higher than ever when the new season comes around.

Advocates Later Woolen Openings.

A mill agent yesterday suggested that, in common with the open price movement which has been started in the woolen trade, steps should be taken to have the date of openings set later than has been the custom. He believes that March 1 should be the time for showing Fall lines and Sept. 1 for the lightweight goods. By opening on those dates, he argued, the mills will eliminate a good deal of the revising that is done. Cancellations should also decrease. He pointed out that when lines are opened so early there is a period of several months between the time of taking orders and their execution, in which buyers can change their minds about taking goods and during which prices may suffer considerable change.

Burlap Sales Improve.

There has been a marked picking-up in buying of burlaps in this market in the last several days, heavy goods being especially sought by buyers. Prices, under the influence of a great deal stronger tone to the primary markets, have firmed up quite a little here. Eight-ounce forty-inch burlaps moved yesterday at 8 cents, which is the best price they have brought in several weeks. Quotations on 10½-ounce "forties" ranged from 8.15 to 8.23 cents, while in the lighter weights 7½-ounce goods brought 6.55 to 6.60 cents, and 8-ounce cloths were held at 6.65 to 6.75 cents. The day's cables from Calcutta gave little information beyond telling of the firmness of the market at the new prices. At London, jute was firm at £31 per ton for September shipment.

Are Stretching Their Resources.

The one weak point in the clothing trade at present, according to those well acquainted with conditions, is that some of the smaller houses are stretching their resources in order to keep the advantage they have gained by purchasing at low prices in the woolen market. In other words, houses that ordinarily would purchase goods only for immediate needs have bought ahead and are carrying much more stock than they would in normal times. The result of this, according to representative manufacturers, will depend a good deal on conditions that arise in the near future. Some of the weaker members of the trade have already been forced to sell the goods they purchased in order to provide sufficient capital to run their business. As one man described the situation, "The little man is trying to follow his well-financed and strongly intrenched competitor, and the pace may prove too fast for him."

Bag Sheetings Were Active.

Large sales of 31-inch 5-yard sheetings at 5⅛ cents for deliveries running to the end of this year and some into early 1917 were the feature of yesterday's business in the coarse goods end of the gray cottons trade. Several houses are now asking 5¼ cents for this construction for any delivery. Bag goods were active generally, the demand being stimulated to quite some extent by the upturn of prices in the burlap markets. Reports were heard that 40-inch 4.25s had sold at 6 cents, and, while this was thought to have been true in a limited way, some houses were said to be holding them firmly at an eighth less. Spot business was done at 6⅝ cents on 48-square 4-yard sheetings. For lighter goods, such as 27-inch 9.50s, the mills were asking 3½@3¾ cents, and were not seriously regarding bids under these levels. In the drills sales of 30-inch 3.25s were made at 7½ cents.

Will Not Have to Close.

While supplies of fur needles in this market at the present time are far from liberal, it appears that the industry will not have to suspend operations this season after all. This claim was made some time ago, when it was said that a source of supply must be found at once in order to prevent a tieup of all kinds of fur manufacturing. However, an investigation showed that with careful management the supplies now on hand, together with the needles which can be supplied by domestic manufacturers, would be sufficient to tide the industry over this season, at least. A greater menace to the manufacture of fur sets and garments is said to be the general shortage of labor and the large number of cutters that is now being employed by firms which specialize in fur trimmings. It is said that with the cloak and suit industry in operation again, the chances are that more of these workers will be needed to cut trimmings, leaving the labor supply available for the manufacturers that much smaller.

Reports from Fur Men Differ.

Reports from various quarters of the fur trade do not wholly agree as to the activity of buying at present. It appears that the houses which cater to the larger retailers have the best of it. This class of merchants generally has a separate buyer of furs, and he is not hampered much in his operations by conditions in any other trade. Buyers of furs for the medium-sized and smaller stores, however, often have to look after more than one line, including coats and suits. These buyers are said to make selections of the most seasonable goods first, which leaves furs pretty well toward the end. Consequently, manufacturers who cater to them are finding things a little dull just now, for many buyers are delaying their trips to this market until they can be assured of having lines of Fall ready-to-wear goods to look over. As a result, fur buying will be delayed. A great rush for these goods is looked for next month, and while this will make it harder for the manufacturers to give the desired deliveries, few complaints are heard.

ALLIES USE REJECTED TEA.

Buy It for Their Soldiers After Entry Has Been Denied Here.

The heavy rejections of tea made in the New York Customs district in the fiscal year ended June 30 did not result in total losses to the importers, as has been the case heretofore, for when the tea was denied entry because of its lack of quality, it was promptly bought up by the allied Governments for use by their military forces.

This port led all others in the entry of tea in the period specified above, according to a report issued yesterday by George F. Mitchell, Supervising Tea Examiner, and it also was first in the amount rejected as being below the quality established by the official standards.

Counting the so-called "tea districts" of the country, which include Boston, Chicago, Honolulu, New York, Puget Sound, St. Paul, and San Francisco, the total amount examined by the customs men for the year aggregated 109,536,526 pounds, of which the inspectors passed 107,767,953 pounds. Of the amount rejected only 2,163 pounds came under the ban on account of containing coloring or foreign matter.

This district's entries of tea during the 12 months covered by the report totaled 38,026,715 pounds, of which the inspectors passed 36,947,365 pounds. Of the rejected tea only 376 pounds were turned down as having coloring or foreign matter, and 1,078,974 pounds as being below quality. The Puget Sound district followed New York with 28,768,595 pounds examined, the rejections for quality being only 232,226 pounds.

In view of the campaign carried on for several years by the Government to discourage the importation of teas having coloring or facial material, the Supervising Examiner's report indicates success in this direction. Out of the entire 109,536,526 pounds presented for examination at Custom Houses, only 2,163 pounds were rejected as colored.

According to the report, the most popular variety of tea consumed in the United States in the fiscal year in question was India-Ceylon, the total importations of which reached 35,287,430 pounds. Japan tea imports total 31,520,156 pounds, and Formosa Oolong, 18,068,373 pounds. Capers imports stood at the foot of the column with a record of 16,405 pounds.

Lace Importer Kills Himself.

George Bailey, formerly a lace importer, was found dead yesterday morning in his room in a basement apartment at 136 West Seventy-eighth Street, with a bullet in his head and a revolver in his hand. Dr. Smith of the Knickerbocker Hospital said he had been dead for forty-eight hours. Among his effects were found letters showing that he recently made unsuccessful attempts to collect money owed to Bailey & Bridges, 4-6 Central Avenue, Newark, N. J.

BUSINESS RECORDS

In Town.

BROWN & ELPERIN.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Abraham Brown and Charles Elperin, composing the firm of Brown & Elperin, installment dealers in cloaks, clothing, &c., at 38 East Broadway, by these creditors: Louis Simon, $75; Angrist & Arkin, $401, and C. S. Fishman & Brother. Liabilities are stated to be $15,000 and assets $10,000.

ISABELLA B. SIMPSON.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Isabella B. Simpson, baker and caterer at Mount Vernon, by these creditors: Samuel Hayward, $101; Wood & Selick, Inc., $547, and Walter Currie, $138. It was alleged that on July 28 she permitted Armour & Co. and E. Markel to obtain judgments against her on which a City Marshal's sale was set down for yesterday, and Judge Mayer restrained the sale.

SAMUEL B. NEWMAN of 707 St. Nicholas Avenue has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $8,824 and no assets. Frank Brothers & Co. are creditors for $4,354 for money loaned.

A. & B. LEVINSON.—Abraham and Bessie Levinson, composing the firm of A. & B. Levinson, tobacconists of Newburg, have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,567 and no assets.

HENRY COHEN, salesman, of 134 East Seventeenth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $929 and no assets. The largest creditor is M. L. Cohen & Brother, $764, for money advanced.

J. WEINBERG & CO.—Judge Mayer has dismissed the petition in bankruptcy filed on June 24 against Joseph Weinberg, trading as J. Weinberg & Co., feathers, at 9 University Place, on a settlement with creditors at 30 cents on the dollar cash.

AETNA WAIST MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—Philip Nadelberg, one of the partners in the Aetna Waist Manufacturing Company on West Twenty-fourth Street, has filed schedules showing actual liabilities of $7,084 and disputed liabilities of $14,326 additional from thirty creditors, and assets of $26,000, consisting of stock, $16,000; machinery and fixtures, $2,000, and accounts, $8,400.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 7.—Willard B. Graves, 311 North Jefferson St., heating engineer, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy; liabilities, $46,633.63; assets, $15,000.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Amounts $100 and over.

Green Taxicab Co. of Brooklyn—City of N. Y.....$135.40
Hannon F. Pierce—Same.....252.54
Hahn, Gustav—Same.....252.54
Hallahan, Wm. H.—Same.....252.54
Kopald, Victor H.—Same.....133.22
Mensch, Samuel—Same.....130.05
Oakland Lumber Co.—Same.....133.40
Perpetual Advertising Machine Co.—Same.....486.84
Samuel Schneidsman Co.—Same.....721.12
Sullivan Realty Co.—Same.....252.54
Van Deusen, Frank—Same.....252.54
Wisser, Abraham—Same.....252.54
American Film Laboratories, Inc.—Exhibitors Times Co., Inc.....239.91
Andrews Building Co.—Standard Paint Co.....148.10
Aten, John R.—R. A. Sassen.....926.12
Ashkinasi, Louis, or Louis Schinasi, Abraham; Ashkinasi or Schinasi, and Michael Ashkinasi or Schinasi—S. Schinasi et al., costs.....184.29
Berry, Mary E. C.—Gimbel Bros., N. Y.477.93
Collins, James F.—Park & Tilford.....131.21
Carpenter, Morris—C. Tatham.....128.79
Dangler, Max—A. Spingarn.....227.61
Daude, Edmund F. B.—Gimbel Bros., N. Y.....202.00
Drysdale, Thomas—U. S. Fidelity and Guaranty Co.....1,140.08
De Nemeth, Etelka—Gimbel Bros., N. Y.256.88
Fiechthorn, Reuben C.—J. B. Buam...2,354.10
Gaydone, Geo. P.—Market & Fulton Nat. Bank of N. Y.....1,080.10
Same—Same.....1,333.68
Levine, Sarah—M. A. Schlesinger et al.112.66
Milachoff, Herman—Lang & Co.....129.87
McMann, Chas. A.—Rogers Peet Co....137.06
Marlow, Walter D.—C. Miller.....2,227.99
New, Edw. A. & Frances Frankfort—E. M. Levy et al.....7,011.96
Fraser, Henry—Toledo Scale Co.....370.47
Rand, Ezekiel C. M.—C. Tatham.....191.41
Robyn, Kander, Movie Ticket Corp.—Exhibitors Times Co.....139.41
Reynolds, Fannie P.—A. Greet et al....301.91
Ramires, Joseph L.—Gimbel Bros., N. Y.....172.86
Simon, William—William Knabe & Co., Mfg. Co.....285.41
Sheehan, M. Jane—Francis H. Leggett & Co.....112.98
Schroeder, Joseph—Independent Packing Co.....237.40
Stelner, Frederick M.—Gimbel Bros., N. Y.....102.28
Tracy Hortense—A. Nathan.....311.95
Same—L. K. Stine.....311.75
Same—R. Nathan.....311.75
Wheeler, Nellie—I. J. Mayer.....146.81
Yacone, Charles—A. Yacone, costs.....106.15

In Bronx County.

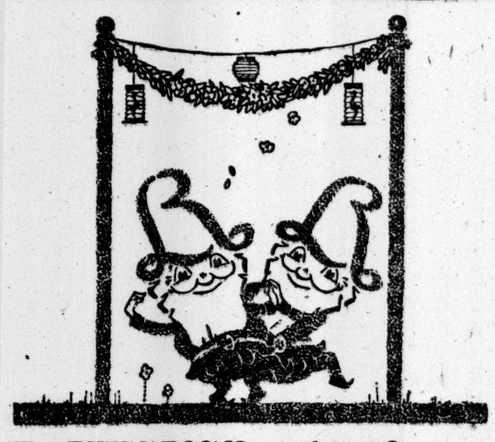
Barry, John F.—H. W. A. Lehnert..$178.22
Dietz, Samuel M.—Groller Society of London.....39.76
Esseff Realty Co.—M. E. Heyward..42,817.12
Jame, Harry—Centradrink Filterers Co., Inc.....47.82
Mosher, Mabel E.—Groller Society of London.....38.21
Miebach, Abraham—J. Smilowitz.....394.42
Miller, Abraham—J. Garson.....500.00
Heck, Nellie E.—Cosmopolitan Bank..1,865.66
Rappaport, Max and Sarah—Commission Merchants Association.....599.91
Silver, Benjamin—L. Golovine.....76.15
Storch, Samuel—Commission Merchants Association.....202.48
Wallowitz, Nathan—A. Abramsky.....221.72
Weinstein, Joseph, and Harry Brody—L. Brooks.....167.70

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor; the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Lugmayer, Anna L.—A. L. Litzenburger, Dec. 16, 1915.....$517.42
Williams, Everett T.—F. E. Boehmcke, July 28, 1916.....201.06
Eltinger Construction Co.—C. T. Willard Co., Inc., Mar. 21, 1916.....342.91
Hirsch & Schwartz, Inc.—National Bank of Commerce, Aug. 12, 1915.....372.55
Same—R. M. Clark, July 5, 1915.....408.92
Mayer, Max—I. Miller, Oct. 17, 1912..452.82



The RHEINAROONS now hang festoons
And sing and dance in glee;
Their lives are gay with every day
A Rheingold Jubilee.

Rheingold Beer

In the time of the Puritans all pleasure was considered sinful. Now we know that there are both wholesome and harmful pleasures. There are also good and bad drinks. Beer is a good drink.

S. Liebmann's Sons Brewing Co.

KEEP TO THE RIGHT

Approach to branch road to left
American Motor League "Caution Sign"

Don't turn off the right road to safe motoring. Don't buy your gasoline from dealers who try to sell you inferior mixtures.

The Standard Oil Company of New York produces and recommends only one gasoline for motor cars.

It is called SOCONY Motor Gasoline, and nothing else.

Ask for it by name, and always look out for the RED, WHITE and BLUE SOCONY sign.

STANDARD OIL CO. of NEW YORK

ALL around the clock, women are now wearing separate skirts—morning, afternoon and evening—for dress as well as street and sports. In the Fall Display of

STAR SKIRTS

you'll find the right kind of separate skirts in a great variety of styles. It will prove to your profit to feature them in your store.

Star Skirt Co.
15-19 East 28th St., New York

WAISTS FALL 1916 **DRESSES**

We are now showing our complete lines of

WAISTS
SILK COTTON

DRESSES
TAFFETA CHARMEUSE
SATIN SERGE and
SERGE COMBINATIONS

Our lines in both Dresses and Waists comprise all that is new in style and material; and it would be well to inspect our models before placing your orders.

Buy early to facilitate Prompt Deliveries.

SHOW ROOM
JOS. ROSENBERG & CO.
141 WEST 36TH ST. At Broadway

CLOSING OUT SALE

Big Opportunity for Manufacturers, Jobbers and Retailers to Buy Embroideries, Laces, Trimmings, Cotton Piece Goods and Woolens FAR BELOW MARKET PRICES

SALE NOW GOING ON ON 4TH FLOOR.

Joseph Rosenberg & Co.
134 Spring St.

BLANKET ROBES

$13.50 per dozen

High grade blanket cloths, with bordered front and cuffs. Sizes from 36 to 46.

Same style in children's robes from 6 to 14, $8.50 per Dozen.

S. L. & H. Hoffman Co.,
138-144 West 25th St.

10,000 SOLD

$3.75 French Serge Dress beautifully tailored, is the talk of the town.

Our values in Satin and Serge Dresses, at $3.75 to $10.75, cannot be duplicated by any other manufacturer.

BOOTH, BREGMAN & SUMBERG,
129-133 W. 27th St. Phone Farragut 3496.

The Immediate Delivery Suit House OF
BIG VALUES
$5.75 to $15.00
All Wool Poplin Suits, $7.50.
BENJAMIN MARTIN,
22 WEST 27TH ST.

SILK DRESSES
25 STYLES AT $7.00.
Satins, Taffetas, Crepe de Chines, Serges and Combinations.
WONDERFUL STYLES AND VALUES.
The present high market price of silks does not affect our prices. Our merchandise is just as low as before the advance on the price of silks.
Immediate Delivery.
TIP-TOP WAIST & DRESS COMPANY,
134 West 37th Street.

THE BIGGEST COAT VALUE IN N. Y.
SPORT COAT All wool guaranteed, beautiful color combinations. $3.75
Coats in all the most desirable materials. $3.75 to $13.50
ELLNER CO. COAT 49-51 SPECIALISTS. WEST 24TH ST.

SUITS AND PILE FABRIC NOVELTY CLOTH **COATS**
—IMMEDIATE DELIVERY—
S. STEINFELD & CO.
43-45-47 WEST 23D STREET

SKIRTS FALL LINE READY! Serges, Poplins, Silks and Novelties. Latest styles. Prompt deliveries. $2.25 to $10 per garment. Excellent values.
Itzkowitz Bros., 245 7th Av., Cor. 24.

WONDERFUL VALUES
LADIES' and MISSES' SUITS
Prompt Deliveries Guaranteed.
Feldman & Dorter, 150 W. 22d St.

SPECIAL JOBS IN
MEN'S HATS
Cornelius Stack, 64-70 W. 23d St.

CREPE DE CHINE WAISTS,
$18 A DOZEN, UP.
Immediate Delivery. Phone Chelsea 4948.
Schwartz Bros., 39-47 W. 19th St.

SUITS of the better grade at popular prices. A. JACOBS CO., 150 W. 29th St.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

BROADCLOTH.—Will buy Botany and F. & H. broadcloth and velours for spot cash; any quantity. Kirshman Bros., 36 West 25th.

BROADCLOTH.—Open for F. & H. light pink Broadcloth; submit samples. Louis Greenberg & Brother, 114 East 25th.

COATS.—Jobber placing orders on coats. H. W., 150 West 28th St., top floor.

COATS.—Juniors' and children's; bring samples all week. 152 East 25d, 4th floor.

COATS, SUITS.—Jobber placing orders. Call all week, 55 East 11th, 7th floor.

COATS, SUITS.—Jobber looking at Fall samples. 22 West 26th, 6th floor.

CONTRACTORS on girls coats wanted; large orders. J 126 Times.

DRESSES.—Harris-Emery Co., Des Moines, Ia.—Mr. Kopf is open for cheap serge and silk dresses; also cheap coats for better basement use; samples will be looked at 8:15 to 9:30 Tuesday until Thursday morning. 353 4th Av.

DRESSES.—Will look at Fall silk and serge dresses, also silk waists, Tuesday. Call with samples, 141 West 36th St., 15th floor.

DRESSES.—Jobber looking and placing orders on ladies' and misses' serge and silk dresses. 225 5th Av., Room 1112-A.

DRESSES.—Satin, open for quantity at popular prices, bring samples. 129 W. 27th St., 3d floor.

GLOVES.—The Bailey Co., Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. Katzenstein will look at hosiery, underwear, and gloves Tuesday from 9 A. M. on. Ben F. Levis, resident buyer, 72 Madison Av. Madison Square 7397.

JUILLIARD'S SERGE.—We are open to buy Juilliard's Serge 54221 for cash. D. Schustack & Co., 115 West 29th St.

LADIES' SUITS.—W. A. Wieboldt & Co., Chicago, Ill., New York office, 334 4th Av., M. Grossbaum, want ladies' cheap suits.

PIECE GOODS.—Open for quantity of cheap, light-weight dress mixtures, also Wellington Scars 75 serge in shade 650. K 242 Times Downtown.

SERGE.—Can use 100 pieces navy Juillard serge; net cash; also willing to exchange browns and greens Botany serge for navy. International Dress & Skirt Co., 138 West 25th.

SERGES.—Open for quantity 42-inch French serge for cash. Schlang & Co., 151 West 25th.

STRIPED TAFFETAS; also plain, wanted. Wiener Bros., 19 West 21st.

SUITS.—The Bailey Co., Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. Moscovics and Mr. Tyroler will look at samples from 9 A. M. on. Ben F. Levis, resident buyer, 72 Madison Av. Madison Square 7397.

SUITS.—Large jobber looking at samples; skirts and up; call all week. 11th floor, 38 West 32d St.

SUITS.—Contractors wanted; will furnish any materials and styles. 13 East 30th St.

SUITS.—Jobber looking at Fall suits. Levitman & Fein, 33 West 34th St.

SUITS.—Buyers—Open for suits; looking all week, 5th floor, 22 West 32d.

SUITS AND COATS.—Jobber placing large orders on smart suits and coats; all prices. 32 West 27th St., 10th floor.

SWEATERS.—Silk Jersey sweaters wanted, out-of-town retailer; write at once. Box 37, Hartley Hall, Columbia University, N. Y.

WAISTS.—Contractor wanted on $2.25 line crepe de chine and georgette waists; must make a good garment; can keep a plant of 25 machines busy all year round; want a plant not of town. Address full particulars B 6 Times.

WAISTS.—Silk and cotton; will look at samples all day Tuesday and Wednesday. 141 West 36th St., 15th floor.

WEARING APPAREL.—Ladies' and children's. Cash for joos. Jacobovitz, 10 Lispenard. Franklin 2950.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

BRONZE.—Real bronze book ends, vases, lamps, etc. Griffoul, 223 Fifth Av. (204.)

BUTTONS.—Save 50 per cent. on your button bills; Ja-Pearl buttons can hardly be told from genuine Japanese pearl. Western Button Co., 17 E. 22d St.

COATS.—Pile fabrics and wool velours; immediate delivery; plush coats, $10.75 up; our specialty; styles and low prices. May Mfg. Co., 28 West 27th St.

COATS.—We have wonderful novelties in better grade coats; also plushes at popular prices; styles which will surprise you. I. Novick, 40 West 28th St.

COATS.—Jobbers and retailers, call to see six good numbers at $6.75, of exceptional value. Alex Kogut, 129 West 22d.

COATS.—Silk jersey sport coats, all colors and sizes, very cheap. Goldberg & Rosenblatt, 137 West 25th St.

COATS, SUITS.—Fall line ready! smart styles; popular prices. Talbot Co., 114 West 27th.

COATS.—Job; ladies', misses', and children's coats and suits. Tishman, 37 East Broadway.

COATS.—Plush coats on hand; $10.50 up. Morris Jaffe, 40 West 25th St.

COATS AND DRESSES.—Jobs to close out. E. & S., 43 West 24th.

CREPE DE CHINE and satin stripe waists at $18 per dozen; also jobs in silk and cotton to close out from $4.50 up. La Rose Waist Co., 31 West 21st.

DRESSES.—Have 300 high-class cotton dresses to close at a price. Greeley Dress Co., 501 6th Av.

DRESSES.—Job 100 silk and serge, to close out. J. Lesser, 47 West 24th St. Greeley 3844.

DRESSES.—Job white voile dresses to close out, cheap. B. Geist & Co., 145 West 30th.

DRESSES, serge, at $3.75. Call between 8:30 and 9 o'clock. Younker Bros., 303 5th Av.

DRESS FASTENERS, all sizes, on card and bulk; immediate delivery. Mad. Sq. 3538.

EMBROIDERIES.—Good assortment; 50,000 yards of imported and domestic to close out at bargain. Goldwater Bros., 12-14 West 21st.

HOUSE DRESSES.—Quitting business. H. Ettelson Co., 119 W. 23d. Dispose large stock.

MOHAIR.—Navy and gray mohair cloth for sale, also a job of raincoats to close out very reasonably. Model Raincoat Co., 135 W. 26th St.

PICTURES.—500,000; will sell at a sacrifice. Karmitz & Deutsch, 139 Chrystie St.

SATIN.—Large lot 36-inch colored lining satin, immediate delivery, also black and navy Skinners satin. S. Steinfeld & Co., 43 West 23d.

SERGE.—Men's wear, navy, serge, 58 inches 11 ounces, sell reasonable. Stuyvesant 4542.

SHEPHERD CHECKS.—Woven black and white, 27-inch shepherd checks, for sale cheap. Golinko, Marks & Oppenheim, 5 East 16th St.

SILKS.—100 pieces of Jap silk, 10 mumy, natural, to close out at a price. Phone Chelsea—8718.

SKIRTS.—1,000 serges, mixtures, black and white checks, also discarded samples at $1.25 net. H. B. Schwartz, 13-15 W. 20th St.

SKIRTS.—Job of 50 dozen washable skirts to close out cheap. A. Russakow, Inc., 130-140 West 21st.

SKIRTS.—3,000 wash skirts to close out. Apply Bronner Mfg. Co., 16 West 32d St.

SKIRTS.—Awning stripe and white, at sacrifice prices. Queen, 140 West 30th.

SKIRTS.—Job; all materials. Manhattan Skirt Co., 13 West 20th.

SPORT COATS, silk jersey, to close out. Daily Waist Co., 8 West 19th St.

SUITS.—Fall and Winter suits, coats, and dresses for women, misses, and children; also silk and cotton waists, dresses, and petticoats; complete stock to close out. Samples at Room 1,110, 49 East 21st St.

SUITS.—Have to close out 1,000 Fall suits, serges, poplins, and broadcloths; also 500 Winter coats, pile fabrics, chinchillas, and broadcloths; 250 mackinaws. Maurice H. Bob, 133 West 21st.

SUITS.—Assorted job of high-grade ladies' and misses' suits for sale cheap; must sell at once. Winkler & Levitt, 41 Division St.

SUITS.—See our all-wool poplin and gabardine suits, satin lined, $8.75. Meyer Loeb Co., 13 East 30th St.

SUITS AND COATS.—5,000 for immediate delivery. Suits, $6.75 up; silk plush coats, $8.25 up. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 28th. Madison Square 9136.

SUITS.—Specializing from $6.75 to $13.50. Bernstein & Co., 118 West 27th.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday's 3½@4 per cent. for the best names.
Saturday ..3¾@4 " " " " "

The quotations are for six months' paper.

The Clothiers Are Conservative.

While there has been a fairly good business passing in the piece goods trade lately, the clothiers are showing conservatism. The explanation given is that they are willing to pay advances as they come along, rather than commit themselves beyond their nearby needs, even though they may be able to purchase more cheaply now. Opinion in the market seems to agree on the point that values will be higher in the near future. Some factors believe that an advance of 10 cents a yard over present quotations will be made as soon as buying for Spring has got into its full swing.

Dress Goods Have an Active Day.

Even though the end of the tie-up in the garment industry came last week, dress goods agents were not called upon to do much. Yesterday, however, it was a different story. Salesmen were kept busy with appointments that meant business. Goods on order were called for, and new business was placed. Some of the agents were inclined to think, just before the settlement of the strike, that some new styles might be called for and that the big firms involved in the trouble had "something up their sleeves" to mark the resumption of operations. This proved not to be the case. The goods required show no change from the run of cloths that had been popular.

Printcloth Prices Firmer.

The local gray goods market is now beginning to feel the real effects of lost production in the South as a result of the floods in that section. This, coupled with active buying of late, has resulted in higher prices on practically all constructions of printcloths. Makers of 38½-inch 64-60s, for instance, are holding all 1916 deliveries of these goods firmly at 6 cents, with buyers bidding an eighth less. For early 1917, however, deliveries of this construction can still be bought for 5⅞ cents. September-October business was done on 38½-inch 64-squares at 6⅛ cents, while for shipment in this month and next sales of 39-inch 68-72s were made at 6¾ cents. Some nearby sales of 38½-inch 60-48s were told of yesterday at 5 cents, with mills generally firm in their demands for that figure. Bids of 7⅝ cents failed to bring out 39-inch 80-squares, for which sellers are now asking 7¾. They are also asking 4¼ cents now for 56-44s in that width. Closing prices were:

39-inch, 80-88s	7¾c	38½-inch, 64-60s	6c
39-inch, 72-76s	7¼c	38½-inch, 64-56s	5¾c
39-inch, 68-72s	6¾c	38½-inch, 60-52s	5⅛c
39-inch, 56-44s	4¾c	38½-inch, 60-48s	5c
38½-inch, 64-64s	6¼c	37-inch, 64-60s	4c

*Asked.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

AKRON, Ohio.—M. O'Neil Co.; Miss E. Hallinan, laces, embroideries; 37 W. 26th.
ALEXANDRIA, La.—Simon's, Ltd.; S. Simon, ready-to-wear; 353 4th Av.
ALEXANDRIA, La.—M. Meyer & Sons; S. Mayer, clothing, dry goods.
ALTOONA, Pa.—Kline Bros.; A. S. Helfrich, coats, suits, 23 East 26th.
ANDERSON, Ind.—Fair Dept. Store; L. L. Simon, dry goods, ready-to-wear; Prince George.
ATHENS, Ga.—Michael Bros.; Mrs. Hillsman, ready-to-wear; 24 Park Av.
ATLANTA, Ga.—Emporium-World Millinery Co.; J. S. Illuman, millinery; 621 Broadway.
AUGUSTA, Ga.—Von Kaufman & Gerald; A. B. Von Kamp, dry goods, notions, furnishing goods; Collingwood.
BALTIMORE.—A. Eisenberg; Miss Rosenstein, Fall waists, lobs petticoats; Mr. Latz, suits; 1,230 Broadway.
BALTIMORE, Md.—W. Koch Importing Co.; E. R. Zeller, foreign goods; Imperial.
BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Goldstein Bros.; D. B. Goldstein, dry goods, women's garments; 39 West 32d.
BISBEE, Ariz.—Frankenberg Bros. & Newman; P. Brown, general mdse.; 353 4th Av.
BOONVILLE, Mo.—H. T. Zuzak & Co.; H. T. Zuzak, rugs, china, toys, holiday goods; Woodstock.
BOSTON—W. Filene's Sons Co.; Mr. Wright, Mr. Michaels, leather goods, jewelry; Mr. O'Callahan, misses's coats, suits; Mrs. Befo, misses' dresses; Miss Louis, millinery; basement buyers; Mr. Fanning, women's hosiery, underwear; Mr. Kellerman, men's furn. goods; Miss Callahan, underwear, sweaters, aprons; H. Levy, waists; Y. P. Ring, women's, misses' dresses; Miss Darretl, infant's coats, petticoats; 116 W. 32d.
BOSTON—W. A. Bacon Co.; Miss O. M. Maynard, jobs infants' wear; Miss A. Golding, muslin underwear, dresses, waists, house dresses; 1,133 Broadway.
BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; A. H. Shannon and M. F. Collins, silks, dress, wash goods; 470 4th Av.
BOSTON, Mass.—Emporium-World Millinery Co.; J. A. Landow, millinery; 621 Broadway.
BOSTON—A. Shuman & Co.; W. F. Maher, boys' clothing; Prince George.
BLOOMINGTON, Ill.—Wilcox Bros. D. G. Co.; H. Stevens, dry goods, ready-to-wear; Prince George.
BROWNSVILLE, Tenn.—Sherman & Turner; C. R. Sherman, fancy goods, women's ready-to-wear, hats; Great Northern.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Wm. Hengerer Co.; P. O. Densan, millinery; Mr. Knickerbocker; Wm. Mutter, domestics, wash goods; G. Debus, jewelry; D. Scholl, hosiery, gloves; Miss K. Leyden, knit goods; 18 W. 35th.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Flint & Kent; Miss E. M. Merry, women's, infants' wear, knit goods, corsets; R. W. Forrester, rugs, draperies, upholstery, furniture; 220 5th Av.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Adam, Meldrum & Anderson; C. Tagg, dress goods, silks, velvets; 230 5th Av.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—J. N. Adam & Co.; Miss M. Lensenhuber, jewelry, silverware; 18 W. 35th.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Clawson & Wilson Co.; H. E. Gahwe, silks, dress goods; 43 Leonard.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—The Millinery Stores; S. H. Solomon, millinery, dry goods, notions; Hermitage.
BUTTE, Mon.—M. J. Connell Co.; Miss M. B. Haggerty, millinery; 23 E. 26th.
BUTTE, Mon.—Symons Dry Goods Co.; B. A. Myers, shoes; 821 Broadway.
CHARLESTON, S. C.—Star Bargain House; S. Karesh, men's clothing, furnishing goods, women's ready-to-wear, embroideries, ribbons; Broadway Central.
CHARLESTON, S. C.—Hornick-Well Co.; M. Hornick, wholesale dry goods, notions; Aberdeen.
CHARLESTON, Mo.—Ruckner-Ragsdale Mercantile Co.; W. B. Ragsdale, general merchandise; Breslin.
CHARLOTTE, N. C.—J. B. Ivey & Co.; L. A. Boxey, piece goods, upholstery, trunks, bags, hosiery, underwear, notions, laces, embroidery, bargain basement; Mrs. J. L. Burns, ribbons, neckwear, leather goods, toilet articles; Miss B. Hunsuok, corsets, infants' wear; G. B. Cabiness, ready-to-wear; 1,230 Broadway; Clendenning.
CHICAGO—Rothschild & Co.; Miss E. Spangler, art needlework; Miss C. H. Pierce, millinery; Miss E. Thal, misses' coats, suits, dresses; Miss L. A. Griffin, waists; 215 4th Av.
CHICAGO, Mandel Bros.; Miss Sternberg and Mr. Minocque, notions; A. W. Mandel, rugs; L. Mandel, veilings, neckwear; Mrs. Coughlin, women's hats; Miss Connelly, infants' wear; J. B. Ertle, silks; 15 East 22d.
CHICAGO, Ill.—Wieboldt & Co.; Miss E. Malach, waists, muslin underwear, corsets; H. Widetzky, notions, hair goods, fancy goods; 334 4th Av.
CHICAGO, Ill.—Marshall Field & Co.; W. H. Miller, furniture; W. M. Williams, women's neckwear, collars, cuffs, patterns; 104 Worth.
CHICAGO—C. A. Stevens & Bros.; O. Teffre, silks, velvets; D. H. Devaney, veilings, notions; 40 E. 22d.
CHICAGO, Ill.—Emporium-World Millinery Co.; A. R. Stumer, J. F. Brown, millinery; 621 Broadway.
CHICAGO, Ill.—Klein, Inc.; Miss Oppenheim, millinery; 31 Union Square.
CHICAGO—Boston Store; F. Millington, curtains, upholstery goods; 44 E. 23d.
CHICAGO—Mrs. Pirie, Scott & Co.; Miss Regan, coats suits; 115 Worth.
CHICAGO, Ill.—Consolidated Millinery Co.; J. Wineberg, millinery; 621 B'way.
CHICAGO, Ill.—Leopman, Levi & Mann; J. Mann, woolens; Netherland.
CHICAGO, Ill.—Glick Bros.; W. Glick, fancy vests, Summer clothing, raincoats; Navarre.
CHICAGO, Ill.—Emporium World Millinery Co.; Miss F. Snyder, millinery; 621 B'way.
CINCINNATI, Ohio—McAlpin Co.; Miss L. Warmer, millinery; Miss O. Hagan, representing; 23 E. 26th.
CINCINNATI, Ohio—The Fair Store; L. Simon, groceries; Miss K. Krager, muslin underwear, infants' wear; 23 E. 26th.
CINCINNATI, O.—Kline Cloak Co.; L. E. Sontag, millinery; 93 Madison Av.
CINCINNATI, O.—J. Shillito Co.; H. Bayer, toys; 432 4th Av.
CINCINNATI, O.—Queen Mfg. Co.; E. Unger, silks, woolen, 432 4th Av.
CINCINNATI, Ohio—J. Shillito Co.; C. C. Vosburgh, upholstery; 432 4th Av.
CINCINNATI, Ohio—H. & S. Pogue Co.; C. E. Frazier, colored dress goods; 200 5th Av.
CLEVELAND, Ohio—Halle Bros. Co.; Miss V. A. Lynch, notions, patterns; 220 5th Av.
CLEVELAND, Ohio—Higbee Co.; Miss I. Robinson, dresses; 230 5th Av.
CLEVELAND, Ohio—Bailey Co.; H. Katzenstein, gloves, hosiery, underwear; 72 Madison Av.
CLEVELAND, O.—May Co.; Miss Lewis, misses' coats; 37 W. 26th.
COLUMBUS, O.—Z. White Co.; T. D. Rendure, ready-to-wear; Imperial.
COLUMBUS, Ga.—J. A. Kirven Co.; G. L. Sheram, domestics, flannels, blankets, linens, white goods, colored wash goods; 1,170 B'way.
CONNERSVILLE, Ind.—A. E. Leiter Co.; A. E. Leiter, dry goods, cloaks, suits, millinery, carpets, general merchandise; Wallick.
CONNELLSVILLE, Ind.—Strauss Mercantile Co.; N. Strauss, dry goods, ready-to-wear; Prince George.
CONNELLSVILLE, Penn.—Wright, Metzler Co.; F. R. Wright, ready-to-wear; 1,270 B'way.
CORTLAND, N. Y.—Nickelbury & Winters; L. M. Winters, ready-to-wear; Longacre.
CUERO, Tex.—A. F. Dietz Dry Goods Co.; A. F. Dietz, general merchandise; G. A. Dietz, general merchandise; Wallick.
DALLAS, Texas—Sanger Bros.; E. D. Garrison, housefurn. goods, silverware; Miss Houston, Miss Buthe, women's wear; 19 E. 24th.
DALLAS, Texas—Sanger Bros.; A. J. Frankelstein, leather goods; Mrs. L. Conn, corsets; 19 E. 24th.
DALLAS, Texas—Texas Dry Goods Co.; D. Egger, dry goods, notions, men's furnishing goods, women's garments, millinery; 1,190 B'way.
DALLAS, Texas—Sanger Bros.; H. H. Calvert, women's underwear; 19 East 24th; Herald Square.
DANVILLE, Ky.—A. B. Robertson & Bro.; A. S. Robertson, dry goods, shoes, carpets; 1,170 B'way.
DAYTON, Ohio—The Fair; S. Margolis, Fall coats, suits; S. Friedlop, jobs dresses, waists, skirts; 170 5th Av.
DECATUR, Ill.—Linn & Scruggs Dry Goods Co.; T. J. Livesey, cloaks, suits, dresses, waists; 31 Union Square.
DENVER, Col.—W. S. Howland Millinery and Fur Co.; W. F. Holland, millinery, furs; Great Northern.
DES MOINES, Iowa—J. Mandelbaum & Sons; Miss T. Murray, notions, neckwear, ribbons, drug sundries; 315 5th Av.; Woodward.
DES MOINES, Iowa—Harris-Emery Co.; Mr. Kopf, basement silk, serge, dresses, coats; 353 4th Av.
DETROIT, Mich.—Elliott-Taylor-Woolfenden Co.; J. C. Carmichael, upholstery, curtains, carpets, Oriental rugs; T. H. Whan, domestics, linens, quilts, hosiery, toys, umbrellas, furnishing goods; 220 5th Av.; Sherman Square.
DETROIT, Mich.—E. J. Hickey Co.; Miss K. L. Tracy, misses' and infants' wear; Breslin.
DETROIT, Mich.—Emporium-World Millinery Co.; D. Kaufmann, millinery; 621 Broadway.
DETROIT, Mich.—Crowley, Milner Co.; Miss O. Kirscher, leather goods, jewelry, silverware; 116 West 22d.
DULUTH, Minn.—Stack & Co.; F. W. Foran, cloaks, suits, furs; Grand.
ERIE, Penn.—Trask, Prescott & Richardson Co.; F. J. Marvin, furs, cloaks, suits; 1,230 Broadway.
FAIRMONT, W. Va.—J. M. Hartley & Son; H. Hartley, gen'l mdse.; Miss J. A. Montgomery, ready-to-wear; 1,270 B'way.
FORT WAYNE, Ind.—The Latz Co.; W. F. Geroer, ready-to-wear; 1,270 B'way.
FORT WORTH, Texas—Stripling, Jenkins Co.; P. Jenkins, suits, skirts; R. 412, 1,123 B'way.
FORT WORTH, Texas—Washer Bros. Co.; L. W. Gross, men's clothing; 1,190 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.
GALVESTON, Tex.—Fellman Dry Goods Co.; Miss A. Warren, cloaks, suits, furs, waists; 120 W. 32d.
GALVESTON, Texas—Mistrot & Adoue; A. Freeman, hardware, toys; 320 B'way.
GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—C. Trankla & Co.; F. W. Wendland, ready-to-wear; 432 4th Av.
GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—Emporium-World Millinery Co.; Mr. Cormack, millinery; 621 Broadway.
GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—C. Trankla & Co.; Miss R. M. Thiel, ready-to-wear; 432 4th Av.
GREENSBURG, Penn.—L. Keck Co.; M. C. Keck, carpets, rugs, curtains; Breslin.
GREEN BAY, Wis.—Jorgenson-Biesch Co.; Miss N. B. Cooney, ready-to-wear; Imperial.
HASTINGS, Neb.—Pickens & Bratton; A. Pickens, Jr., dry goods, carpets, millinery, ready-to-wear; Grand.
HARTFORD, Conn.—Emporium-World Millinery Co.; H. L. Isenberg, millinery; 621 Broadway.
HENDERSON, Texas—M. H. Marwil Co.; M. H. Marwil, general merchandise; Aberdeen.
HOPKINSVILLE, Ky.—Frankel's Busy Store; H. M. Frankel, clothing, cloaks, shoes, men's furnishing; 1,133 B'way.
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Selig Dry Goods Co.; S. Selig, coats, skirts, waists, dress; 120 W. 32d.
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—L. S. Ayres Co.; E. Van Arsdale, pictures, frames, art goods; 220 5th Av.
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Goldstein Brothers; S. J. Golostein, suits 1,133 Broadway.
JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Covington Co.; T. W. Burnett, men's furnishing goods, hosiery; 75 Leonard.
JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Cohen Bros.; R. R. Wilkinson, women's and children's shoes; 225 5th Av.
JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Kohn, Furchgott Co.; R. H. Roche, cloaks, suits, women's wear; 108 Worth St.
JOPLIN, Mo.—Newman Mercantile Co.; D. Bartholomew, general dry goods; R. N. Newburger, cotton fabrics; 470 4th Av.
KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Emery-Bird-Thayer D. G. Co.; Mr. Carlyle, upholstery goods; 25 Madison Av.
KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—Anderson-Dulin-Varnell Co.; Miss S. Spoule, millinery; 315 5th Av.
LANCASTER, Penn.—Watt & Shand; W. C. Sullivan, Miss C. Kirchner, and Miss E. Dunmelstack, ready-to-wear; 432 4th Av.
LAKE CHARLES, La.—Muller, Ltd.; Mr. Muller, ready-to-wear; 353 4th Av.
LAWRENCE, Kan.—Bullene & Hackman, H. B. Bullene, cloaks, suits, waists, muslin underwear, hosiery; 220 5th Av.; Great Northern.
LEAVENWORTH, Kan.—Ettenson-Winnig D. G. Co.; M. Ettenson, women's, children's millinery, ready-to-wear; S. Ettenson, women's furn. goods, ribbons, laces, embroideries, novelties; Woodstock.
LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Broadway Department Store; E. S. Rudolph, favors, candles; 95 Madison Av.
LOUISVILLE, Ky.—J. Bacon & Sons; G. Elder, laces, embroideries; Miss T.. Kling, notions, ribbons, linings; J. K. Mayer, women's, infants' wear, corsets; 23 East 26th.
LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Stewart D. G. Co.; E. Palmer, hosiery, underwear; 18 W. 35th.
LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Carter D. G. Co.; T. Keeley, domestic, flannels; 43 Leonard.
LYNCHBURG, Va.—C. H. Almond Dry Goods Co.; W. J. Almond, domestics, linens, flannels; 220 5th Av.
McKEESPORT, Penn.—J. S. Blattner; L. M. Blattner, coats, suits, dresses, waists, skirts, muslin underwear, children's coats, store decorations, fixtures; Breslin.
MEMPHIS, Tenn.—J. Goldsmith & Sons; Mrs. L. Coleman, women's and misses' suits; Miss M. Nelson, women's dresses, suits, furs; 148 West 23d.
MEMPHIS, Tenn.—B. Lowenstein & Bros.; R. Rosenthal, millinery; 22 East 17th.
MERIDIAN, Miss.—Weinner, Klein & Co.; A. A. Stucker, dress goods, silks; Continental.
MIDDLETOWN, Conn.—J. H. Bunce Co.; W. W. Daniels, piece goods; 75 Spring.
MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Milwaukee Apparel Co.; Miss L. Reigle, dresses; 364 5th Av.; Algonquin.
MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Espenhain Dry Goods Co.; M. Cronin, laces, embroideries, ladies' neckwear; Cumberland.
MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—L. S. Donaldson Co.; F. J. Amlbxen, linens, linings, cotton piece goods; 230 5th Av.
MITCHELL, S. D.—H. D. Butterfield Co.; H. D. Butterfield, dry goods, cloaks, carpets; Mrs. H. D. Butterfield, dry goods, cloaks, carpets; Sherman Square.
MUNCIE, Ind.—W. A. McNaughton Co.; H. C. Dedert, silks, dress goods, wash goods, linings; 1,239 B'way; Navarre.
NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Castner, Knott D. G. Co.; O. W. Clayton, housefurnishing goods, china; C. A. Wilson, groceries; J. B. Powrie, laces; 23 East 26th.
NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Lebeck Brothers; J. H. Goodman, silks, dress goods; H. Ogilvie, notions, laces, jewelry, toilet, fancy goods; Mr. Glick, general merchandise; 1,261 Broadway.
NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Loveman, Berger & Teitlebaum; Miss M. Thompson, corsets; 148 West 23d.
NEW ALBANY, Ind.—S. W. Newburger & Co.; W. S. Newburger, Miss E. Howel, Miss A. Burke, E. Frankel, ready-to-wear; 351 4th Av.
NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Shartenberg & Robinson; Mrs. F. A. Fitts, underwear, corsets, infants' wear; 75 Spring.
NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Emporium-World Millinery Co.; Mr. Biers, millinery; 621 Broadway.
NEWMAN, Ga.—D. W. Boone Co.; D. W. Boone, dry goods, carpets, general merchandise; Collingwood.
NEW ORLEANS, La.—D. H. Holmes Co.; Miss C. Hare, corsets, petticoats; 15 East 26th.
NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.—Niagara D. G. Co.; A. M. Byrd, muslin underwear, infants' wear; 432 4th Av.
NORFOLK, Va.—Miller, Rhoads & Swartz; H. L. Linnell, rugs, draperies; Gregorian.
OAKLAND, Cal.—H. C. Capwell Co.; A. Solinger, linens, wash goods, beddings, housefurnishing goods, R. 1,303, 116 W. 32d.
OLYMPIA, Wash.—Harris Dry Goods Co.; M. Harris, ready-to-wear; 1,133 Broadway.
OMAHA, Neb.—Burgess Nash Co.; A. C. Hoover, women's ready-to-wear, bargain basement coats, suits, dresses; Miss Eberhardt, books, stationery; 1,133 B'way.
OMAHA, Neb.—J. L. Brandeis & Sons; E. Dreier, ready-to-wear; 1,201 Broadway.
PEORIA, Ill.—Clarke & Co.; P. Wolff, coats, suits, dresses; 31 Union Square.
PHLADELPHIA, Penn.—Cohen Bros.; M. Cohen, dry goods, furnishing goods, notions, caps; Broadway Central.
PHILADELPHIA—Greenebaum Bros. & Co.; S. Greenebaum, cotton piece goods; Room 322, 200 5th Av.
PHILADELPHIA—"Blauner's"; H. Blauner, Fall suits; 15 E. 26th.
PHILADELPHIA—Harris & Co.; L. Harris, piece goods, waists, dresses; Aberdeen.
PITTSBURGH—McCreery & Co.; L. A. Dempsey, upholstery goods; Miss C. L. Nelson, art goods; C. A. Zolnn, jewelry, 23 E. 26th.
PITTSBURG—Rosenbaum Co.; Miss McCrohan, waists; Miss M. Stein, skirts; R. J. Sutliffe, carpets, rugs, linoleums; 116 West 32d.
PITTSBURGH—Frank & Seder; Mr. Finkelhor, suits; Mr. Cohen, basement, coats, suits, dresses; Miss Meyers, skirts; I. Seder, gen'l. mdse.; 364 5th Av.
PITTSBURGH, Penn.—Frank & Seder; Miss M. A. McGreevy, women's suits; 364 5th Av.
PITTSBURGH, Penn.—Kaufmann Department Stores Co.; Miss M. J. Foley, art goods, needlework, embroideries; 1,201 B'way; Pierce Building.
PITTSBURGH—J. Horne Co.; C. H. Durham, domestics, linings; Miss M. Kountz, women's neckwear; 470 4th Av.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann & Baer Co.; Miss A. McElwaine, hosiery; Miss Schmidt, Miss E. Lambert, millinery; 95 Madison Av.
PORTLAND, Ore.—Lipman, Wolfe & Co.; Mrs. Peterson, ribbons, hdkfs., veilings, neckwear; 1,121 B'way.
PORTLAND, Me.—Porteous, Mitchell & Braun Co.; Miss A. Connor, corsets; 442 4th Av.
PORTLAND, Ore.—Olds, Wortman & King; W. H. St. Clair, gloves, hosiery, umbrellas, knit underwear; 442 4th Av.
QUANAH, Texas—Baker, Hanna & Co.; T. S. Hanna, dry goods; 366 Broadway; Algonquin.
READING, Penn.—Lord & Gage; Miss P. Westfall, blouses; Miss H. L. Koch, muslin underwear; Mrs. Schmehl, millinery; W. C. Clark, representing; 21 E. 20th.
RENO, Nev.—A. Kohane, Inc.; A. Kohane, women's wearing apparel; Woodstock.
RICHMOND, Va.—Cohen Co.; E. F. Dreyfous, general manager; 118 West 25d.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Emporium-World Millinery Co.; M. Shelberg, millinery; 621 Broadway.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; J. R. McCarthy, ready-to-wear; S. C. Taylor, dress goods; 452 4th Av.
SAGINAW, Mich.—W. Barie Dry Goods Co.; E. H. Bloedel, cloaks, suits, furs, waists; York.
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—O'Connor, Moffatt & Co.; Miss M. Murphy, children's and infants' wear; 114 5th Av.
SAN JOSE, Cal.—Prussia Co.; M. Prussia, ready-to-wear; 1,201 Broadway.
SANTA ROSA, Cal.—Carithers & Forsythe; W. R. Carithers, dry goods, men's and women's ready-to-wear; Ansonia.
SAVANNAH, Ga.—Frank & Co.; C. Kuhns, Jr., furnishing goods, notions; 43 Leonard.
SCRANTON, Penn.—Emporium-World Millinery Co.; F. W. Conklin, millinery; 621 Broadway.
SEATTLE

'Frisco Reorganization

¶ A special analysis of the St. Louis & San Francisco reorganization plan appears in our monthly publication for August.

¶ Sent to investors on request.

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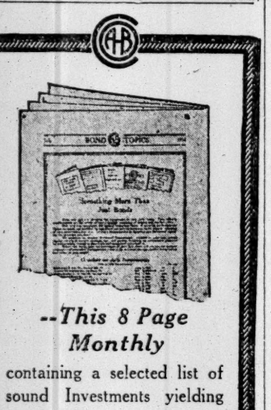

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Most of Stock Exchange List Stagnant—Today's Crop Report—We Get More Gold.

The hourly rate of trading on the Stock Exchange yesterday was as light as on Saturday. Dullness could hardly be carried further; nor could very well the immobility of most prices. The high and low prices of the day for Steel common were separated only by an eighth of a point.

Here and there were larger changes, of course. Some of them represented the accumulated effect of events during a period when certain stocks had not been traded in at all. Other of the large changes of the day were the result of operations carried on despite the dullness of the list as a whole and despite the almost entire absence of public interest. The movement in Consolidated Gas fell in this latter category. It was one of the most active issues of the day, though transactions in it were only in the neighborhood of 4,000 shares, and it made a gain of more than three points. The possibility of an additional distribution, which is believed to exist all along in Consolidated Gas, was doing for that stock yesterday what it did on one day last week for Union Pacific.

Indifference to the stock market, which is responsible for its close approach to stagnation, does not indicate entire indifference to all financial operations. The success which has attended the organization of the Missouri Pacific underwriting syndicate, in which allotments are likely shortly, suggests that, on the contrary, financial undertakings of the sort which appeal to those with funds are easily carried through. It is understood that the applications for participation in this syndicate much exceeded the amount for which the syndicate is being formed.

The positive news of the day contained some substantial support for optimism, as, for instance, the additional advances recorded in steel products, but there were offsetting considerations in the prospect of an unfavorable Government crop report today and in the joining of issues again between the railroad brotherhoods and the managers before whom the union officials will today lay the result of the strike vote. There are still very good reason, however, to expect that some other means than a strike will be employed to bring this controversy to an end. For the matter of the crop report it can hardly be other than unfavorable, though it might seem favorable by comparison with the private reports which have lately been received regarding the extent of the rust damage to wheat

The receipt of $5,000,000 more gold did away with the impression which had existed in some quarters that the recent consignment of $20,000,000 gold from London marked the end of the movement to New York for a long time to come. It has not been the custom of the allied Governments to suspend gold shipments while using the proceeds of loans obtained in this market, but rather to supplement those credits by gold shipments which help to keep the money market here easy while we are extending credit to our foreign borrowers. Even a great English credit in this market might, therefore, not result in a cessation of gold imports, although if the credit were large enough it would probably retard the movement of gold to this side. England is bending many efforts to lessening her adverse balance of trade and with some success, though the gap to be bridged is so great that it seems a herculean task even greatly to reduce it. The statement of British foreign trade for July shows that compared with the same month last year exports from England increased $58,000,000, while imports increased only $5,000,000.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days.			
	10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.
Boston	3	3½	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3½	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4½	4½
Richmond		4	4	4
Atlanta		4	4	4
Chicago	3½	4	4½	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4	4
Minneapolis		4	4	4½
Kansas City	4½	4½	4	4½
Dallas		4	4	4
San Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

	Trade Acceptances.			
	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	5	3½	3½	3½
New York	5	3½	3½	
Philadelphia	4½	3½	3½	3½
Cleveland	5	3½	3½	
Richmond	4½	3½	3½	
Atlanta	5	3½	3½	3½
Chicago	5			
St. Louis	5	3	3½	3
Minneapolis	5	3½	3½	3½
Kansas City	5	4	4	4
Dallas	4½	3½	3½	3
San Francisco	5½	3	3½	*3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.
Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days ..... 2½@2%
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days ..... 2½@3

COLLATERAL LOANS.

Call. High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
2	2	2	2

Special loans were made at 2½ per cent.

TIME.
60 days ..... 3 | 5 months 3¾
90 days ..... 3¼ | 6 months 3¾
4 months ..... 3½ |

COMMERCIAL PAPER.
Best-Known Names.
30 to 90 days ..... 3½@3¾
4 to 6 months ..... 3½@4

Other Names.
4 to 6 months ..... 4 @4½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	4.75⅞	4.75⅛	4.75⅛	..
Cables	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	..
Francs—				
Demand	5.91⅛	5.01⅛	5.91¼	—.00⅛
Cables	5.90½	5.90⅝	5.90⅝	—.00⅛
Marks—				
Demand	74.81¼	71.81¼	71.81¼	..
Cables	71.87½	71.87½	71.87½	..

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound, German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries:

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close— Demand on Check.	Cable.
4.8805 London	4.75⅛	4.75⅝
5.1826 Paris	5.41¼	5.00⅝
95.28 Berlin	71.81¼	71.87½
5.1826 Switzerland	5.29¼	5.28⅝
19.295 Greece	19.37	19.42
31.45 Russia	30.40	30.45
5.1826 Italy	6.46¾	6.45¾
20.26 Austria	12.30	12.35
26.73 Scandinavia	28.50	28.00
19.20 Spain	20.20	20.25
40.19 Holland	41.37½	41.37½
China—		
.... Hongkong	51.30	51.40
.... Shanghai	72.00	71.00
India—		
32.44 Bombay	33.00	....
32.44 Calcutta	33.00	....
Japan—		
49.84 Kobe	50.37½	50.50
49.84 Yokohama	50.37½	50.50
Philippine Islands—		
50.00 Manila	50.25	50.37½
South America—		
42.44 Buenos Aires	41.37	41.43
42.44 Rio	24.42	24.51

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

—Bankers— 60 Days.	90 Days.	—Commercial— 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71½	$4.69½	$4.70¾	$4.68¾

Clearing House Exchanges.
Clearing House exchanges, $275,691,397; balance, $20,006,064; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $1,411,658.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston par; Chicago, 5c discount; St. Louis, 15@10c discount; San Francisco, 15c premium; Montreal, $1.875@$2.1875 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 31 7-16d, off 1-16d; in New York, 65⅞c, off ¼c; Mexican dollars, 50¾c.

Trading Active on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Aug. 7.—Trading was active on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes 64 francs for cash. Exchange on London 28 francs 15 centimes. Five per cent. loan 89 francs 75 centimes.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Prov. of Alb..5		May, 1926	97	98⅛	5.20
Argen. Govt..6		Dec. 15,'16	100	100⅛	4.60
Argen. Govt. Disc.		Feb.21,'17	96	96⅜	6.50
Argen. Govt..6		Dec.15,'17	100	100⅛	5.55
Argen. Govt..6		May 15,'20	99½	99¾	6.05
City of Mont.5		May, 1918	99¼	100¼	4.75
City of Mont.5		Dec., 1917	99½	100	5.00
City of Q'bec.5		Apr., 1920	99½	100¼	4.90
Prov.of Q'bec.5		Apr., 1920	99½	100¼	4.80
Dom. of Can..5		Aug., 1916	100	100¼	4.90
Dom. of Can..5		Aug., 1917	100⅜	101	3.95
Italian Govt..6		Oct. 15,'16	99⅞	100⅛	5.40
Prov. of Man.5		Feb., 1920	98	99½	5.15
Norweg. Govt.6		Feb., 1923	105½	107	4.75
Norweg. Govt.6		Oct.15,'16	100⅜	100⅝	2.00
Norweg. Govt.6		Oct., 1917	101½	102½	4.12
Prov. of Ont..5		Feb., 1920	99	100⅛	4.85
Prov. of N. B.5		Dec., 1919	99½	100¾	4.90
R. of N. P..5		July, 1919	98	99⅜	5.10
Prov. of Sask.5		Feb., 1918	99	99⅜	5.00
Swedish Govt.6		Dec., 1916	100½	101	2.75
Swiss Govt..5		Mar., 1918	99	99½	5.30
Swiss Govt..5		Mar., 1926	95	99½	5.15

Company Issues.

Am. Cot. Oil..5		Nov., 1917	100¼	100⅜	4.45
Am. Exp..6		July, 1916	100⅛	100⅜	4.15
Am. P. & L..6		Aug., 1921	99½	100⅜	5.75
Am. T. & T..4½		Feb., 1918	99¼	100¼	4.45
Am. Thread..4		Jan., 1919	97⅜	98¼	4.50
Anacon. Cop..5		Mar., 1917	100⅛	100⅜	4.80
A. T. & S. F..5		June, 1917	101	101⅛	3.45
A.V.R.L. & P.6		July 1, '19	99	100	6.00
At. & Pac. T.6		June, 1921	101½	102⅛	5.45
B'klyn R. T..5		July 1918	100⅛	100¼	4.55
Can. North..5		Sep., 1917	98	99	5.90
Can. North..6		July 10,'18	99	100	6.00
Can. Pacific..6		Mar. 2, '24	101½	101⅝	5.45
C. P. R. & L.6		May, 1918	102½	103	5.75
C., B. & Q...4		July, 1921	93⅝	95⅞	4.50
C. & W. Ind..5		Sep., 1917	98⅜	98⅝	5.45
Chicago Elev..5		July, 1916	90	95	..
Cities Service.7		May, 1918	102	102⅜	..
Den. G. & E..6		Apr., 1917	101	101⅜	..
East. P. & L..6		Mar. 1, '18	96	98	7.00
Erie R. R....5½		Apr., 1917	100½	100¾	4.00
Gen. Rubber..5		Dec., 1918	100⅜	100¾	4.87
G. T. of Can..5		Nov., 1917	99	99⅜	5.30
Hocking Val..5		Nov., 1917	100⅜	100⅝	4.50
Inter. Harv..5		Feb.15,'18	101⅛	101⅜	3.95
L. Gas & El..6		Apr., 1918	100½	101½	5.75
Mich. Ry. ...6		June, 1919	101	101½	5.40
Min. Gen. E..6		June, 1917	101	..	3.00
Mo. Pacific...		June, 1916	98¾	99¾	..
Mont. T. & P.6		Apr., 1917	96½	98	9.00
Morgan & W.5		Dec., 1918	99⅜	99½	5.05
N.Y.N.H.& H.4½		May, 1917	99⅜	99⅝	4.65
N. Eng. Nav.6		May, 1917	99⅛	99⅜	4.50
Nor. S. Pow..6		Apr. 1, '20	98⅜	99	6.00
Penn. Co. ...4½		June 5, '21	100½	100¾	4.25
P. S. C., N. J.5		Mar., 1919	99⅞	100⅛	4.92
Rem. A. Un. Met. C. Co..5		Feb.19,'19	95¾	95⅞	6.90
Southern Ry.5		Mar., 1917	100¼	100⅞	4.80
U. R. G. & E.5		Apr., 1919	98	99	..
U.S. P. S. Co.5		Apr., 1918	98½	100½	5.75
United Fruit..5		May, 1918	100⅜	100¾	4.50
Whouse El. & Mfg. Co....5		Oct., 1917	100⅝	100⅞	4.25
W. P. Trac..6		Mar., 1917	100	100½	..
Win. R. Arms.5		Mar., 1918	98¼	98½	5.90
W. V. T. & E.6		June, 1917	98¼	100¼	5.38
W. S. G. & E.6		Oct., 1917	100¼	101	5.00
Winn. E. Ry..6		Jan. 15,'18	100¼	101	545

LONDON MARKET IS QUIET.

Military Position, However, Helps the General Tone.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—The stock market was generally quiet today, but the tone was good on the military position. Russian mines were fairly active and advancing, and a good business was done in meat shares at improving values.

Kaffirs were firmer and shipping shares steady, while American securities were slightly supported and closed steady. Money and discount rates were quiet.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

			Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
6s	Sept.,	1916	100	100¼	100	100¼
6s	Sept.,	1917	102¼	102⅜	102⅛	102⅜
4½s	June,	1965	107⅛	107¼	107⅛	107⅜
4½s	Mar.,	1963	107⅛	107⅜	107⅛	107⅜
4½s	Nov.,	1957	107⅛	107⅜	107⅛	107⅜
4½s	May	1957	107⅛	107⅜	107⅛	107⅜
4½s	Nov.,	1917	100¼	..	100¼	..
4½s	May,	1917	100⅛	..	100⅛	..
4½s	April,	1966	102⅜	103⅛	102⅜	103⅛
4½s	May,	1964	102⅞	103¼	102⅞	103
4½s	Mar.,	1962	102½	103¼	102⅜	103
4½s	Sept.,	1960	102½	103¼	102⅜	103
4½s	Mar.,	'60,op.'30	102⅜	102⅝	102⅜	102⅝
4s	May,	1959	100¼	100½	100¼	100½
4s	Nov.,	1958	100⅛	100¼	100⅛	100½
4s	May,	1957	100⅛	100½	100⅛	100½
4s	Nov.,	1956	100	100¼	100	100¼
4s	Nov.,	1955	100	100¼	100	100¼
4s	May,	1936	99⅞	100¼	99⅞	100¼
3½s	Nov.,	1955	89⅝	..	89⅝	..
3½s	May,	1954	90½	91½	90½	91½
3½s	May,	1954	90¼	91½	90¼	91½

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s	June, 1917	4.00	.. 4.00 ..
4½s	1918-1928	4.05	3.90 4.05 3.90
4½s	1924-1939	4.10	4.00 4.10 4.00
4½s	1950-1954	4.00	3.95 4.00 3.95
3½s	1940-1950	4.00	3.95 4.00 3.95
3½s	1930-1940	4.05	3.95 4.05 3.95
3½s	1924-1930	4.05	3.95 4.05 3.95
3½s	1918-1924	4.00	.. 4.05 ..
3½s	1916-1918	4.00	.. 4.05 ..
3s	1918-1925	4.05	3.95 4.10 3.95
3s	1916-1918	4.00	.. 4.05 ..

STANDARD OIL ISSUES.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	14½	15	14½	15
Atlantic Refining	695	700	695	700
Borne-Scrymser	345	355	340	350
Buckeye Pipe Line	91	94	91	94
Chesebrough Mfg.	350	360	350	360
Colonial Oil	65	75	65	75
Continental Oil	318	325	320	325
Crescent Pipe Line	40	43	40	43
Cumberland Pipe L.	93	97	93	97
Eureka Pipe Line	205	210	205	210
Galena S. Oil pf.	135	140	135	140
Galena Signal Oil	157	161	157	160
Illinois Pipe Line	156	159	159	162
Indiana Pipe Line	90	93	91	93
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd.	9½	10	9⅛	10
National Transit	13	13¼	13	13
New York Transit	195	200	195	200
Northern Pipe Line	95	100	95	100
Ohio Oil	219	221	218	220
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co.	56	59	56	59
Prairie Oil	10½	11	10½	11
Pierce Oil cv. 6s, '24	80	82	80	82
Prairie Oil & Gas	363	368	363	368
Prairie Pipe Line	218	222	220	222
Solar Refining	275	285	275	285
Southern Pipe Line	198	202	198	202
South Penn. Oil	310	315	310	315
Southwest. Penn.	105	110	105	110
Standard Oil of Cal.	259	261	260	262
Standard Oil of Ind.	580	585	580	590
Standard Oil of Kan.	440	450	440	450
Standard Oil of Ky.	425	435	425	435
Standard Oil of Neb.	380	390	380	390
Standard Oil of N. J.	316	319	317	320
Standard Oil of N. Y.	201	203	202	204
Standard Oil of Ohio.	380	390	380	390
Swan & Finch	100	105	100	105
Tide Water Oil Co.	175	185	175	185
Union Tank	81	83	80	82
Vacuum Oil	265	270	265	270
Washington Oil	35	40	35	40

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.
YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
25 railroads	78.27	78.14	78.21	+ .09
25 industrials	90.11	89.70	90.00	+ .30
50 stocks	84.19	83.92	84.10	+ .19

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
Aug. 7	84.19	83.92	84.10	+ .19
Aug. 5	83.95	83.79	83.91	+ .05
Aug. 4	84.10	83.68	83.86	+ .08
Aug. 3	84.05	83.45	83.78	— .48
Aug. 2	84.82	83.89	83.96	— .93
Aug. 1	85.14	84.62	84.89	+ .51
July 31	84.54	84.06	84.38	+ .28
July 29	84.18	84.00	84.10	+ .09
July 28	84.23	83.73	84.01	+ .21
July 27	84.07	83.54	83.80	— .32
July 26	84.76	83.87	84.12	— .41
July 25	84.84	84.27	84.53	— .36

MONTHLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

August.	—High.—		—Low.—		Last.
*1916	85.14	Aug. 1	83.45	Aug. 3	84.10
1915	78.79	Aug. 17	73.18	Aug. 23	77.35
1914	Exchange closed.				
1913	71.65	Aug. 13	68.83	Aug. 2	71.11
1912	84.65	Aug. 14	81.92	Aug. 1	83.47

YEARLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	—High.—		—Low.—		Last.
*1916	91.87	Jan. 3	80.91	Apr. 22	84.10
†1915	77.17	Aug. 6	63.90	Feb. 24	76.72

Full years:

1915	94.13	Oct. 22	38.99	Feb. 24	91.50
1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30	60.20
1913	79.10	Jan. 2	63.09	Feb. 1	68.06
1912	85.82	Sep. 30	75.24	Feb. 1	78.22
1911	84.41	June 26	69.57	Sep. 25	77.00

*To date. †To corresponding date.

BONDS.

DAILY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

Aug. 7	86.57 + .02	July 27	86.92 ..
Aug. 5	86.55 — .06	July 26	86.92 — .02
Aug. 4	86.68 — .08	July 25	86.94 + .01
Aug. 3	86.66 — .08	July 24	86.93 — .03
Aug. 2	86.74 — .11	July 22	86.96 + .01
Aug. 1	86.85 ..	July 21	86.95 — .03
July 31	86.85 — .02	July 20	86.98 — .02
July 29	86.87 + .01	July 19	87.00 ..
July 28	86.86 — .08	July 18	87.00 — .03

YEARLY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

	—High.—		—Low.—		Last.
*1916	87.49	June 1	86.19	Apr. 28	86.57
†1915	84.48	Apr. 29	81.51	Jan. 2	82.38

Full years:

1915	87.62	Nov. 24	81.51	Jan. 2	86.67
1914	86.42	Feb. 4	81.42	Dec. 2	81.96
1913	92.31	Jan. 10	85.45	Dec. 18	86.34

*To date. †To corresponding date.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Freight by Air.

Edward M. Hagar, President of the Wright Company, was answering questions yesterday put by a friend who thought that the aeroplane would never have a broad field of usefulness by citing different instances of its employment. His most interesting one was a request by a New York banker and promoter for estimates on ten machines each capable of carrying three tons of freight. The inquirer had been seeking a way to get valuable ore from an inaccessible mine, and decided on the aeroplanes. He planned to carry workers and tools into the mountains and ore out. A single aerial freight car of the type he desired would cost about $60,000. His mining costs would be mostly overhead.

***

A Wholesome Check.

The startling cut in the Ford prices, followed at once by interesting rumors of impending reductions in the prices of many other small cars, has probably decided many people to delay the purchase of a new car until the 1917 season is officially opened by the next automobile show. At any event, some of the companies which have been striving to make each month's production larger by a big percentage than the previous month's have slowed down on their expansion program and reduced the number of cars turned out. An official of one company making a popular car said that in view of the uncertainties of the situation it had been decided to turn out new cars only as fast as they are sold, so as to have no surplus to carry over at the old prices if the coming season makes radical changes necessary.

***

The Lethargy of Steel.

There was little about Steel suggesting the market leader yesterday. The course of business and of prices seemed to indicate that such buying as was put through represented extreme listlessness on the buyers' part. This is the record of transactions from the opening until 2 o'clock: 800 at 86⅝, 800 at 86⅛, 100 at 86⅝, 100 at 86⅛, 600 at 86⅝, 100 at 86⅜, 600 at 86½, and 300 at 86⅜. The last hour brought the same sort of aimless drifting, and one-eighth was the entire range for the day. As it is impossible to record a smaller range than this under the rules of the Exchange, it is clear enough that trading was entirely perfunctory.

***

Gas Shares Continue Forward.

Consolidated Gas displayed considerable life for a hot day, gaining more than 3 points net on buying which was fairly heavy in contrast with the turnover in most of the other standard issues. As 2 points were added to the price last week traders sought a reason. They have searched many times in the past for explanations of similar bulges, but without result. A negative answer was also returned yesterday to the usual queries. A positive factor in the market was the scarcity of stock when buyers appeared.

***

Municipal Bonds Look Up.

Municipal bond dealers have found August quite different from the dull July days. Not only are prices continuing strong, according to some of the specialists in State, City and Government issues, but a good investment demand has appeared, both for big blocks and small amounts. It may be that the proposal to alter radically the income tax law is stimulating the market for tax exempt bonds, although dealers are not ready to say that this is as yet a factor of importance.

***

Steel Prices Advance.

The steel price advances reported last Saturday as pending were put into operation yesterday. The American steel and Wire Company advanced barbed wire and wire nails $2 a ton, making the former $3.45 a hundred at Pittsburgh and the latter $2.50. Manufacturers of structural beams put the quotation up $2 a ton also, establishing this form of steel at $2.00 a hundred. The new quotation asked by the Steel Corporation for plates is $3 a hundred. In the general market prices higher than this are reported, a product of the fact that the mills are fairly well sold up until the end of the year.

***

Keeping Money in the Neighborhood.

The striking street car men effected an immediate change in the channels of retail trade. Small merchants ordinarily supplying only a small part of the necessities of their localities suddenly found themselves called upon for everything bought for the table. Cheap transportation had become accepted as such a matter of course that buyers paid little attention to the distance to reach their favorite stores. The head of a large suburban store catering to persons in moderate circumstances thought when the lines reaching his store were tied up that business would suffer, but he has found to his surprise that sales for each day since the strike began have run far ahead of those for corresponding days of last year. He decided that he had gained less from those who rode to his store than he had lost by the movement of his neighbors to more distant centres.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

MONDAY, AUG. 7, 1916.

	Par Value.
Total sales	$2,133,000
Same day last year	3,021,000
Same day two years ago	Ex. closed
Year to date	625,371,450
Same period last year	470,222,700
Same period in 1914	425,061,100

Am Foreign Secur temp 6s	98	242,000	98	1,000	98½	1,000	98½	1,000	98½
Anglo-French 5s	95¼	45,000	95¼	500	95⅝	500	95⅝	500	95⅝
500	95⅝	500	95⅝	500	95⅝	500	95⅝	500	95⅝
500	95⅝	500	95⅝	600	95⅝	600	95⅝	600	95⅝
600	95⅝	600	95⅝	600	95⅝	600	95⅝	600	95⅝
600	95⅝	600	95⅝	600	95⅝	600	95⅝	600	95⅝
600	95⅝	600	95⅝	600	95⅝	600	95⅝	600	95⅝
6,000	95¼	500	95⅝	500	95⅝	500	95⅝	500	95⅝
500	95⅝	30,000	95¼	500	95⅝	500	95⅝	500	95⅝
500	95⅝	38,000	95¼	500	95⅝	500	95⅝	500	95⅝
500	95⅝	96,000	95¼	500	95⅝	500	95⅝	500	95⅝
500	95⅝	16,000	95¼	500	95⅝	500	95⅝	500	95⅝
16,000	95¼	10,000	95⅝	500	95⅝	500	95⅝	500	95⅝
10,000	95⅝	Argentine Govt 5s		500	95⅝	500	95⅝	500	95⅝
Argentine Govt 5s		3,000	91⅝	500	95⅝	500	95⅝	500	95⅝
2,000	91⅝	2,000	92	500	95⅝	500	95⅝	500	95⅝
2,000	91⅝	2,000	91⅝	500	95⅝	500	95⅝	500	95⅝
City of Tokio 5s		City of Tokio 5s		500	95⅝	500	95⅝	500	95⅝
2,000	80	2,000	80	500	95⅝	500	95⅝	500	95⅝
Dom of Can temp gold 5s, 1921		Dom of Can temp gold 5s, 1921		500	95⅝	500	95⅝	500	95⅝
5,000	99⅞	5,000	99⅞	500	95⅝	500	95⅝	500	95⅝
19,000	99⅝	19,000	99⅝	500	95⅝	500	95⅝	500	95⅝
1926		1926		500	95⅝	500	95⅝	500	95⅝
1,000	99⅞	1,000	99⅞	500	95⅝	500	95⅝	500	95⅝
1,000	99⅞	3,000	99⅞	500	95⅝	500	95⅝	500	95⅝
16,000	99⅝	16,000	99⅝	500	95⅝	500	95⅝	500	95⅝
16,000	100⅛	16,000	100⅛	500	95⅝	500	95⅝	500	95⅝
19,000	100⅜	19,000	100⅜	500	95⅝	500	95⅝	500	95⅝
Jap Govt 4½s, sterl loan 2d Ser. German stamp		Jap Govt 4½s, sterl loan 2d Ser. German stamp		500	95⅝	500	95⅝	500	95⅝
23,000	80⅞	23,000	80⅞	500	95⅝	500	95⅝	500	95⅝
Rep of Cuba 5s of 1904		Rep of Cuba 5s of 1904		500	95⅝	500	95⅝	500	95⅝
1,000	90½	1,000	90½	500	95⅝	500	95⅝	500	95⅝
N Y Canal 4s, July, 1961		N Y Canal 4s, July, 1961		500	95⅝	500	95⅝	500	95⅝
1,000	105½	1,000	105½	500	95⅝	500	95⅝	500	95⅝
N Y City 4s, 1958		N Y City 4s, 1958		500	95⅝	500	95⅝	500	95⅝
1,000	100⅛	1,000	100⅛	500	95⅝	500	95⅝	500	95⅝
4s, 1959		4s, 1959		500	95⅝	500	95⅝	500	95⅝
2,000	100¼	2,000	100¼	500	95⅝

RussianSecurities

In order that Investors may take advantage of the opportunity afforded by the Foreign Exchange situation, we have established a special department giving exclusive attention to foreign securities. We are in direct touch with the markets in Petrograd and are now prepared to deal in the following Russian securities.

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Quotations and all available statistical details furnished upon request.

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Trenton Potteries Com.
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PUBLIC UTILITIES

Transactions in Stocks and Bonds—Quotations for Railway, Light and Power Issues.

The following range of prices and closing quotations were reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday by dealers in public utility securities. The trading in these securities is done privately over the counter, and this record gives only those trades which are reported by the dealers making them:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.
70	Amer. St. & Tr.	375	370	372	375
150	Am. W. W. & E.	8¾	8	8¼	9
430	Cities Service	304	300	302	305
100	Cities Service pf.	86	85¼	85½	86
440	Commonwealth	64⅝	64	64	65
300	Commonw'th pf.	85	84¾	84½	85
7	Cstate Elec. pf.	95	95	90	95
325	Ohio Cities Gas.	64	62⅜	62	64
100	Ozark Pow. & W.	48	45	45	49
100	Pacific G. & E.	58½	58	58	59
287	Repub. Ry. & L.	40½	40	39¾	40¼
50	Repub. Ry. & L.	75	75	74	76
70	Sprin.(O.) Lt. pf.	99	99	97	99
100	Toledo Trac.	47½	47	46¾	47¾
100	Western Power	20½	19½	19	21

BONDS.

$3,000	Helena Lt. & Ry 1st 5s	83	83	82	85

Closing quotations for issues not included in the table of transactions above were as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Electric Power	25	27
Adirondack Electric Power pf.	77	80
American Gas Co.	120	123
American Cities	5	12
American Cities pf.	47	48½
American G. & E.	144	148
†American G. & E. pf.	49	51
American Light & Traction pf.	109	110
American Power & Light	69¾	70½
American Power & Light pf.	84	86
American Public Utilities	43	47
American Public Utilities pf.	74	77
American W. W. & E. partic. pf.	17	20
American W. W. & E. 1st pf.	55	60
Atlantic F. & L. pf.	92½	95
Baton Rouge El. pf.	88	91
Baton Rouge notes	99½	..
Carolina Power & Light	30	..
Carolina Power & Light pf.	96	100
Central Miss. Valley Prop. pf.	76	79
Colorado Power	25	28
Colorado Power pf.	99½	101½
Columbus Electric pf.	75	..
Connecticut Power pf.	93	..
Consumers Power pf.	96	98
Dallas Electric notes	88¾	90½
Eastern Texas Electric	92	93
Eastern Texas Electric pf.	91	93
Eastern Texas Electric notes	100	101
El Paso Elec.	125	130
El Paso Elec. pf.	100	..
Electric Bond Deposit pf.	85	..
Electric B. & S. pf.	100	103
Empire District Electric pf.	83½	92½
Federal Light & Traction	11	13
Federal Light & Traction pf.	40	50
Galveston-Houston Electric	35	..
Galveston-Houston Electric pf.	75	80
Gas & Electric Securities	300	..
Gas & Electric Securities pf.	96	99
International Traction	49	52
International Traction pf.	90	94
Interstate Electric	30	35
Lincoln Gas & Electric	47	50
Mississippi River Power	15	18
Mississippi River Power pf.	35	38
Northern Ontario Lt. & Power	15	18
Northern Ontario Lt. & Power pf.	59	63
Northern States Power	98	99
Northern States Power pf.	96	97
Northern Texas Electric	57	62
Northern Texas Electric pf.	85	87
†Pacific Gas & Electric pf.	88½	90
Pacific Gas & Electric 2d pf.	89	91
Public S. Inv. Co. pf.	83	86
Puget Sound Traction	14	16
Puget Sound Traction pf.	50	52½
Pennsylvania Light Co.	29¾	30
Pennsylvania Light Co. pf.	78	83½
Republic Ry. & Lt. pf.	75	77
Securities Corp. General	18½	23½
Securities Corp. General pf.	80½	84⅞
†Southern California Edison	92	93
†Southern California Edison pf.	106	107
Southwestern Power & Light pf.	97½	100
Standard Gas & Electric	15	16
Standard Gas & Electric pf.	39½	40¾
Tampa Electric	184	188
Tennessee Railway & Light	10	11
Tennessee Railway & Light pf.	49	50
Toledo Traction pf.	82	85
United Gas & Electric	10	15
United Gas & Electric 1st pf.	72	76
United Gas & Electric 2d pf.	13	16
United Light & Railways	49	52
United Light & Railways pf.	71	76
Western Power pf.	70	71

†Ex dividend.

BONDS.

American Light & Power 6s, 1921	99½	100⅜			
American W. W. coll. 6s	74	75			
Baton Rouge 1st 5s	90	..			
Central Ill. Lt. 5s	95	97			
Connecticut Power 1st 5s	96	..			
Dallas Electric 5s, 1917	98¾	..			
Denver Gas & Elec. gen. 5s	96¾	97¾			
Eastern Texas E. 6s, 1915	99¾	..			
Eastern Texas E. col. 5s	92	95			
Empire Gas & F. 6s	98½	100			
Galveston Elec. 1st 5s	90	98			
Great Lakes Power 6s, 1921-28	100	101			
Great Western Power 5s, 1946	89½	91			
Great Western Power 6s, 1925	97½	99½			
Houston Electric 1st 5s	98	100			
Middle West U. 6s, 1925	97	99			
Mahoning & Shen. R. & L. 5s	98¼	..			
Miss. R. Power Co. 1st 5s	77¼	77¾			
Miss. Val. G. & E. 5s, 1922	91¼	93¼			
Northern States Power 6s, 1026	98¾	99			
Northern States Power 5s, 1941	96	96½			
North Texas E. col. t. 5s	90	94			
Pensacola El. 1st 5s	85	..			
Seattle El. con. 5s	94½	97½			
Tampa El. 1st 5s	98	101¾			
U. S. L. R. & M. 6s, 1926	111	115			
W. West. Light 6s, 1925	96	98			
Western States G. & E. 1st 5s	96¼	93			

International Nickel Co. Dividend.

Directors of the International Nickel Company yesterday declared a quarterly dividend of $1.50 a share, payable Sept. 1. Three months ago $2 a share was voted, and six months ago stockholders received $1.25 a share. It was understood in financial circles that the stock had definitely been placed on a $6 per year dividend basis by the latest declaration, although the company had been in the habit in the past of ordering payments of varying amounts. As the par value of the shares is $25, a $6 annual dividend would be at the rate of 24 per cent.

Gold Imports Total $202,825,000.

The receipt of $5,225,000 in gold bars at the Assay Office yesterday for the account of J. P. Morgan & Co. brought the total of gold imports on the movement which began May 11 well above the $200,000,000 mark. The aggregate of the metal sent in from Ottawa and on direct shipments from London in the period has been approximately $202,825,000. Further large consignments are looked for within a few days.

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin, spot	36.67½	37.87½	37.75	38.25
Lead	....	6.00	....	6.00
Spelter	....	....	8.50	....
Antimony	....	11.00	....	11.00
Quicksilver	$77.00	....	$77.00	....
Aluminium	*57.00	59.00	*57.00	59.00
Iron, No. 2X foundry	19.75	20.25	19.75	20.25

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 26¾@27c, third quarter delivery; 25@26c, fourth quarter delivery. Cash sales were reported at 26½c.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Saturday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	106	0	0	106	0	0
Copper, futures	103	10	0	103	0	0
Tin, spot	167	10	0	167	10	0
Tin, futures	168	5	0	168	10	0
Spelter	47	0	0	47	0	0
Lead	28	15	0	28	10	0

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Andes	.08	Justice	.03
Best & Belcher	.05	Mexican	.17
Bullion	.01	Occidental Con.	.70
Challenge Con.	.03	Ophir	.20
Confidence	.05	Savage	.05
Con. Cal & Va.	.18	Seg. Belcher	.02
Con. Imperial	.01	Sierra Nevada	.29
Gould & Curry	.03	Union Con.	.64
Hale & Norcross	.06	Utah Con.	.01
Jacket Con.	.06		

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.15	Comb. Fraction	.06
Halifax	.60	D'field Daisy	.03
Jim Butler	.90	Florence	.45
McNamara	.04	G'field Consol	.04
Midway	.20	G'field Merger	.07
Mizpah Exten.	.18	Jumbo Exten.	.73
Montana	.28	Kewanas	.11
North Star	.16	Lone Star	.02
Rescue	.26	Silver Pick	.10
Tonopah Exten.	5.50	Spearhead	.05
Tonopah Nevada	5.75	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
West End	.84	Big Jim	.80
GOLDFIELD.		Nevada Hills	.17
Atlanta	.69	Packard	.32
Booth	.13	Rochester Mines	.58
C. O. D.	.03	Round Mountain	.46
		White Caps	.17

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot	9	9½	Isabella	17	18
Elkton	14	15	Jackpot	5	8
El Paso	60	75	McKinney	28	38
Findlay	3	4½	Portland	160	167
Golden C.	208	210	Vindicator	210	215
Gold Sov.	3¾	4¼	U. G. Mex.	8½	9½
Granite	63	67			

AERO CORPORATIONS MERGE

The Wright and Glenn L. Martin Companies in Combination.

The Wright-Martin Aircraft Corporation, incorporated in this State with $5,000,000 of 7 per cent. cumulative, convertible preferred stock and 500,000 shares of common stock without par value, has taken over the Wright Company of New York and the Glenn L. Martin Company of Los Angeles. The Wright Company has been making motors and automobiles, and the Martin Company aeroplanes. The merger follows the failure of the Wright officials to agree on the terms of a proposed consolidation with the Curtiss Aeroplane Company.

The stock of the two acquired companies will be paid for in the common shares of the new company. The preferred stock will be underwritten by a syndicate and offered for sale, the proceeds going for the purchase of the remaining stock of the Simplex Automobile Company, for completion of construction work, and for working capital.

The merger is being handled by a committee consisting of N. Bruce MacKelvie of Hayden, Stone & Co., F. W. Allen, F. B. Adams, Harvey D. Gibson, and C. S. Jennison, Edward M. Hagar, President of the Wright Company, will head the new concern, and Mr. Martin will be Vice President.

The Wright Company has been engaged in developing a high-powered motor in the plant of the Simplex Automobile Company, a majority of the stock of which was purchased some months ago, and has acquired the rights for the United States to the Hispano-Suiza motor.

The Wright Company owned 16,940 shares of Simplex preferred out of 18,700 outstanding, and 3,930 shares of common out of 10,000 shares issued. The remainder will now be purchased. It is planned to enlarge the Simplex plant to ten times its 1915 capacity and that the automobile department shall turn out 500 large cars and 800 small town cars next year.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Sales took place on the Consolidated Stock Exchange in American Can at 54⅜, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul at 94¾, Great Northern Ore at 34½, and United Fruit at 159⅜, the only transactions in those stocks reported in Wall Street. Commission houses handled a well-distributed business in odd lots, this being a feature of a market of midsummer dullness. The undertone of the general list, however, appeared to be generally good.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	Alaska Gold	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
30	Alaska Juneau	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
340	Am. Beet Sugar	85½	86½	85⅜	86⅜
53	American Can	54⅜	54⅜	54⅜	54⅜
60	Am. Car & Fy	58⅜	58⅜	58½	58½
50	Am. H. & L. pf.	64½	64½	64½	64½
40	Am. Ice Sec.	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜
220	Am. Locomotive	68⅜	69	68⅜	69
730	Anaconda Copper	70⅜	70⅞	70½	70¾
20	Baldwin Loco	71⅜	71⅜	71⅛	71⅛
30	Central Leather	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝
10	Chi., M. & St. P.	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜
10	Chi., R. I. & P.	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
100	Chino Copper	47⅝	48	47⅝	48
170	Consol. Gas	137½	139½	137½	139⅝
30	Corn Products	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
250	Crucible Steel	68	68⅝	67¾	67¾
250	Cuba Cane Sugar	55⅝	55⅝	54½	55¼
110	Cuba Cane Sugar pf.	35	35	34⅞	35
50	Gt. Northern ore	34½	34½	34½	34½
50	Inspiration Cop	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	48⅞
120	Interborough Con.	16¼	16¼	16⅛	16¼
140	Inter. Mer. Mar.	26	26	26	26
720	Inter. Mer. M. pf.	88⅝	88⅝	88	88½
170	Int. Nickel	45	45	43½	43⅝
10	Int. Paper	15½	15½	15½	15½
40	Int. Paper pf.	67	67	67	67
210	Kennecott Cop.	46	46⅝	45⅞	46⅜
10	Lehigh Valley	77¼	77¼	77¼	77¼
190	Maxwell Motors.	78	78	76⅝	77½
140	Mexican Petrol.	96⅝	96⅝	96¼	96⅝
20	Ontario Mining	6⅞	6⅞	6¼	6⅜
50	Ry. Steel Spring.	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜
100	Ray Copper	23	23⅛	23	23⅛
60	Reading	94¼	94¼	93⅞	94¼
10	Rep. Iron & S.	46⅜	46⅜	46⅜	46⅜
10	Southern Ry.	23	23	23	23
440	Studebaker	124⅞	125½	124½	125⅜
170	Tenn. Copper	24⅝	25⅛	24⅝	25¼
10	Third Av.	63¼	63¼	63¼	63¼
20	United Fruit	159⅜	159⅜	159⅜	159⅜
370	Union Pacific	138⅜	138⅜	138⅛	138½
160	Union Bag	8	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
130	Union Bag pf.	46⅜	46⅜	45	45
270	U. S. Ind. Alco.	106⅜	106⅜	106¼	106⅝
910	U. S. Steel	80⅝	86⅜	86½	86⅝
100	Westinghouse El.	56⅜	57⅛	56⅜	57⅛
470	Willeys Overland	53⅜	52⅞	51¾	51⅝

MINING STOCKS:

600	Atlanta	.10½	.10½	.10½	.10½
500	Florence	.48	.48	.48	.48
300	Goldfield Cons.	.85	.85	.85	.85
500	Gypsy Queen	.04	.04	.04	.04
500	Isabella	.17½	.17½	.17½	.17½
500	Jumbo Ext.	.74	.74	.74	.74
400	Lone Star	.03½	.03½	.03½	.03½
500	Mizpah	.20	.20	.20	.20
400	Montana	.27	.27	.27	.27
500	North Star	.16	.16	.16	.16
250	Tonopah Ext.	5.87½	5.87½	5.87½	5.87½
200	Union Cons.	.65	.65	.65	.65
400	West End	.81	.81	.81	.81

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
220	Ahmeek	94	94⅜	94	94½
35	Alaska Gold	10⅜	10⅝	10½	10½
100	Algomah	1½	1½	1½	1½
30	Allouez	59	59¾	59	59¾
140	Am. Zinc	31¼	31¾	31¼	31⅝
94	Anaconda	70¼	70¾	70¼	70¾
85	Ariz. Com.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
10	Butte & Sup.	64½	64½	64½	64½
30	Cal. & Ariz.	68½	69	68½	69
44	Cal. & Hecla	540	540	534	535
317	Copper Range	57¾	58	57¾	57¾
70	East Butte	11¾	11¾	11¼	11¼
120	Franklin	7	7	7	7
30	Granby	81	81	81	81
20	Hancock	10½	10½	10½	10½
25	Island Creek	45	45	45	45
50	Kerr Lake	4½	4½	4½	4½
100	Keweenaw	3½	3½	3½	3½
25	Lake	11½	11½	11	11
10	Lasalle	3½	3½	3½	3½
75	Mass. Con.	11	11	11	11
130	Mohawk	81	83	81	83
200	Nipissing	7	7	6⅞	6⅞
200	North Butte	21	21	20⅞	20⅞
200	North Lake	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
10	Osceola	70¾	80	70¾	80
255	Pond Creek	13	13½	13	13½
181	Quincy	81	81	81	81
100	South Lake	4	4	4	4
58	St. Mary's Ld.	70½	70¾	70	70¾
200	Sup. & Bos.	4	4½	4	4
10	Superior	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
24	Tamarack	35	35½	35	35½
1,100	Tuolumne	32c	33c	32c	33c
100	U. S. Smelt.	67¼	67¼	67¼	67¼
67	U. S. Smelt. pf.	50⅞	50⅞	50⅜	50⅜
160	Utah Apex	4	4	3⅞	3⅞
100	Utah Con.	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
15	Utah Copper	78	78	78	78
10	Wolverine	47	47	47	47

RAILROADS.

25	Boston & Al.	181	181	181	181
14	Boston El.	74	74	74	74
59	Boston & Low.	127	127	126½	126½
630	Boston & Me.	44	44	42¾	42¾
82	C. Jct. & S. Y. pf.	108	108	108	108
71	Mass. Electric	8¼	8¼	8	8
403	Mass. El. pf.	39½	40	39½	40
55	N.Y.,N. H. & H.	57½	57½	57¼	57⅝
50	West End St.	56½	56½	56½	56¾

MISCELLANEOUS.

45	A. Ag. Ch. pf.	100½	101	100	101
48	Am. Sugar pf.	118	118	118	118
302	Am. T. & T.	129½	129⅝	129⅜	129½
11	Am. Woolen pf.	95	95¼	95	95¼
237	A. G. & W. I.	64¼	64¼	63⅜	63⅝
100	A.G. & W.I. pf.	63½	63¾	63	63
12	Cuban Cement.	23	23½	23	23¼
45	E. Bos. Land.	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
3	Edison	239	239	239	239
13	Elec. Storage	168½	168½	168	168½
10	McElwain pf.	101	101	101	101
25	Mass. Gas.	80⅜	80⅜	80	80
6	Mass. Gas pf.	80½	80½	80⅜	80½
41	Mergenthaler	161¼	161¼	161	161
65	N. E. Tel.	127½	128	127½	128
3,848	N. E. Tel. rts.	3⅛	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛
4	Reece Buttonh.	16½	16½	16½	16½
30	Reece Folding	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
46	Swift & Co.	189	189	188	189
240	Torrington	44	44¼	44	44
91	United Fruit.	160	160	160	160
375	Un. Shoe M.	54	54	54	54
110	U. Shoe M. pf.	30	30	30	30

BONDS.

$1,000	A.G. & W.I. 5s	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¼
4,000	C.,B. & Q. jt. 4s	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜
6,000	Un. Fruit 4½s	97½	97½	97½	97½
7,000	West. Tel. 5s	100¼	100⅜	100¼	100⅜

PITTSBURGH.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
600	Am. W. G. M.	60½	60⅞	60½	60½
854	Columbia Gas	21⅜	21½	20⅞	20⅞
50	Harbison Wal.	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼
245	Ind. Brewing	4	4	4	4
50	LaBelle I. & S.	53	53	53	53
100	Leh. I. & S. pf.	120½	120½	120½	120½
65	Mfrs. L. & H.	53	53	52⅞	53
50	Nat. Fire Prof.	7¼	7¼	7⅛	7¼
65	Nat. F. P. pf.	17¼	17¼	17	17
40	Ohio Fuel	45	45	45	45
50	Ohio Fuel Oil	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
12	Okla. Gas	73	73	73	73
10	Pitts. Brewing	5½	5½	5½	5½
25	Pitts. Plate Gl.	120	120	120	120
560	Pure Oil	18¼	18¼	18	18
300	Ross Mining	17	17	17	17
14	Westhse. A. B.	141	141	141	141
20	Westhse. Elec.	57	57	57	57
10	Westhse. El. pf.	71	71	71	71
10	W. P. T. & M.	90½	90½	90½	90½

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
150	Balt. Tube	124½	127½	124½	127½
10	Balt. Elec. pf.	41½	41½	41½	41½
13	Con. Power	113½	113½	113	113
1,305	Cosden Ref.	14½	14½	14½	14½
1,035	Cos. O. & G.	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
352	C. O. & G. pf.	4⅞	5	4⅞	4⅞
1,528	Davidson Ch.	42½	42½	37⅜	38⅝
6	First Nat. Bk.	146	146	146	146
250	Houston Oil	14	14	14	14
25	Mer. & Mf. pf.	29	29	29	29
5	M. Val. Tr. pf.	74	74	74	74
10	Penn. W. Pow.	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾
50	United Ry.	26½	26½	26½	26½

BONDS.

$2,000	Canton Co. 5s	100½	100½	100½	100½
14,000	C. O. & G. 6s	102½	102⅝	102⅜	102⅝
1,000	P. W. & P. 5s	91	91	91	91
1,000	U. R. & E. 4s	82½	82½	82½	82½
200	U.R.& E. fdg. 5s	86½	86½	86½	86½

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
25	Am. Radiator	393	393	393	393
226	Am. Ship	43⅜	45¼	43⅜	45¼
45	Booth Fish pf.	80½	80½	80	80
54	Chi. T. & T.	246	246	246	246
105	Ill. Brick	83	83	83	83
515	Lindsay Light	23¾	24	23¾	24
150	Lindsay Lt. pf.	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼
87	Mont. Wd. pf.	114½	115	114½	115
50	Sears-Roeb.	199	199	199	199
502	Stew.-Warner.	101¾	102¼	101¾	102¼
45	Swift & Co.	138½	138½	137¾	137¾
126	Deere pf.	91½	92	91½	92
45	Paper Board	17½	17½	17½	17½
29	Paper Bd. pf.	64	64	64	64

BONDS.

$1,000	Chi. Tel. 5s	101½	101¾	101½	101¾
5,000	Com. Ed. 5s	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
3,000	Morris 4½s	92¼	92½	92¼	92¼
2,000	Pub. Serv. 5s	95½	95½	95½	95¼
1,000	Chi. Ry., A	86¼	86¼	86¼	86¼
500	Swift 5s	100½	100½	100½	100½

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
6	Am. Gas	120	120	120	120
10	Am. Rys. pf.	98½	98½	98½	98½
10	Cambria Iron	45¼	45¼	45¼	45¼
200	Elec. Storage	65⅜	66	65¼	65⅜
330	Lake Superior	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
1	Lehigh Navi.	74⅝	74⅝	74⅝	74⅝
12	Lehigh Valley	77½	77½	77½	77½
62	Penn. R. R.	56	56⅝	56	56⅛
10	Phil. Co. cm. pf	40	40	40	40
458	Phila. Electric	28⅝	29	28½	28⅝
825	Phila. R. T. t. c.	19	19	18⅝	19
65	Phila. Traction	78⅜	78⅝	78⅜	78⅝
355	Tonopah Bel.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
100	Tonopah Min.	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
10	Union Traction	43½	43½	43½	43½
47	United G. Imp.	88	88	87½	87½
55	West J. & Sea.	49½	49½	49½	49½

BONDS.

$2,000	Lake S. Inc. 4s	33	33	33	33
24,000	Leh. V. con 4½s	90½	90½	90½	90¾
1,000	Leh. Val. 6s	110½	110½	110½	110½
3,000	Leh. V.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy

25 Butterworth Judson Com.
300 Bayliss Pulp & Paper Com.
25 E. W. Bliss Com.
100 Farmers Loan & Trust
100 Great Northern Paper
25 German American Insurance
25 Germania Insurance
100 H. W. Johns-Manville Com. & Pfd.
50 Ingersoll Rand Com. & Pfd.
100 Jas. Butler Com. & Pfd.
100 National Licorice Pfd.
100 Underwood Typewriter Pfd.
100 W. Va. Pulp & Paper
300 Ward Baking Com.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

50 American Chicle Com. & Pfd.
1000 Alaska United Gold Mining
25 Aluminum Co. of America
200 Bayliss Pulp & Paper Com.
50 Butterworth Judson Com.
100 Central Trust
25 Fidelity-Phenix Insurance
100 Great Northern Paper
40 Ingersoll-Rand Com.
25 International Elevating
25 Lawyers Mortgage
25 Niagara Alkali Com.
200 Ward Baking Com. & Pfd.
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OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Continued Dullness in the Curb Market, with Prices Generally Lower.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 258,438 shares of stocks and $156,000 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 33,789; oils, 60,429, and mining, 164,220. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
3,900	†Aetna Explo	9⅞	10	9½	9⅝
100	Br.-Am. Tob. Co., Ord.	18½	18½	18½	18½
500	Br.-Am. Tob. Co., O. B.	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
100	†Butler Chem	4	4	4	4
40	†C. C. & F. pf	74	74	74	74
200	C. N. G. Corp	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
200	†Car L. & P.	4	4	4	4
720	Chev. Motor	195	195	187	195
120	C. A. v. t. ctfs	25	26	25	26
50	Carbon Steel	68	68	68	68
1,900	†Emer. Mot.	4¼	4¼	4	4¼
110	Emer. Phono.	*10½	*10½	10⅜	10⅜
500	†F.-L. Phono	1½	1½	1½	1½
600	H. & B. C. Co	35	35	35	35
100	†Hendee Mfg.	31¼	31¼	31¼	31¼
5	H. S. Corp. pf	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼
7,500	†J. Ore Spelt. (new stock)	40	48	40	48
800	Kapo Mfg. Co	5¼	5½	5	5
2,000	Kath. Bk. pf.	22	22	18½	19
50	†L. T. Boat	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
2,700	Man. Transit	1⅜	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜
100	Marc. of Am.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
200	†Maxim Mun.	4½	4¾	4½	4¾
525	†Metro. Mot.	3	3	3	3
500	†Midvale St.	61	61	60¾	61
2,800	†Mo. Pac., w.i.	22¼	22¼	22	22
10	†P. E. & M. C.	94	94	94	94
550	†Pull. V. C.	2½	2⅝	2½	2⅝
300	†P. V. C. pf.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
300	†Sax. M. C. C.	68	70	68	71
800	†Strom. Carb.	41½	41¾	41½	41¾
200	Stutz Motor	63⅜	64	63⅜	64
200	Sub. B.v.t.cfs.	32½	33	32½	33
300	Tri. F.v.t.cfs.	2½	2½	2¼	2¼
400	U. S. St. Co.	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
2,500	†Un. Motors	64½	64½	63¾	63¾
800	White M. Co.	51¼	51¼	51¼	51¼
300	W.F.C.v.t.cfs.	¾	¾	¾	¾
800	†Zinc C. Co.	4¼	4¼	4	4

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
1	Eureka P. L.	206	206	206	— 4
56	Ohio Oil	220	218	218	— 1
22	Prairie O.& G.	363	359	360	—33

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
750	†A. P., Ltd., (prospect)	56	56	56	56
1,800	†Bar. O. & G.	2⅝	2⅝	2½	2⅝
900	†C. & Co. (Oil ref.)	14	14¾	14	14¼
3,600	†Cos. O. & G.	11¾	11¾	11¼	11¼
800	†C.O. & G. pf.	4¾	5	4¾	4¾
5,300	†Federal Oil	½	½	½	½
100	†Houston Oil	15	15	15	15
1,000	K.O. (a pros.)	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
1,600	†K.O. of N. Y.	75	75	75	78
700	Met. Petrol.	11	11	10	10
3,000	†Midwest Oil	42	44	42	44
600	Mex. Pet.	11	11	10	11
2,200	Mulk. Bdin.	8⅝	8⅝	8	9
1,100	N.Y.-Ok Oil	1⅛	1⅛	1	1
7,000	†Okla. Oil	9	10	9	10
3,000	O. P. & R.	6¾	6¾	5⅝	5⅝
12,000	†Omar O. & G.	75	75	75	75
600	†P.-Am. P. pf	88	88	87	87
1,400	†Sap. O. & R.	9¼	9¼	8⅝	9⅞
300	†Sinclair Oil	36½	36¾	36	36
5,700	†Sex. M. pf.	85	85	84	86
4,000	†Un. W. Oil	1¼	1¼	1	1⅛
2,500	†Victoria Oil	1⅛	1⅛	1	1⅛
100	Way. O. & G.	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
300	†A.-B.Col.Met., (a prospect)	58	58	58	58
2,500	††Atlanta	10½	10½	10	10
600	†Adams Sily.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
6,200	†Ariz. Cop.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,600	Big L. Cop.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
500	†Beaver Con.	37	37	37	37
1,650	Bost. Ely	½	½	½	½
400	Butte C & Z. v. t. ctfs.	4½	4½	4½	4½
700	†Calav. Cop.	5¾	5¾	5	5¼
2,700	†Cal. & Ariz.	67	67	67	67
500	Canada Cop.	1½	1½	1½	1½
2,000	†Cashboy	5	5	5	5
2,900	Con. Ar. Sm.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅞
1,600	†Con. Hancock	¾	¾	¾	¾
500	Con. New. U.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
200	Crystal Cop.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
7,350	†Emma Cop.	50	54	50	54
20	First Nat.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
2,400	††Florence S.	74	76	74	76
750	†Goldfield Con	84	84	82	83
500	Hecla Mining	5⅞	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞
1,200	Green Monster	11⅝	12	11⅝	11⅞
7,850	L.X.(a pros.)	11	11	6¾	6¾
1,500	††Int. Mines	12	12	12	12
200	Iron Blossom	1½	1½	1½	1½
3,300	J. V. (a pros)	1½	1½	1½	1½
630	Jim Butler (a pros.)	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
2,500	†Jim Butler	90	90	88	88
1,200	†Jumbo Ext.	75	75	74	74
1,000	††Kewanas	11	11	11	11
6,000	†Louis. Cons.	17	20	17	20
2,300	††Marsh Min.	11	11	10¼	11
400	†McKin.-D	57	57	57	57
27,500	†M.G.S.&M.	40	51	40	51
700	†Mol. Tung.	3¾	3¾	3¼	3¼
900	††Mon. G. M.	99	99	99	99
10,000	††Mother Lode	30	30½	30	30
8,500	††Newray M.	46	47	46	47
225	N.Y.&T.M.	15½	15½	15	15
500	Nip M. Co.	7	7	7	7
500	†North Star	16	16	16	16
500	North Butte	½	½	½	½
100	Oat. Hill Min.	80	80	80	80
500	†O. L. (a pro.)	63	63	63	63
18,700	††Rex Con. M	18½	22	18½	20
500	Ray Hercules	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
1,450	Shoe Creek	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
2,000	††Silver Pick	12	12	12	12
300	Stand. Sil.-L.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
8,750	††Success Min.	49	49	46	47
65	†Ton. Belmont	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
700	Tonopah Ext.	6	6	5¾	5¾
220	United East.	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
4,000	††U.S.Con. M.	7	7	7	7
11,800	††U. V. Ext.	30	33¼	30	32
1,600	†W. E. Con.	81	83	81	82
500	†Wily G.M.Co.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
750	†White O. M.	5	5	5	5
400	†Yuscar. Con.	1¼	1⅛	1¼	1¼

BONDS.

$3,000	Cosden Oil 6s.	102½	102½	102½	102½
35,000	†Int. Mer. M. 6s, w. i.	98	96¼	96	96
44,000	Mo. P. 4s,w.i.	65	65	64¼	64¾
39,000	†Russian Govt. 6½s, w. i.	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	100¼
15,000	Sinclair O. 6s.	98	98	97½	97½
20,000	Sto. Pac. 6s.	98¾	98¾	98¼	98¾

††Unlisted. †Sell cents per share. *Odd lot.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of previous day:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Drug Syndicate	12½	13¼	12½	13
Corporation R. & H.	4⅝	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞
Driggs-Seabury	96	100	96	99
Essex Motors	74	77	74	77
Gaston, W. & W.	39½	40½	39½	40¾
Grant Mot. Car	8	9	8	9
Holly Sugar	44	46	44	46
Hupp Motor Car	6½	6¾	6½	6¾
Int. Arms & Fuse	15	18	15	18
Int. Power	14	11	14	11
Lake Tor. Bt. 1st pf.	8½	9½	8½	9½
Lynn Phono.	2¾	3	2¾	3
Maxim Munitions	4⅜	4½	4⅜	4⅝
Mitchell Motors, w. i.	65¼	64½	65¼	65⅝
Mo. Pac. pf. w. i.	48½	50½	48¾	51
Motor Products	58	60	60	70
Peerless Tr. & Mtr.	20½	22	20½	21¼
Princess Motors	1	1⅛	1	1⅛
Standard Motors	5½	6	5⅝	6⅛
Saxon Motor Car	68	73	66	72
Scripps-Booth	49	51	49	51
St. Joseph Lead	15	15¼	14⅝	15¼
United Profit Sharing	¾	⅞	¾	⅞
Wab.-Pitts. Term. pf.	51	52	51	52
Tobacco Products	44	44¾	44	45
United Drug	69	71	69	71
Do. 1st pf.	49½	50½	49¼	50½
Do. 2d pf.	89	91	89	91

OIL STOCKS.

Midwest Oil pf.	83	87	83	87
Pierce Oil	10½	11	10½	11
Savoy	9½	10½	9½	10½

MINING STOCKS.

Alaska-Westover	⅞	1⅛	⅞	1⅛
Booth	13	14	13	14
Bingham M.	9¾	10¼	9¾	10¼
Cerro de Pasco	54	55		
Cons. Copper Mines	1⅞	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛
Gold Hill	14	16	14	16
Goldfield M.	7	8	7	8
Hemple	⅝	1	⅝	1
Mines of Am.	2¼	2½	2¼	2½
Monitor Silver	1⅜	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝
Natman Ariz. Central	15	20	15	20
Oro	4	5	4	5
Rochester Mines	58	60	58	59
San Toy	14	15	13½	14½
Temiskaming	56	58	56	58

BOND.

Pierce Oil 6s	80	82	80	82

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives pf.	55	65	59	63
American Brass	275	280	276	280
Atlas Powder	180	190	184	189
Atlas Powder pf.	98	101	98	100
Babcock & Wilcox	124	128	124	127
Bliss (E. W.)	545	565	585	560
Bliss (E. W.) pf.	75	85	75	84
Can. Fdy. & Forg.	180	200	185	200
Canadian Explosives	320	400	300	350
Can. Explosives pf.	100	110	100	110
Colt's Arms	810	830	800	820
Du Pont Powd., new	275	290	283	288
Du Pont Powd., deb.	100	104	99	101
Hercules Powder	310	320	315	320
Hercules Powder pf.	112	116	112	113
International Arms	14	18	15	16
Niles-Bement-Pond	155	165	159	163
Niles-Bement-Pd. pf.	100	106	108	105
Scovill Mfg. Co.	550	565	550	560
Winch. Rptg. Arms	1250	..	1300	1500

LESS TRAFFIC IN THE CANAL.

Vessels Transferred to Atlantic to Get High Freight Rates.

Captain Prentiss Bassett of the United States Army, in command of the forts at the Atlantic end of the Panama Canal, arrived yesterday on the United Fruit steamship Pastores from Colon, accompanied by his wife. He said that only 70 per cent. of the steamships had used the waterway since its reopening after the big slides on Galliard Cut, compared with the number which went through the Canal prior to the slides.

The falling off of 10 per cent. of the traffic was due, Captain Bassett said, to taking off of steamships from the Pacific and Far Eastern trades to place them in the Atlantic trade to Europe on account of the high freight rates.

After the war, Captain Bassett said, there will be a big increase in the Panama Canal traffic, as several new services from Europe and ports on the Atlantic coast will be inaugurated.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

A realizing movement developed in wheat yesterday which forced prices off three cents a bushel and the market closed unsettled at 1⅞@2c net decline, having rallied a little in the last half hour on scattered covering. After the opening decline of 1¼c there was an advance from $1.33⅝ to $1.35¼ for September, part of which was due to cables reporting advances of 6c to 7½c in Argentine wheat. This was followed by steady selling almost up to the close, influenced in part by the increase of 3,272,000 bushels in the visible and heavy receipts, equaling the big movement of last Monday, together with cooler and showery weather in the Spring wheat belt. The cash market here was weaker, with No. 1 durum quoted at $1.43¾; No. 2 hard, $1.45¾; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, $1.35¾; No. 1 Northern, Manitoba, $1.52, all free on board New York. Export business was estimated at 400,000 bushels.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	1.35¼	1.32¼	1.33	1.35	1.06⅞
December	1.38⅝	1.33¼	1.36¼	1.38⅜	1.07⅜
May	1.43	1.40⅞	1.41½	1.43⅝	1.12¼

CORN.

New high levels were established early, but after selling at 84⅝c corn met heavy profit taking and broke during the day 2¼c per bushel. The market closed unsettled and ⅛ to 1c net lower. Later reports that outside of Kansas and Missouri the crop news was not so bad, in connection with the setback in wheat and an increase of 869,000 bushels in the visible led to selling, under which sharp reactions occurred. The cash market was easy, with No. 2 yellow quoted at 97½c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York. Export sales were placed at 80,000 bushels.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	84⅝	82¼	82½	84⅝	74½
December	72¾	70¼	70⅝	71⅜	69⅝
May	70	73⅝	74⅜	74½	65⅜

OATS.

Following the lead of other markets, oats, after a brief early steadiness, declined about 1c a bushel and closed easy at ⅜c to 1⅜c net loss. Cash oats locally were easy. No. 3 white being quoted at 48@49½c; No. 4 white, 48@48½c; fancy clipped white, 50¼@51½c; ordinary clipped white, 48½@50½c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	45⅝	44	44	44⅜	38⅞
December	48¾	47	47	47⅞	39½
May	51¼	49¾	49⅞	51	42⅜

PROVISIONS.

On a light run of hogs, with a better cash demand, provisions showed early strength, but met selling through commission houses which promoted subsequent declines, a part of which were regained near the close on scattered covering. The recent large purchases for the Belgian Relief have, it is believed, made considerable inroads on stocks. Receipts at Chicago were 26,000 with 44,000 expected on Tuesday. Kansas City had 8,000 hogs, and Omaha 43,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	13.00	12.80	12.90	12.93	8.15
October	13.02	12.85	12.93	12.97	8.22
Ribs—					
September	13.72	13.52	13.70	13.70	9.20
October	13.50	13.27	13.37	13.42	9.15
Pork—					
September	25.47	25.30	25.45	25.25	13.90

COFFEE.

The coffee market was more active yesterday, and prices were higher, with near months relatively firm. Much of the business was in the way of switching. September being exchanged for March at differences of 30 and 33 points and for May at 40 points, while there was an exchange of December for January at 6 points. Including transactions of this character, sales for the day were 62,250 bags, and the market closed at a net advance of 10 to 12 points. The local spot market continued steady, with quotations on the basis of 9½c for Rio 7s. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
August	..	..	8.44@8.46	8.32
September	8.53	8.37	8.49@8.50	8.37
October	..	..	8.56@8.54	8.41
November	..	..	8.58@8.61	8.46
December	8.62	8.52	8.59@8.60	8.50
January	..	..	8.66@8.67	8.56
February	..	..	8.73@8.74	8.62
March	8.82	8.77	8.79@8.80	8.69
April	..	..	8.84@8.85	8.74
May	8.90	8.84	8.89@8.90	8.79
June	..	..	8.94@8.95	8.84
July	..	..	8.99@9.00	8.89

COTTONSEED OIL.

There was an irregular market in cottonseed oil, old crop deliveries declining under absence of trade demand, while new crop months were higher owing to the strength in cotton and the light offerings of crude. At the close the market was generally 4 to 9 points higher, with the exception of August, which was 18 points lower. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	9.15@	9.25
August	9.29	9.20	9.19@9.20	9.32
September	9.18	9.07	9.10@9.15	9.10
October	8.70	8.63	8.68@8.71	8.64
November	8.40	8.32	8.39@8.42	8.35
December	8.40	8.35	8.40@8.41	8.37
January	8.42	8.33	8.42@8.43	8.36
February	..	..	8.44@8.50	8.38
March	8.54	8.47	8.55@8.59	8.46

SUGAR.

After opening quiet and fairly steady, 3 to 5 points lower, the market for sugar futures became heavy, and on further liquidation, due to the lower and unsettled refined market and to the deadlocked condition in spot sugar, prices rapidly declined, the close showing net losses of 4 to 19 points, with sales for the day 12,350 tons. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
August	..	..	4.70@4.74	4.76
September	4.80	4.73	4.77@4.78	4.81
October	4.80	4.69	4.75@4.76	4.81
November	4.68	4.61	4.62@4.64	4.70
December	4.53	4.41	4.43@4.45	4.56
January	4.15	4.15	4.15@4.17	4.34
February	..	..	3.99@4.00	4.14
March	4.00	4.00	3.96@4.03	4.14
April	..	..	3.99@4.03	4.18
May	..	..	4.01@4.07	4.20
June	..	..	4.04@4.11	4.22
July	..	..	4.07@4.14	4.25

The market for raw sugar was quiet and unchanged today, with a sale of 14,000 bags Cubas, from store, operator to a local refiner, at 4¾c. It was said that other store sugar was available at the same price level, with local refiners showing a lack of active interest in offerings. Quotations follow: Centrifugal, 5.75c; molasses, 4.98c, cost and freight, nominal. The market for refined sugar was unsettled and prices showed marked reductions, while the list prices ranging all the way from 6.10@7.35c for fine granulated, while the Federal was taking orders for granulated in bags and barrels at 7c.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 7,215 packages. The tone is steady to firm on top grades of creamery, with a fair trading. Secondary qualities steady; general demand only fair, and the exceedingly hot weather is affecting the trading to some extent. Creamery extras, (92 score,) per lb., 30c; higher-scoring lots, 30½@31c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 28@29½c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 26@27½c; thirds, 24½@25½c; creamery, unsalted, extras, 30½@31c; higher scoring, 31¼@32c; firsts, 28½@30c; seconds, 26@28c; State dairy, (tubs,) finest, 29@29½c; good to prime, 27@28½c; common to fair, 23@26½c; renovated, extras, 27c; firsts, 25½@26c; lower grades, 23@24c; imitation creamery, firsts, 25½@25½c; ladies, current make, firsts, 24@24½c; seconds, 23@23½c; lower grades, 22@22½c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 23½c; No. 2, 22½@23c; lower grades, 20@22c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 18,317 cases. Offerings largely more or less seriously affected by the heat and bulk of supply freely offered at easy prices. High quality scarce and firm. Storage eggs firmer. Nearby eggs also of irregular quality and value with a small proportion of high grade. Fresh gathered, extra fine, per dozen, 32@33c; extra firsts, 30@31c; firsts, 27@29c; seconds, 24@26c; thirds and poorer, 18@23c; fresh gathered dirties, No. 1, 22@23½c; No. 2 and poorer, 18@21½c; fresh gathered checked, good to choice, dry, 20@22c; under grades, 14@19c; refrigerator specials, marks, fancy, storage and insurance paid, 28c; firsts, 27@27½c; seconds, 25@26c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, henmery whites, fine to fancy, 36@40c; ordinary to good, 30@35c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 28@37c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 25@33c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, henmery browns, 34@36c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 27@32c.

NEW HIGH LEVELS IN COTTON MARKET

Action of Prices as Much a Surprise to the Bulls as to the Bears.

LIVERPOOL IS DISAPPOINTING

Market There Declined on General Selling—Reports of Rains in Texas.

It is only fair to say that the action of the cotton market yesterday was, probably as much of a surprise to the bulls as it was to the bears. Fluctuations indicated much nervousness, but at the same time furnished indubitable proof of technical strength. The best evidence of this is supplied by the fact that the day's news developments were bearish, but the market reached new high levels. In fact, the top quotations of yesterday surpassed any record at this stage of the season for forty years. The new crop months did not touch the high levels reached yesterday even in the famous Scales campaign of 1909-10, Prices, of course, went higher later in that season, but the 14c level was not reached until late in the Autumn.

Liverpool was disappointing yesterday and private cables stated that the market there, which had opened good on Continental buying, declined rapidly later on general selling influenced by reports of rains in Texas. The opening here was at a decline of 4 to 10 points. There was some further recession on reports of good rains all over the heaviest producing sections of Texas, where precipitation in some cases ran as high as two inches. Oklahoma also received good rains, and the fear of drought is practically eliminated.

In spite of these favorable crop developments, the market showed great absorptive powers, and after the first wave of selling had subsided prices advanced rapidly to new high levels and closed at a net gain of 11 to 14 points.

The bulls appeared to be very confident of higher prices. Some of the market leaders admit that Texas does not need any more rain, but in spite of this they are buying heavily in the confident expectation of further rises.

The British Board of Trade returns on exports of yarns and cloth for July show further gains over last year in yarns, with a falling off in shipments of cloths. The yarns exported amounted to 15,000,000 yards against 10,000,000 yards last year. Exports of cloth for the month amounted to 471,600,000 yards, against 538,000,000 yards last year.

The market closed very steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Aug	..	..	14.04 bid	13.88	13.90
Oct	13.95	14.22	13.88	14.19@14.22	14.03@14.04
Dec	14.12	14.44	14.07	14.43@14.45	14.24@14.25
Jan	14.27	14.51	14.15	14.50@14.51	14.33@14.34
Mar	14.40	14.67	14.30	14.65@14.67	14.46@14.48
May	14.58	14.80	14.46	14.78@14.80	14.62@14.63

The local market for spot cotton was steady at 15 points advance; middling at 14.10c. Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were unchanged to 15 points higher; New Orleans, 13.57c; Galveston, 14.25c; Savannah, 13⅝c; Memphis, 13.62c; Augusta, 13.88c; Houston, 14.40c. New Orleans market closed very steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Oct	13.97	14.27	13.94	14.02@14.03	13.81@13.82
Dec	13.95	14.25	13.88	14.22@14.23	14.01@14.02
Jan	14.05	14.34	13.98	14.32@14.33	14.11@14.12
Mar	14.24	14.46	14.19	14.49@14.50	14.29@14.31
May	14.38	14.58	14.32	14.56@14.58	14.44 bid

The Liverpool market opened quiet. There was a fair business in the spot section, with middling 8 points lower at 8.49d. Sales, 6,000 bales; receipts, 43,000, all American. Closed feverish.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Oct-Nov	8.46	8.48	8.33	8.40	8.41
Jan-Feb	8.41	8.28	8.27	8.33½	8.36
Mar-Apr	8.41½	8.43	8.27½	8.36	8.39½
May-June	8.41	8.41	8.26½	8.35	8.36

The 11 A. M. bids to Liverpool were: August, 13.79c; October, 13.94c; January, 14.22c; March, 14.36c; May, 14.51c. The market there was due to open today 12½ to 14½ points higher.

PORT RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

	Receipts.	Last Year.	Stocks.	Last Year.
Galveston	3,114	280	63,086	111,344
New Orleans	2,154	570	111,626	128,582
Mobile	2,025	..

PLATTSBURG ROOKIES PLAN TO ENTER ARMY

One Hundred Men Announce Intention to Take Examinations for Regular Commissions.

CAMP BREAKS UP TODAY

Gen. Wood Says That the New System Will Help Men to Promotions in the Future.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 7.—The Plattsburg system of military training is beginning to bear fruit. One of the most important results of the present camp, it became known tonight, was to produce about 100 men who are to take the examinations for commissions in the regular army on Aug. 21. These examinations are to fill positions created by the new Army bill, and are distinct from the examinations for commissions in the reserve corps.

To extend the Plattsburg system General Wood announced tonight that a new scheme will be employed at future camps making promotion dependent upon the work done at previous camps. This plan will go into effect with the August camp, which starts Thursday. Men who have held noncommissioned positions at this month's or other previous camps will go into the next camp at the same grade, provided their camp commanders declare their fitness for the positions.

Whatever rank a member of the camp has held in the National Guard or any other military organization, he must start in his first camp as a private. In the second camp he may be a noncommissioned officer and afterward may try for a First or Second Lieutenancy.

General Wood said tonight that the comparatively few positions open for cadet commissions will result probably in officers' classes, so that in the not remote future Plattsburg may become a second West Point. The graduates of the training here will have the further advantage of having served through the ranks. About 300 men will remain over for the next camp, of whom 100 were non-commission officers.

Among the men who have signified their intention of taking the examinations this month for commissions are: L. F. Baline, Jr., of New Brunswick, N. J.; R. F. Blodgett of Williamstown, Mass.; J. F. Merrick of Ithaca, E. W. Barlow of Ossining, I. N. Downer of Orange, J. C. Platt, Jr., of Montclair; R. W. Nix, Jr., of New York; G. Hall Roosevelt, a nephew of Colonel Roosevelt, and William L. Mahoney of Schenectady.

The manoeuvres ended today with one of the hardest battles of the hike, concluding with a bayonet charge over rough fields. The firing lasted two hours, and the rookies had a chance to get rid of much of their ammunition, which had been accumulating all week. Every man had at least 100 rounds, and some had 200 to 300, tucked away in their pockets, haversacks, &c.

Tonight's camp is about two miles outside of the city and about four miles from the base camp on the Plattsburg post.

The companies are having a competition to decide which has the best original song. A watermelon has been offered as a prize. Nearly every company has produced a musician. Company B of the Seventh boasts of the only violinist, who, by a special dispensation, has had his violin carried in the company commander's bedding. He is Maurice Zuckert, a White Plains lawyer. As a result of his accompanying the choruses, Company B has the largest singing delegation in the camp.

Eight special trains will carry the rookies out of here tomorrow. The first will leave at 1 P. M., and the others will follow until 11 P. M.

MAY ORDER "MILK STRIKE."

Dairy Farmers Said to be Preparing Higher Price Demands.

"If the farmers are able to force any considerable increase in the price they get for milk, the public will have to pay the increase," B. S. Halsey, Vice President of the Sheffield Farms Slawson-Decker Company, said yesterday in commenting on a report that the organization of dairy farmers supplying the City of New York had planned to demand higher prices for their product.

Mr. Halsey said his company had received no demands from the farmers, and that he knew of no concerted movement for larger prices, but that the dairymen's association was stronger than it had ever been.

"If so serious a movement as a strike is threatened," he said, "this company will more than likely be willing to treat with the farmers and meet them half way, if their demands are in any degree reasonable."

Asked if he considered the present price gave the farmers a fair profit, Mr. Halsey said the Slawson-Decker Company was now paying an average of 3¾ cents a quart, varying somewhat with the quality of the milk and the care taken with it.

"I think," he said, "that there is probably truth in the statement that many farmers have been forced out of the business by this price. But if we paid more, the market would be flooded. We pay just what we have to in order to get as much milk as the market needs."

It was reported yesterday that the milk supply of the city was threatened by a State-wide strike, caused by the low prices paid the producers. The Wicks Committee, appointed some time ago by Governor Whitman to investigate milk prices, has been hearing testimony at Delhi, Delaware County, and will make recommendations on minimum rates at the next session of the Legislature.

The price of heavy cream in the city has just been raised from fourteen to fifteen cents a half pint by some of the milk dealers, and Grade A milk from ten to eleven cents a quart. Grade B milk still sells for nine cents.

SAYS HE'S NO TENNIS BALL.

Chauffeur Sues Mrs. T. E. Noyes, Alleging Blows with a Racket.

Mrs. Fannie A. Noyes, who was the widow of Major W. W. Abernathy, U. S. A., when she was married in London to Thomas E. Noyes, now head of the investment securities firm of Noyes, Merriman & Co. at 27 William Street, and who recently bought one of the show places at Douglas Manor, Douglaston, L. I., was sued in the Supreme Court yesterday for $5,000 damages for assault by her former chauffeur, Frederick B. Dimmey of 230 West Fortieth Street.

Dimmey alleges that he was employed by Mrs. Noyes for two years until July 15 last, and that on the date mentioned Mrs. Noyes "struck, beat, assaulted, and maimed him in the right arm and elbow with a heavy tennis racket, causing him great pain, and that she pushed and threw him violently against a heavy door." He also asserts that he was incapacitated for a time and has been prevented from securing other employment because of his injuries.

Mrs. Noyes denied last night that she struck Dimmey, or that any incident occurred that could have been made the basis for the alleged charges. She added that she discharged him recently, and supposed he brought the suit on that account.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS St. Paul, at Liverpool, Aug. 7.
SS Messaba, at London, Aug. 5.
SS Frederic VIII., at Christiansand, Aug. 6.
SS Sneelad, at Rotterdam, Aug. 4.
SS Lecji, at Falmouth, Aug. 5.
SS Bermudian, at Bermuda, Aug. 7.
SS Iossifoglu, at Piraeus, July 18.

Sailed.

SS Tuscania, from Liverpool, Aug. 5.
SS George Pyman, from Glasgow, Aug. 6.
SS Celtic, from Liverpool, Aug. 5.
SS Oregonian, from Santos, Aug. 5.
SS Tormpenberg, from Las Palmas, Aug. 5.
SS Stockholm, from Gothenberg, Aug. 5.
SS Parima, from St. Thomas, Aug. 5.
SS Hurona, from Shields, Aug. 6.

Passed.

SS Giuseppe Verdi, New York to Genoa, passed Gibraltar.
SS Sebastiano, New York for ——, passed Gibraltar.
SS Nigretia, New York for Havre, passed Lizard.
SS Ubbugan, New York for Rotterdam, passed Lizard.
SS Gargoyle, New York for Alexandria, passed Gibraltar.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 11:30 A. M. Aug. 14, SS Philadelphia.
France—Close at 11 A. M. Aug. 13, SS Chicago.
Belgium, Netherlands, Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Service suspended.
Greece—Close at 11:30 A. M. Aug. 10, SS Ioannina.
Gibraltar—Close at 8 A. M. Aug. 28, SS Canopic.
Norway, Sweden, and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. Aug. 17, SS Oscar II.
Italy—Close at 7:30 A. M. Aug. 9, SS Verona, and at 7:30 A. M. Aug. 12, SS Re d'Italia.

COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT.—Veeder, J.—Naturalization at 9:30 A. M. Room 312 P. O. Bldg.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Tierney, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Goldberg ‹ Dux.
Weldon ‹ Princess Lwoff-Parlaghy.
Re Pick. (Lebawitz.)
Buckmaster ‹ Schwars.
Fribourg ‹ Emigrant Ind Sav Bank.
Erdman ‹ Murray.
Kaminsky ‹ Carmana Rty Co.
Phillips ‹ Isaac.
Re Henrich. (Haag.)
Mut Life Ins Co ‹ Kobre. (2.)
Kobre Assets Corp ‹ Mut Life Ins Co. (2)
Fischer ‹ Goldman.
Shapiro ‹ Jones.
Opperman ‹ Board of Education.
Van Pelt ‹ Kurzman.
Geo Gorton Mach Co ‹ B. Cottis Co.
Marcotte ‹ Realty Holding Co.
Re Greenstein Clothing Co.
Springer ‹ Duveen.
Re Whitkawski. (Clinton Av.)
Cox ‹ Blake Co.
Re C. T. Silver Motor Co.
Re Needham Av. (Cecelia.)
Re Goldsmith. Lowenthal & Palasky Co
Re Baylis.
Rogers ‹ V. Garofalo, Inc.
Re Cohen.
Demuth ‹ Hellman.
Empire City Iron Wks ‹ Thespian Bldg Corp
Stamatofulo ‹ Gerhard & Hey, Inc.
Stein ‹ Middlesex Chemical Co.
Warner ‹ Cavanaugh.
CNY ‹ Jackson, Inc.
Re Johnson.
Devlin ‹ McVickar. (2.)
Holtz, Joseph, Co ‹ B. Kuppenheimer & Co.
Broadway Sav Inst ‹ Frankenberg.
Re The Coffee Exch.
Chappotin ‹ Corcoran Rty Co.
Star Finance Co ‹ Culver.
Vetter ‹ Roth. (2.)
Re Jenks, (Barnes.)
Tully ‹ CNY.
Clinton Cont Co ‹ Kahoe.
Stock ‹ Stock.
Buchanan ‹ Buchanan.
Springer ‹ Duveen.
Metzger ‹ Askkinaze.
Rubin ‹ Biegel.
Lapf ‹ Pinkerton.
Fluegelman ‹ Motor Tire Reconstruct Co.
McQuaide ‹ Perot.
Hart ‹ CNY. (3.)
Erbeck ‹ N. Y. Edison.
Zimmerman ‹ Ullmann.
Indep Chem Co ‹ Tennessee Copper Co.
Buckley ‹ Fernbacher.
Stewart ‹ Stewart.
Farson ‹ Creisic Rty Co
Worthman ‹ Worthman.
Re Pullis.
James ‹ Hoadley.
Springer ‹ Duveen.
Re Werblin.
Re Rubin & Marcus, Inc.
Roth ‹ Commercial Adv Assn.

PART II.—Finch, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.
Re Frank.
PART IV.—Adjourned until Oct. 2.
PART V.—Recess until Oct. 2.
PARTS III., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.
TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Recess.
PARTS III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII. and XVIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Wills for probate: Leopold Haas.
Eleanor K. O'Connor. Anna M. Taggart.
TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—McAvoy, J.—Litigated motions at 10 A. M.
Goldman ‹ Horstmann Martin & Martino.
Frankel ‹ Bauman Mdse Co.
Lindenberg ‹ Pkwy Pal Co.
Manges ‹ Chinitz.
Berger ‹ Feuer.
Pollino ‹ T. Horan & Sons, Inc.
Kraus ‹ Theo Starrett Co.
Miller ‹ Weil.
Little ‹ Wade.
Telescope Cot Bed Co ‹ Steinfeld.
Emsheimer ‹ Hayes.
Sun ‹ Horowitz Bros.
Slavins ‹ J. D. Lohman Co.
Uhrman ‹ Levine.
McLaughlin ‹ Fiss Doerr & Carroll Horse Co.

PART II.—McAvoy, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.
TRIAL TERM—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Clark, J.—Katzman ‹ Katzman—Hermann Hoffman.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Finch, J.—Abraham Davis ‹ Clara B Fowler—Frederick Brown.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Mullan, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.
SPECIAL TERM—Mullan, J.—Motion calendar.
Re CNY. (2. 161st St)
Re Radcliff Av.
Re Westchester Av.
Vigeri ‹ Vigeri.
Goldbaum ‹ Breslin.
Westphal ‹ Feldstein.
Chasay ‹ Utility Rty Co
Brown ‹ Trede.
Innes, Jr ‹ Veiji.
Weinstein ‹ Lounsbury.
Cado Springs, Col., to D. A. Schutte, 63 Park Row, 5 years, from Aug. 1, 1916. $1,200
MADISON AV, 2,034, all; Lee W. Groves and another, trustees, to John A. Galvin, 2,066 Madison Av, 3 years, from May 1, 1916; attorney, William J. Robbins, 217 West 125th St. $864
71ST ST, 414 East, store and part of basement; Anna Kovac to Annie Frid, 327 East 84th St, 5 years, from Aug. 1, 1916; attorney, Louis W. Osterweis. 200 5th Av.... $840

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

45TH ST, 406 West; Century Fireproof Door Co. against Martin J. Potter et al., Aug. 3, 1916, by deposit.... $341

Bronx.

WEBSTER AV, e s, 50 ft n of 182d St, 50x90; Thomas C. Edmonds & Co. against McEvoy & Koster Building Co., Inc., et al., June 28, 1916.... $192

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT.

POST AV, n s, 100 ft w of 204th St, 300x150; City Mortgage Co. loans Maho Construction Co., Inc., to erect two five-story apartments.... $121,000

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

MADISON AV, e s, 54.10 ft n of 99th St, 27x100; Ambrose K. Jones against Joseph Sananes et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, F. F. de Rham.
MADISON AV, e s, e corner of 30th St, 96.3x150.4x irregular; Bank for Savings in the City of New York against Charles H. Werner et al., foreclosure of four mortgages; attorneys, Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft.
MARBLE HILL AV, 2; Mamie M. Cohen against Nibur Realty Co., Inc., et al., amended foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Elkus, Gleason & Proskauer.
97TH ST, s w corner of Dyckman St, 66x100; Mayiew Co., Inc., against Mattie C. Gudebrod et al., foreclosure of transfer of tax lien; attorney, C. H. Schwartzman.
82D ST, 29 West; Belle Hazen Realty Co., Inc., against Margaret Flynn, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, S. I. Goldberg.
119TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.10; Josephine C. Lee against Caroline Zuene et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, W. C. Orr.
181ST ST, s s, 191.8 ft w of 7th Av, 16.8x irr.11; Mayiew Co., Inc., against Charles P. Jackson et al., foreclosure of transfer of tax lien; attorney, C. H. Schwartzman.
48TH ST, 220 to 228 West, s s, 275.6 ft e of 8th Av, 99.6x100.5, July —; 220 West 48th Street Realty Corporation to L. A. T. Corporation, 200 West 54th St, as due Nov. 1, 1922, 6 p. c., prior mtg $250,000; attorneys, Henry M. D. & M., 62 William St.... $75,000
841ST ST, s s, 111.6 w of 2d Av, 25.5x 102.2, July 1; Elise E. Bohning and Charlotte Haist, as joint tenants, to Hugo Martins, 316 East 83d St, 2 years, 6 p. c., prior mtg $3,000; attorney, Herman M. Stoffers, 343 East 83d St.... $1,000
148TH ST, 225 West, n s, 375 ft w of 7th Av, 25x99.11, July 13; Helen Newmark, 566 West 151st St, and Sol. Rosenbloom, 1,425 Beechwood Boulevard, Pittsburgh, Penn., to Alexander Rosenthal, 237 West 113th St, due and interest as per bond, prior mtg $16,000; address, 51 Chambers St.... $1,850

Bronx.

CROTONA AV, 844, e s, 41.4x80; Maris Wolfinger and another to Jas. Zubow, 53 East 97th St, due Aug. 4, due Sept. 25, 1916, 6 p. c.; attorney, M. W. Saxe, 170 Broadway.... $10,000
LOTS 38 to 41, Block 33, map Morris Park; L. B. Barrows Co., Inc., to Lena Maisin, 435 Fort Washington Av, July 17, 2 years; attorney, G. I. Bliss, 34 Nassau St.. $1,300
WEBB AV, e s, 150 ft n of Parkview Place, 48x100; Panyer Building Co., Inc., to 135 Broadway Holding Corporation, 135 Broadway, Aug. 3, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.... $36,000
WEBB AV, e s, 198 ft n of Parkview Place, 34x irregular; same to same, Aug. 3, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, same.... $38,000
163TH ST, 655 East, n s, 17.8x100.6; Jos. Lally to John T. Lally, 586 Hafsey St, Brooklyn, April 20, 1 year; attorney, Jas. Lally, 655 East 165th St.... $500

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

LAFAYETTE ST, 6, all; Kate Shettle, Colorado Springs, Col., to D. A. Schutte, 63 Park Row, 5 years, from Aug. 1, 1916. $1,200
MADISON AV, 2,034, all; Lee W. Groves and another, trustees, to John A. Galvin, 2,066 Madison Av, 3 years, from May 1, 1916; attorney, William J. Robbins, 217 West 125th St. $864
71ST ST, 414 East, store and part of basement; Anna Kovac to Annie Frid, 327 East 84th St, 5 years, from Aug. 1, 1916; attorney, Louis W. Osterweis. 200 5th Av.... $840

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

45TH ST, 406 West; Century Fireproof Door Co. against Martin J. Potter et al., Aug. 3, 1916, by deposit.... $341

Bronx.

WEBSTER AV, e s, 50 ft n of 182d St, 50x90; Thomas C. Edmonds & Co. against McEvoy & Koster Building Co., Inc., et al., June 28, 1916.... $192

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT.

POST AV, n s, 100 ft w of 204th St, 300x150; City Mortgage Co. loans Maho Construction Co., Inc., to erect two five-story apartments.... $121,000

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

MADISON AV, e s, 54.10 ft n of 99th St, 27x100; Ambrose K. Jones against Joseph Sananes et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, F. F. de Rham.
MADISON AV, e s, e corner of 30th St, 96.3x150.4x irregular; Bank for Savings in the City of New York against Charles H. Werner et al., foreclosure of four mortgages; attorneys, Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft.
MARBLE HILL AV, 2; Mamie M. Cohen against Nibur Realty Co., Inc., et al., amended foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Elkus, Gleason & Proskauer.
97TH ST, s w corner of Dyckman St, 66x100; Mayiew Co., Inc., against Mattie C. Gudebrod et al., foreclosure of transfer of tax lien; attorney, C. H. Schwartzman.
82D ST, 29 West; Belle Hazen Realty Co., Inc., against Margaret Flynn, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, S. I. Goldberg.
119TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.10; Josephine C. Lee against Caroline Zuene et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, W. C. Orr.
181ST ST, s s, 191.8 ft w of 7th Av, 16.8x irr.11; Mayiew Co., Inc., against Charles P. Jackson et al., foreclosure of transfer of tax lien; attorney, C. H. Schwartzman.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

MONDAY, AUG. 7.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

ALLEN ST, 52, e s, 200 ft s of Grand St, 25.2x90; Castality Co. of America to Frieda Hart, 59 West 119th St, all title, quitclaim, Aug. 4; attorney, M. M. Hart, 280 Broadway.... $1
VERMILYEA AV, e s, 175 ft w of Hawthorne St, 50x150; Lizzie Eder to Edelo Realty Corp'n, 60 Wall St, June 1; attorney, P. S. Eder, 60 Wall St.... $100
2D AV, s e corner 108th St, 25x75; William L. Walker to 1,964 Third Av. Co., 3,785 Broadway, July 7, 1915; address Bayville, L. I.... $1
14TH ST, 21, West, s s, 230 ft w of 7th Av, 25x131.6; 14th St, 216 West, s s, 275 ft w of 7th Av, 25x131; Isaac J. Greenwood, Jr., et al, heirs, &c., of Isaac J. Greenwood, Sr., to Realty Co., 314 West 14th St, Aug. 2; all liens; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.... $100
48TH ST, 275.6 ft e of 8th Av, 99.6x100.5; L. A. T. Corp'n to 220 West 48th St, Realty Corp'n, 220 West 48th St, mtg. $280,000, all liens, July 27; attorneys, Anderson, L. & A., 25 Broad St.... $100
48TH ST, 234 and 236 East, s s, 200 ft w of 2d Av, 50x100.5; John H. Keatinge to Caroline R. Washington, 323 West 87th St, mtg. $30,000, July 16; attorney, F. B. Robert, 150 Broadway.... $100
71ST ST, 322 West, s s, 224.6 ft w of West End Av, 17x100.5; George Y. Bauchle to James E. Hayes, 171 West 95th St, mtg. $17,500, all liens, July 31; attorney, Thomas J. Canty, 115 Nassau St.... $100
123D ST, n s, 478.9 ft w of Lenox Av, 21.3x100.11; William M. Walker, Bayville, L. I., to 145 West 123d St. Co., 3,785 Broadway, all liens, July 2, 1915; address Bayville, L. I.... $1
146TH ST, 202 to 212 West, s s, 100 ft w of 7th Av, 120x90.11; Hopkins Building Co. to Cooper Realty Co., 26 Exchange Pl, all liens, Aug. 7; attorney, Arnstein, L., 128 Broadway.... $100

Bronx.

BOSTON ROAD, w s, 237 ft n of 168th St, 100x166; Nathan Lamport to Irving Savings Institution, 11 Chambers St, mtg. $93,000, Aug. 4; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.... $100
HONEYWELL AV, n w s, 106.2 ft s w of 180th St, old lines, 83x150.2; Peter Welsh to Marie Kahrs, 1,362 Prospect Av, mtg $5,000, Aug. 2; attorney, M. Kahrs, 1,382 Prospect Av.... $1
LOTS 6 and 7, Block 28, map of Morris Park; Isaac Polansky to Nathan Bronstein and another, 64 1st St, June 9; attorney, N. Bronstein, 7 Beekman St.... $1
LOT 31, map of 116 lots, Woolf vs. Woolf; George E. Weller, referee, to Carlsbad Realty Corporation, 1 Liberty St, July 7; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.... $6,792
SOUTH ELIZABETH (or Rochelle) St., n s, 100 ft e of Main St, old line, 100x100, City Island; Elizabeth E. Darling to Frank P. Van Riper and another, executors, 15 Westchester Square, mtg $3,000, Aug. 4; attorney, C. A. Futhman, 3d Av and 148th St.... $1
TEE TAW AV, e s, 200 ft n of De Voe Terrace, 50x100x43x100; Peter J. Fanning to Fanyer Building Co., Inc., 1,044 East Fremont Av, mtg $3,200, Aug. 2; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.... $100
WILLOW LANE, e s, at land now or late heirs or devisees of George Ferris, containing 110 11-100 acres, all title to land under water L. I. Sound; also 1-3 part of the following parcels Williamsbridge Road, w s, at s e s of Boston Post Road, —x— to White Plains Road, contains 72 61-1,000 acres; Williamsbridge Road, e s, at s e s of Boston Post Road, —x—, to Saw Mill Lane, contains 16 751-1,000 acres; Williamsbridge Road, n e c of Boston Post Road, —x—, to 207th St, contains 20 575-1,000 acres; also 207th St, n s, at e s land now or late J. T. Adee, contains 4, 4-1,000 acres; also Bronx and Pelham Parkway, n s at n w s land N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co., 1,395.6 to Westchester Creek, 129.8x1,488.6x119; Wolcott G. Lane et al., exrs.; William A. Spence to Lorillard Spencer, 960 Park Av, and another, July 1; attorneys, Miller, K., L. & T., 80 B'way.... $1

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

GREENWICH ST, 217, n e corner of Vesey St, 26.1x24.4 to w s of West Broadway, 2 x25.6x10.5, Aug. 5; Mary E. Manuel, N. to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, due and interest as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.... $5,000
LEXINGTON AV, e s, 59.6 ft n of 24th St, 19.6x50, Aug. 7; Magdalena Haas to Max Morrison, 257 Bleecker St, due Aug. 7, 1917, 6 p. c., prior mtg. $15,500; attorney, S. S. N. Tuchman, 320 Broadway.... $5,000
POST AV, n s, 100 ft w of 204th St, 300x150, Aug. 4; Maho Construction Co. to City Mortgage Co., 15 Wall St, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, Frederic A. Snow, 15 Wall St.... $121,000
48TH ST, 220 to 228 West, s s, 275.6 ft e of 8th Av, 99.6x100.5, July —; 220 West 48th Street Realty Corporation to L. A. T. Corporation, 200 West 54th St, as due Nov. 1, 1922, 6 p. c., prior mtg $250,000; attorneys, Henry M. D. & M., 62 William St.... $75,000
841ST ST, s s, 111.6 w of 2d Av, 25.5x 102.2, July 1; Elise E. Bohning and Charlotte Haist, as joint tenants, to Hugo Martins, 316 East 83d St, 2 years, 6 p. c., prior mtg $3,000; attorney, Herman M. Stoffers, 343 East 83d St.... $1,000
148TH ST, 225 West, n s, 375 ft w of 7th Av, 25x99.11, July 13; Helen Newmark, 566 West 151st St, and Sol. Rosenbloom, 1,425 Beechwood Boulevard, Pittsburgh, Penn., to Alexander Rosenthal, 237 West 113th St, due and interest as per bond, prior mtg $16,000; address, 51 Chambers St.... $1,850

Bronx.

CROTONA AV, 844, e s, 41.4x80; Maris Wolfinger and another to Jas. Zubow, 53 East 97th St, due Aug. 4, due Sept. 25, 1916, 6 p. c.; attorney, M. W. Saxe, 170 Broadway.... $10,000
LOTS 38 to 41, Block 33, map Morris Park; L. B. Barrows Co., Inc., to Lena Maisin, 435 Fort Washington Av, July 17, 2 years; attorney, G. I. Bliss, 34 Nassau St.. $1,300
WEBB AV, e s, 150 ft n of Parkview Place, 48x100; Panyer Building Co., Inc., to 135 Broadway Holding Corporation, 135 Broadway, Aug. 3, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.... $36,000
WEBB AV, e s, 198 ft n of Parkview Place, 34x irregular; same to same, Aug. 3, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, same.... $38,000
163TH ST, 655 East, n s, 17.8x100.6; Jos. Lally to John T. Lally, 586 Hafsey St, Brooklyn, April 20, 1 year; attorney, Jas. Lally, 655 East 165th St.... $500

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

6th Av, w s, 18th to 19th St, to four and six story stores; Department Stores Realty Co., Vincent Astor, President, 30 East 42d St, owner; Buchman & Fox, 30 East 42d St, architects; cost, $125,000.
Lenox Av, 407, to a three-story store and dwelling; M. Schaffer, 415 Lenox Av, owner; A. L. Kehoe, 1 Beekman St, architect; cost, $5,000.
25th St, 59 West, to a four-story store and shop; J. H. Coggeshall, 30 East 42d St, owner; G. Dress, 1,931 Madison Av, architect; cost, $5,000.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun rises..4:58|Sun sets..7:03|Moon sets..12:00

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	1:58	2:41	8:10	9:19
Governors Island	1:38	2:40	8:20	9:52
Hell Gate	3:56	4:46	10:10	11:13

Arrived—Monday, Aug. 7.

SS Orduna, Liverpool, July 29.
SS Brinkburn, Portland, July 21.
SS Minnesota, London, July 23.
SS Carolina, Philadelphia, Aug. 5.
SS Carolyn, Mayaguez, July 21.
SS Coamo, San Juan, Aug. 2.
SS Senator, Sama, Aug. 2.
SS Veenbergen, Rotterdam, July 19.
SS Dictator, Baracao, Aug. 2.
SS Pastores, Cristobal, July 31.
SS Comus, New Orleans, Aug. 2.
SS El Mundo, Galveston, Aug. 1.
SS Buffalo, Hull, July 19.
SS Delaware, Philadelphia, Aug. 6.
SS Munalbro, Matanzas, Aug. 1.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

*Oscar II	Christiansand	July 29
Strathtay	Bordeaux	July 15
Frederick Luckenbach	Gibraltar	July 22
Charillaos	Oran	July 17
Cairnhill	Havre	July 21
Cadiz	Las Palmas	July 28
Lydie	Newport	July 24
Dechra	Montevideo	July 9
Strathalbyn	La Pallice	July 24
Belgier	La Pallice	July 23
Saratoga	Havana	Aug. 5
Alamo	Mobile	Aug. 1
Comanche	Jacksonville	Aug. 5
San Marcos	Galveston	Aug. 2
City of Columbus	Savannah	Aug. 5
El Mar	Galveston	Aug. 2

DUE TOMORROW.

*Chicago	Bordeaux	July 30
Cuthbert	Liverpool	July 28
John Blummer	Shields	July 24
Palacino	Havre	July 26
Alliance	Cristobal	Aug. 3
Clare	Porto Rico	Aug. 3
Port Antonio	Jamaica	Aug. 4
Munsomo	Matanzas	Aug. 4
El Sud	Galveston	Aug. 3

DUE THURSDAY.

Zacapa	Cristobal	Aug. 3
Maracaibo	San Juan	Aug. 5
Niagara	Havre	July 26
Yildum	Kirkwall	July 26
Andijk	Rotterdam	July 28
Montserrat	Havana	Aug. 6
Stephano	St. John's	Aug. 5
Proteus	New Orleans	Aug. 5

DUE FRIDAY.

*Philadelphia	Liverpool	Aug. 4
Buenos Aires	P'to Mexico	Aug. 4
Manchuria	London	Aug. 1
Concho	Galveston	Aug. 8
Mohawk	Jacksonville	Aug. 9
El Norte	Galveston	Aug. 8
City of St. Louis	Savannah	Aug. 8

DUE SATURDAY.

St. Louis	Liverpool	Aug. 5
*Lapland	Liverpool	Aug. 8
*Duca d'Aosta	Genoa	July 28
Kilpatrick	Cristobal	Aug. 4
Calabria	Genoa	July 27
Sarnia	Plymouth	July 30
Furus	Victoria	July 25

DUE SUNDAY.

Semmerstad	Shields	July 29
Halifrid	Androssan	July 29
Morro Castle	Havana	Aug. 10
Remier	Porto Ferrajo	July 25
Luise	Spain	July 23
Neroedal	Gibraltar	July 26
Apache	Jacksonville	Aug. 10
Celtic	Liverpool	Aug. 4

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Eastern Prince, Rio de Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Eastern Prince, Bahia	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Messonier, Argentina	6:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Patria, Naples	——	3:00 P.M.
Mongolia, London	——	12:00 M.
Fram, Bergen	——	12:00 M.
Lenape, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
El Rio, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Verona, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Caracas, San Juan	9:30 A.M.*	1:00 P.M.
Almirante, Jamaica	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Frances, Para	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Ohioan, Argentina	6:00 A.M.	8:00 A.M.
Dakotan, Argentina	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Tumuri, Tampico	——	12:00 M.
Santa Theresa, Hana	——	12:00 M.
San Jacinto, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Momus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

Noordam, Rotterdam	7:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Advance, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Monterey, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Cedric, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Ioannina, Piraeus	12:30 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
Mayaro, Trinidad	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Prinz Willem I., Haiti	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Comanche, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
El Occidente, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Tivives, Santiago	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bayamo, Santiago	——	12:00 M.
El Dia, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

Orduna, Liverpool	1:30 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
Chicago, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Re d'Italia, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Coamo, San Juan	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Byron, Barbados	9:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Pastores, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
American, Rio de Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Saratoga, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Stephano, St. John's	6:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Buenos Aires, Cadiz	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Port Antonio, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Hortensius, Argentina	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Andania, London	——	1:00 P.M.
San Marcos, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Comus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
El Valle, Galveston	——	12:00 M.
Alamo, Tampa	——	1:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	——	1:00 P.M.

SAIL MONDAY.

Philadelphia, Liverpool	1:00 P.M.	4:00 P.M.

SAIL TUESDAY.

Kroonland, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Buenos Aires, Cadiz	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Acre, Rio de Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Apache, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., Aug. 7.

SS Oscar II., Copenhagen to New York, was 510 miles E. at 8 A. M. Due late S or early 9. Scandinavian-American Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP, N. Y., AUG. 17.

SS Millinocket, San Juan to New York, was 1,060 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Proteus, New Orleans to New York, was 105 miles W. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Saratoga, Havana to New York, was 234 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Munsomo,

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

West End Avenue Apartment Site Deal Involving $800,000 Investment—Seventy-seventh Street Home in Trade for Long Island Residence—Sale Pending for Lexington Avenue Corner.

As a site for another elaborate West End Avenue apartment house, J. C. and M. G. Mayer, who have been active west side operators, have purchased from various owners the six five-story dwellings forming the southeast corner of West End Avenue and Ninety-second Street, including 648 to 658 West End Avenue. The property has a frontage of 100 feet on the avenue by 82 on the street. The sellers were, respectively, 648 and 650, the Townsend Wandell estate; 652, Fannie Goldsmith; 654, Mary E. Pettit; 656, Eva M. Bickerton, and 658, Dr. Ernest A. and Mrs. Bertha Du Brul.

The buyers are preparing to erect on the site a high-grade fourteen-story apartment structure similar in type to the one they are completing at the northeast corner of West End Avenue and Eightieth Street. The entire investment will represent about $800,000.

Slawson & Hobbs were the brokers in the transaction.

West 77th Street House in Trade.

Charles S. Johann has sold his four-story residence at 144 West Seventy-seventh Street, 17 by 100.3, between Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues, to the Douglaston Realty Company, J. W. Doolittle, President. In exchange Mr. Johann took from Mr. Doolittle a ten-room cottage on Douglaston Avenue and the Boulevard, Douglaston Park, L. I. The Great Neck Stores Corporation, Walter J. Vreeland, President, acted as broker in the deal.

West 75th Street Sale.

The four-story residence at 252 West Seventieth Street, 17 by 100.5, between Amsterdam and West End Avenues, has been sold by Pease & Elliman for Samuel J. Harriot. The new owner will alter it for occupancy.

Lexington Avenue Deal Pending.

Negotiations are about closed, it is stated, for the sale by Hoggson Bros., decorators, of the southwest corner of Lexington Avenue and Fortieth Street, 39.6 by 85. The sellers acquired the site in 1913 and tore down the two old buildings with the intention of erecting a building for their occupancy, but later leased a floor in the new Rogers Peet Building on Fifth Avenue.

Recent Buyers.

Quincy F. Cushing of Syracuse, N. Y., is the buyer of the six-story Devonshire apartment house, at 325 West Eighty-third Street, sold recently by Mrs. Helen J. Cromwell.

The purchaser of 1,839 Madison Avenue, northeast corner of 120th Street, recently sold by Wertheim & Clear, was the Celestial Realty Company.

Brooklyn.

I. Salzberg has sold for C. H. Carlin to M. Leblang a two-family cottage at 1,527 Fifty-fifth Street, on a plot 50 by 120, near Fifteenth Avenue.

The single-family house at 2,033 Sixty-sixth Street, Mapleton Park, on a plot 24 by 100, near the Twentieth Avenue Sea Beach subway station, has been purchased by R. Ginsberg from the Alco Building Co.

Sales Near Queensboro Plaza.

Pell & Tibbits have sold for the Wampage Realty Company the plot at 127 Rade Street, 50 by 100, two blocks north of the Queensboro Bridge Plaza.

$123,200 for Deal Beach Lots.

Joseph P. Day sold on Saturday on the premises ninety-six lots at Deal Beach, N. J., near the Deal Beach Casino. They brought a total of $123,000, averaging $1,665 a lot. There was a good attendance and active bidding. Among the buyers were F. J. Arend, President of the Deal Golf Club; Edward J. Scott, Mildred A. Garwood, Leon Lewin, B. Harrison Morris, Andrew J. C. Stokes, Joseph M. Byrne, J. B. Campbell, Joseph A. Durham, J. J. McCabe, E. E. Neugent, Albert Robbin, and H. J. Greenbank.

Staten Island.

A plot of four lots, 100 by 100, on the east side of Davis Avenue, between South and North St. Austin's Place, Livingston, has been purchased by Peter Larsen from the Henderson Estate Company. The buyer will improve the lots with dwellings. Cornelius G. Kolff was the broker.

Leases West Side Apartment House.

The six-story Winthrop Hall apartment house, at 115 West 104th Street, on a plot 88 by 100, between Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues, has been leased by L. F. Hall for Leslie R. Palmer to Louis Schlechter for a term of five years at an aggregate rental of about $60,000.

Lease to Enlarge Department Store.

To enlarge his department store, which occupies a large part of the plot from 605 to 625 West 181st Street, L. Wertheimer has leased from C. T. Marshall the vacant plot at 627 West 181st Street, northeast corner of Wadsworth Avenue. It has a frontage of 25 feet on the street by 100 on the avenue, and will be improved with a six-story building.

Leases.

Royal Scott Gulden has leased the former residence at 44 West Forty-sixth Street, for Mrs. John Morgan to Thomas & Blass, bootmakers. It will be altered into stores and apartments from plans by William H. Gompert.

William A. White & Sons have leased the parlor store at 126 West Twenty-third Street to Weisser Brothers, furriers.

Pease & Elliman have leased for the Equitable Trust Company to Samuel Milbank the four-story dwelling at 110 East Thirty-fifth Street.

Lofts for Old Altman Building.

Additional evidence of the changed conditions in the old Sixth Avenue shopping centre was shown yesterday when Vincent Astor, owner of the old Altman Building property, on the west side of Sixth Avenue, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth Streets, had plans filed for altering the building into lofts. The building was recently occupied by Greenhut & Co. Bachman & Fox, the architects, estimate the cost of the changes at $125,000.

New Building Plans.

Plans have been prepared by Gronenberg & Leuchtag for two five-story apartment houses to be erected for the Washington Place Building Company, David Lentin, President, on a plot 100 by 99.11, on the south side of 189th Street, 100 feet west of St. Nicholas Avenue. The cost will be $90,000.

Gaetan Ajello is preparing plans for a three-story apartment house, on a plot 32 by 120, at the southeast corner of Broadway and 105th Street, recently purchased by T. J. McLaughlin & Sons. The cost will be $400,000.

Bullows & Bullowa are preparing to erect a five-story garage to cost $50,000, on the plot 100 by 120, at the northeast corner of Broome and Thompson Streets. James S. Maher is the architect.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Joseph P. Day.

Broome St, 295 and 297, s s, 43.11 ft w of Eldridge St, 32.10x87.11, seven-story tenement and stores; Samuel Kadin against Solgus Realty Co. et al., Action 1; J. I. Berman, attorney; due $9,539.81; taxes, &c., $8.07; prior mtg $40,000; to the plaintiff for $44,565.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Joseph P. Day.

Bank St, n s, 127.8 ft w of 4th St, 25x100.4x irregular, five-story tenement; M. E. Coman et al. against M. S. Jordan et al.; O'Gorman, B. & V., attorneys; due, $26,546.83.

128th St, 121 West, n s, 175 ft e of 7th Av, 12.6x99.11, four-story dwelling; K. S. Galbraith against E. M. De Lyons et al.; J. C. Ten Eyck, attorney; due, $5,930.64; taxes, &c., $310.60.

By Henry Brady.

131st St, 604 West, s s, 125 ft w of Broadway, 25x99.11, vacant; Rudolph Wallach against M. M. McDermott et al.; August Weymann, attorney; due, $2,070.51; taxes, &c., $506.80.

By J. H. Mayers.

31st St, 252 West, s s, 150 ft e of 8th Av, 25x34.8x irregular; five-story building; William Goldstone against D. A. Bath et al.; Myers & S., attorneys; due, $6,090.62; taxes, &c., $691.96.

AT 2,206 THIRD AVENUE.
By James J. Donovan.

198th St, s s, 25 ft e of Marion Av, 20x75; three-story dwelling; E. A. Benedict against L. H. Lang et al.; N. A. Donnelly, attorney; due, $7,174.20; taxes &c., $350.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Joseph & Co.

Maitland Av, s s, 147 ft e of Ericson Place, 25x205.8x irregular; F. W. Koch against Catharine Williams et al.; L. G. Mapes, attorney; due, $1,230.16; taxes, &c., $157.89

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Modern home of 7 rooms and bath; 30 minutes from city; large plot for poultry and vegetables; $200 cash needed at once, balance same as rent. Hughes, Box 122 Times Downtown.

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Just completed, modern 8-room bungalow, all improvements; beamed ceilings, paneled walls, open fireplace, beautiful combination gas and electric fixtures; large garden plot; abundance of shrubbery and shade; 80 ft. frontage on main avenue; 2 minutes' walk to sandy bathing beach; only 40 minutes from city; full price $4,950; worth $6,000; will take $500 cash, balance very easy monthly payments. B. BARGAIN, 243 West 34th St.

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Will rent in part or entire.
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Spend the Summer in Beautiful East Orange; Oiled Streets, Shady Lawns, Sunshine, and Flowers; finest water in or around New York; cool, fragrant, and delightful; good service and excellent cuisine; two people in suite of parlor, bedroom, and private bath, with board, $23 per week; take Lackawanna at Hoboken; hotel one block from East Orange Station. Write for booklet.
W. T. Reade, Proprietor.

Invalids, chronics, nervous cases; ideal, home-like conditions near New York; beautiful surroundings; booklet. Dr. Ellis, Metuchen, N. J.

Apartments Wanted
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Clients wanting handsomely furnished apartments, choice localities, long, short leases. Clark Realty Co., 30 East 42d. Telephone Vanderbilt 1450.

We pay $30 month three room, bath, elevator apartment, upper west side, between 116th and 137th Sts. Y 204 Times Annex.

Gentleman desires room uptown, west; private; state price. J 158 Times.

For furnished apartments, all sizes, write J 115 Times.

REAL ESTATE
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

ARNOLD, BYRNE & BAUMANN,
Real Estate and Mortgages. 115 Broadway.

CHAS. F. NOYES & CO.,
Real Estate. 92 William St.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

7 Washington Terrace, (186th St., half block west of Amsterdam.)—Three-story and basement brownstone dwelling, 11 rooms; baths, open plumbing, hardwood floors; newly decorated; $600 yearly. Caretaker No. 15, Ernst, 55 Nassau.

To Let.—In the west eighties, three stories and basement private house in which physician will rent office and living room. B 265 Times Annex.

Five-story tenement; free and clear; rent $2,200; can be bought for $13,000; terms arranged. Cheap. A C 140 Times.

See our ad. Sunday, easy housekeeping homes, Crown St. Realty Associates, 102 Remsen St.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

One-family houses, detached; garage; nine rooms, bath, showers; electric lights, vacuum cleaners; steam; parquetry; $5,650, $650 cash, $15 monthly and interest. Builders, 1,430 77th St. Take West End Subway, Municipal Bldg., to 77th St.

Bronx—For Sale or To Let.

BRONX LOTS at $250 each; any part of 100 lots in Arden Section to quick buyers. Firm L. J. CARPENTER, 25 Liberty St., N.Y.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

6-room cottage, near lake; garden, all improvements; 10c fare, trolley or train; small cash payment and $16 monthly. Welsh, Box 125 N. Y. Times Downtown.

Sacrifice my 2 Jamaica lots for $120 each, 2 blocks from station and trolley; need half or all cash. B. Johnson, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

FOR HOME SITES at Little Neck Hills see Joseph P. Day, Sales Agent, 31 Nassau St.

Building Material.

"SPENCER SELF-FEED HEATER."
New York Office, 101 Park Av.

Real Estate for Exchange.

I WANT
lots or small house in exchange for fine brick store property in Flatbush. Builder, 905 Arbuckle Bldg., Brooklyn.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

At Larchmont, beautiful Dutch Colonial seven rooms and tiled bath, steam heat, &c.; plot 75x100; surroundings excellent; 8 minutes from station; toward water front; improvements; sewer, gas, &c. Larchmont, 40 West 32d St.

FOR SALE.—118-acre farm, with best natural basin and stream for lake of 20 to 30 acres, in Westchester; slightly heavily wooded and rocky sides. Inquire OWNER, Box 122, White Plains, N. Y.

On the top of the hill at Scarsdale Station, restricted residence plot with all improvements; delightful neighbors; price $3,500; easy terms or loan to build. ANGEL & CO., Scarsdale, N. Y.

Country Estates—Westchester, Orange Counties. Seaman Lowerre & Co., 15 East 40th.

Suburban houses and country estates in Westchester Co., N. Y. George Howe, 527 5th Av

Come and see homes and bungalows at Larchmont. Leo Bugg, 40 West 32d St.

Write for list of attractive homes. Hastings Homes Co., Hastings, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale.—45 minutes out on Long Island; 10 minutes' walk from station; new house, on unusually large lot; seven rooms and bath; combination electric light and gas; steam heat; large cellar and attic; price $4,700; on favorable terms. M. E. Blanchard, 100 Albemarle Av., Hempstead, L. I. Phone 700.

Handsome, nearly new 6-room house, every improvement, fine grounds; 42 minutes out; must sacrifice; price $3,800; willing to take lots as part payment; must have $200 cash, balance $20 monthly. OWNER, Box J 76 Times.

FOR LOW COST, HIGH-GRADE BUNGALOWS AND COTTAGES, VISIT BEAUTIFUL BRIGHTWATERS; BOOKLET 3 ON REQUEST. T. B. ACKERSON CO., 1 WEST 34TH ST., NEW YORK.

FREE!—Beautiful illustrated bird's-eye-view map of Long Island and vicinity, showing best places to buy medium-priced homes and farms on very easy terms. AUER, Box 138 Times Downtown.

20 MINUTES FROM BROADWAY.—ELMHURST ON NORTH SHORE, LONG ISLAND. FURNISHED COMFORTABLE HOME FOR RENT. KATHERINE, X 370 TIMES ANNEX.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Six-room waterfront bungalow; garage; beautiful garden plot; ideal for all water sports; most modern construction; 40 minutes out; terms to suit genuine buyer. Bryan, Box 129 Times Downtown.

If you are looking for a small modern home in a nice town near schools, stores, and churches, complete for $2,000 on easy terms, answer at once. B. Barnard, 705 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

$1,275 complete buys my little hilltop bungalow; shade trees, large grounds, near station, harbor, and New York; $100 cash and $10 monthly. B., Owner, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Old-fashioned bungalow, 5 rooms; plot 80x100; water, gas, electricity, &c.; needs few repairs; $150 cash; balance very easy terms; title guaranteed. Glen, Box 141 Times Downtown.

Small chicken farm with 6-room cottage, poultry house, vegetable patch, near station and town; easy terms. Schmidt, Box 127 Times Downtown.

ATTRACTIVE SUBURBAN HOMES.
30 minutes Penn. Station; $4,900 to $6,100.
QUEENS-COUNTY REALTY CO., 200 B'way.

Floral Park—Easy commuting distance; good house; all improvements; easy terms. Hollberg Av., Floral Park, L. I.

Long Beach, five lots, corner plot, Riverside Boulevard; sacrifice. Gehring, 1,480 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.
L'ECLUSE, WASHBURN & CO.,
18 East 34th St. Murray Hill 4030.

RICKERT-FINLAY REALTY CO.,
Phone Greeley 5900. 1 West 34th St.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale.—A beautiful eleven-room house and lot at Greenwood Lake; 100 feet on the lake by 200 feet deep; all modern improvements; steam heat and electricity; terms to suit. P 360 Times Downtown.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

One of the finest properties in Avon, N. J., corner of 1st and Garfield Avs.; also the property consisting of fine cottage and bungalow, 113-115 Newark Av., Bradley Beach. Will be sold cheaply on terms to suit purchaser to settle an estate. Address any shore agent or Anna J. Seymour, 51 Lawrence St., Newark, N. J.

Farm 12½ acres, 2 miles from Ridgewood, N. J.; good level land in corn, oats, fruit, and berries; large frontage on macadam road running back to the Saddle River; Dutch stone house, 8 rooms and bath; convenient to Paterson and Ridgewood markets; reasonable price and terms. S. S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman, 1,546 Equitable Bldg., N. Y., Rector 7718. Ridgewood, N. J., Tel. 555.

Worth Inquiring Into.—Modern home, seven rooms, tiled bath, steam heat, electric lights, gas, coal range, hardwood trim, parquet floors, fireplace; sacrifice, because foreclosed; restricted N. J. suburb; 50x125. P 332 Times Downtown.

Montclair.—If seeking a home amid refinement and wealth, send for illus. folder of beautiful homes. E. E. Murdoch, Montclair.

ALL THE ORANGES Modern

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—Pressure has fallen considerably in the lake region and New England, and there has been a corresponding rise in temperature in those districts. High temperatures now prevail from New England westward to the Mississippi Valley. There has been some local cooling, due to thunder showers, which have been somewhat more prevalent than in the preceding twenty-four hours.

Indications point to showers in the Ohio Valley, the lake region, and locally in the Middle Atlantic and East Gulf States during the next forty-eight hours.

High temperatures will continue east of the Mississippi except for the local and temporary cooling due to thunder showers.

Pressure is falling in the Rocky Mountain region, and there seems to be a low developing over the northern plateau regions. This will tend to prolong the high temperatures in the East.

Winds for Tuesday and Wednesday along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate southwest to west, and occasional thunder showers; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate southwest, and generally fair weather; South Atlantic Coast, moderate southwest to south, and generally fair weather.

FORECASTS—TODAY AND WEDNESDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Continued warm Tuesday with scattered showers and thunder storms; Wednesday, probably fair, nor so warm.

Southern New England—Scattered showers and thunder storms Tuesday and probably Wednesday; nor so warm.

Western New York—scattered showers, not quite so warm Tuesday; Wednesday fair.

Northern New England—Thunder showers Tuesday and probably Wednesday; no so warm in interior.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
3 A. M.	62	76	4 P. M.	75	85
6 A. M.	63	75	6 P. M.	73	80
9 A. M.	66	75	9 P. M.	71	83
12 M.	70	84	11 P. M.	70	80

Thos thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 82; for the corresponding date last year it was 70; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 73.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 75; at 8 P. M. it was 83. Maximum temperature, 88 degrees at 4:30 P. M.; minimum, 75 degrees at 7 A. M. Humidity, 98 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 72 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.06 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.87 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.	Loss.
4:10—28 Av. D; Y. Eidelman	$200
5:40—36 E. 118 St.; B. Tannenbaum	Slight
8:45—180-132 E. 104 St.; not given	Slight
10:55—402 E. 108 St., (auto;) Lenox Auto. Co.	Slight
P. M.	
1:00—723 E. 149 St.; Frank Tonitz	Slight
3:40—88 E. 3 St.; — Wellmeyer	Slight
3:45—1,443 Boston Road; Wm. Kling	$25
4:35—Pier 37, N. R.; Clyde Line	$1,000

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—Capt. V. E. Clark, Aviation Officer, Signal Corps, to Dayton, Ohio, on business pertaining to aeronautics.

Capt. G. L. Converse, U. S. A., retired, relieved duty Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio.

Capt. G. L. Converse, retired, detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio, Aug. 24.

2d Lt. C. L. Byrne, 5th Inf., report to Lt. Col. G. L. Irwin, 4th F. A., President of examining board, Corozal, Canal Zone, for examination for transfer to F. A.

Capt. G. H. Williams, 27th Inf., detailed as Major, Philippine Scouts, vice Capt. R. C. Davis, Inf., relieved, and proceed to San Francisco and report to the Adjutant Gen. for duty.

2d Lt. H. C. Davidson, 27th Inf., report to Col. E. A. Millar, 3d F. A., President of an examining board at Eagle Pass, Tex., for examination for transfer to F. A.

1st Lt. R. E. Haines, C. A. C., upon completion of course at C. A. C. School, Ft. Monroe, Va., will take transport from San Francisco to Manila, P. I., and report to Commanding General, Coast Defense of Manila and Subig Bay, for duty at Ft. Drum.

A board is appointed to meet at Corozal, Canal Zone, for examination of officers for transfer to Cav. arm. Detail: Maj. J. M. Carter, 12th Cav.; Capts. A. G. Lott, 15th Cav.; C. C. Farmer, Jr., 12th Cav.; J. D. Tilford, 12th Cav.; W. R. Taylor, 12th Cav.

1st Lt. W. Goodwin, Jr., 5th Inf., report to Maj. J. M. Carter, 12th Cav., President of examining board, Corozal, Canal Zone, for examination for transfer to Cav.

2d Lt. R. F. Hyatt, 1st Cav., report to Col. E. A. Miller, 3d F. A., President of an examining board at Eagle Pass, Tex., for examination for transfer to F. A.

The following named officers of the Medical Reserve Corps are ordered to active duty: 1st Lts. R. Matas, I. Dyer, E. H. Siler, F. A. Washburn, E. C. Cutler.

The following boards of M. R. C. are appointed to meet Aug. 14 at places named to conduct preliminary examination of applicants for appointment in the M. R. C.: Touro Infirmary, New Orleans, La., 1st Lts. R. Matas and I. Dyer; University Hospital, 3,400 Spruce Street, Philadelphia, Penn., 1st Lt. E. H. Siler; Mass. General Hospital, Boston, 1st Lts. F. A. Washburn and E. C. Cutler.

Resignations accepted: 1st Lt. P. P. Taylor, 1st Inf., Ky. Nat. Guard; Maj. F. T. Ridley, M. C., W. Va. Nat. Guard; 1st Lt. R. H. Deming, 2d Inf., Cal. Nat. Guard, and 2d Lt. R. H. Ledlie, 2d Inf., N. Y. Nat. Guard.

2d Lt. K. H. Gorman, 6th Cav., report to Col. E. A. Millar, 3d F. A., President of an examining board at Eagle Pass, Tex., for examination for transfer to F. A.

2d Lt. M. N. Capperton, Inf., report to Maj. C. W. Fenton, 2d Cav., President of an examining board at Ft. Myer, Va., for examination for transfer to the Cav. arm.

Capt. F. Goedecke, 17th Inf., report to Col. E. A. Millar, 3d F. A., President of an examining board at Eagle Pass, Tex., for examination for transfer to F. A.

Resignations accepted: 2d Lt. J. A. Heck, 2d Inf., Missouri Nat. Guard; 1st Lt. R. W. Irving, 8th Inf., Penna. Nat. Guard; Capt. H. T. Hames, M. C., South Carolina Nat. Guard, and Chaplain H. Leith, 2d Inf., Ky. Nat. Guard, have been accepted.

Capt. A. F. Brewster, 4th F. A., detailed as member of examining board at Corozal, Canal Zone, vice Capt. W. M. Lambdin, 4th F. A., relieved.

Orders of July 27 relating to Capt. C. H. Patterson, C. A. C., revoked.

The following named officers will report to Col. C. G. Treat, F. A., President of an examining board at Washington, D. C., for examination for transfer to F. A.: Capt. C. H. Patterson, C. A. C.; W. H. Carpenter, C. A. C.; A. H. Huguet, 5th Inf.

Resignation of Capt. L. N. Rock, 2d Inf., Ky. Nat. Guard, has been accepted.

1st Lt. W. S. Weeks, 15th Inf., detailed as Acting Judge Advocate, and will report to Commanding Officer, United States troops in the Republic of China.

Leaves: Capt. J. E. Wilson, C. A. C., 2 months; 2d Lt. L. A. Merillat, Jr., 3d Inf., from Aug. 25 to Dec. 1; 2d Lt. B. F. Hoge, 10th Cav., from Aug. 25 to Dec. 1; 2d Lt. V. E. Prichard, 17th Inf., from Aug. 25 to Dec. 1; Capt. L. C. Garcia, M. C., leave extended 15 days; Col. E. Burr, Corps of Engrs., 2 months; Lt. Col. G. H. MacDonald, retired, 1 month.

Navy.

Lt. Commander D. F. Boyd, the Bushnell, to command Division 5, Submarine Force, Atlantic Fleet.

Lt. W. L. Friedell, Division 1, Submarine Force, Atlantic Fleet, to command the Bushnell.

Lt. W. L. Culbertson, the Des Moines, to home, wait orders.

Lt. J. Rogers, the Fulton, to command, Division 1, Submarine Force, Atlantic Fleet, and C-3.

Lt. M. D. Gilmore, G-2, to works Electric Storage Battery Co., Phila., Penn.

Ens. F. C. Beisel, from the Alabama to Naval Hospital, Washington, D. C., for treatment.

Paym. Reginald Spear, the South Dakota, to temporary duty Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal.

P. A. Paym. G. P. Spamer, Navy Yard, Philadelphia to Naval Training Station, Newport, R. I.

Asst. Paym. D. T. Chalmers, the Severn, to Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va., Sept. 1, as asst. to supply officer.

Pay Clerk L. K. Klauer, the Severn, to wait orders.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived: Arethusa, at Port Arthur, Texas; Caesar, at Ville Franche; Flusser, at New York Yard; Jacob Jones, at Boston; Jenkins, at Newport; Mayflower, at Washington; McCall, at New York Yard; New Orleans, at Seattle; Promethus, off Cape Romain; Raleigh, San Diego, and Truxtun, at La Paz; Wainwright, at Newport; Worden, at New York Yard.

Sailed: Castine, from Santo Domingo City for Azua, Santo Domingo; Glacier, Mazatlan for Manzanillo; Lebanon, Newport for Fort Mifflin Island and Hingham; Neptune, Charleston Lightship for Cape Haitien; Oklahoma, New York Yard for steaming trials and Newport; Oregon, San Pedro for Port Angeles; Perry, Mare Island for Keyport, Wash.; Pittsburgh, Acapulco for Manzanillo; Sterling, Charleston for Philadelphia, via Norfolk.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Full Pay While on Sick Report: Patrol. J. H. Lent, 69, 10 A. M., July 14, during disability.

Dismissed: Patrol. F. J. Sullivan, 4, absent from post, standing in doorway of premises; M. B. Friedlander, 7, failed to discover a burglary.

Fire Department.

Retired: Lieut. T. J. Brady, No. 1, H. & L. 12,, (on his own application,) on an annual pension of $1,050, 8 A. M., Aug. 8; Engr. of Steamer J. A. Elwood, Eng. 289, (on his own rpplication,) on an annual pension of $900, 8 A. M., Aug. 5.

The following probationary firemen will be directed to report to the Medical Board, 157-159 East 67th St., at 11 A. M., today: C. White, Eng. 16.

For information and guidance of the uniformed force, copies of regulations for interior fire alarm systems, watchman service, time detectors, and telegraphic communication for hotels, lodging houses, public and private hospitals and asylums, which were adopted by the Board of Standards and approved by the Fire Commissioner, under date of April 27, 1916, have been forwarded this day to each company of the department.

Special Leave: Engr. of Steamer F. T. Lynch, Eng. 18, 24 hours, 8 P. M., Aug. 9; Fire. 1st gr. T. A. Bowler, H. & L. 40, 36 hours, 8 A. M., Aug. 10; Fire. 1st gr. A. Blush, Eng. 159, 96 hours, 8 A. M., Aug. 10; Fire. 1st gr. E. M. Plumeau, Eng. 31, 24 hours, 8 A. M., Aug. 10; Fire. 2d gr. G. P. Butler, Eng. 91, 36 hours, 8 A. M., Aug. 8.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The following have passed non-competitive examinations:

Public Charities Department—Elevator mechanic, Charles C. Kurz, 93. Marine engineer, Patrick Murphy, 75; Walter J. Lanagan, 70.

Bellevue and Allied Hospitals—Pharmacist, Marshall A. Tiller, 80; David Weill, 80.

Fire Department—Junior draughtsman, P. P. Mooney, 96; Bruce Sheppard, 95; R. J. T. Buchman, 91; C. W. Trueh, 90; Louis P. Doyle, 83; F. X. Doyle, 70.

Street Cleaning Department—Section foreman, Owen Clooman, 80; John J. Ryan, 80.

United States.

The commission announces for Sept. 6-7, at the New York Custom House, an examination for architectural and structural steel draftsman, for men only, to fill a vacancy at $1,500 a year in the office of the Inspector of the Eighteenth Lighthouse District, San Francisco, Cal., and vacancies as they may occur in positions requiring similar qualifications, throughout the United States, at maximum entrance salaries of $1,500 a year. Competitors will be examined in mathematics, pure and applied; topographic and hydrographic surveying, general building and steel construction and drawing, training and experience. Five years' experience in engineering work or drafting is prerequisite. Graduation from a technical college of recognized standing will be considered equivalent to three years of the five years required. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

EDUCATION NOTES.

It is planned to open classes for city employes. The Committee on Vocational Schools has approved of beginning twelve of these classes in English and other studies.

Secretary A. Emerson Palmer has been spending a few days at his country home at Winterton, N. Y.

The public schools will reopen on Sept. 11. The teachers will report for duty on Sept. 8, and make arrangements for the reception of pupils the following monday.

Associate City Superintendent Edward B. Shallow will have his vacation this month.

BOARDERS WANTED

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

215T ST., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Cool, pleasant rooms; private baths; electricity; excellent table; phone; reference.

84TH. 117 and 119 EAST.—Large, single rooms; suite with bath; table board.

8 EAST 45TH.
Table board; room with bath; references.

LEXINGTON AV., 342, (39th.)—Teacher's residence; pension, $8 to $12. Murray Hill 3768.

213 MADISON AVENUE.
Attractive rooms; excellent table; Summer rates.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Large, cool room, private bath; small rooms; board. Gramercy 1078.

West Side.

11TH, 112-114 WEST.—Large, small rooms; good service; table boarders accommodated.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board. Telephone.

53D, 57 WEST.—Attractive south rooms, baths; tasty home cooking; terms; references.

58TH, 146 WEST.—Desirable rooms, private baths; references; table guests; Summer rates.

72D, 120 WEST.—Rooms, with private baths; parlor dining room. Phone 6841 Columbus.

78D, 260 WEST.—To save money, secure large double cool front room in newly furnished house, with board, kind you long for, not tire of, at a cost less than you pay for rooms alone at hotels; twin brass, box-spring beds, hair mattresses; parlor dining room; separate tables; cuisine a specialty; inspection invited.

73D, 112 WEST.—TABLE BOARD. Desirable rooms; subway, elevated; references.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Private baths; electricity; parlor dining room; Southern trade solicited.

75TH, 147 WEST.—Handsome second floor; other rooms; board optional; references exchanged.

75TH, 56 WEST.—Room with bath; board optional; small room; Summer rates.

76TH, 151 WEST.—Large and small rooms, with private bath; table guests; references.

76TH, 237-243 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private bath; table boarders; Summer rates.

77TH, 124 WEST.—Unusual rooms, with meals optional; electricity; Summer concessions; references.

77TH, 112 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; private; superior table; excellent service.

78TH, 256 WEST.—An unusual house for unusual people at unusual prices; telephone.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephones; booklet; references.

80TH, 106-108-110 WEST.—Delightfully located; all new, high-type furnishings; pure food, wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; special rates July-August; references.

80TH, 132 WEST.—Delightfully cool, large and small rooms; private bath; Southerners accommodated.

80TH, 124 WEST.—New, attractive and modern; good home cooking; table guests.

83D, 40 WEST.—Beautifully furnished suite, private bath; single rooms; every convenience; excellent Southern cuisine; newly established house; references.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

83D, 17 WEST.—Refined Jewish house; excellent table; large rooms, adjoining bath; electricity.

86TH, 23 WEST.—Large room, bath; meals, those accustomed, fine home living.

88TH, 316 WEST.—Attractive rooms, near Riverside; table a specialty; Summer rates.

89TH, 318 WEST.—Attractive room, private bath, electricity; excellent cuisine; references; reasonable rates.

89TH, 306 WEST.—Refined Jewish home can accommodate few people; excellent table.

90TH, 312 WEST.—Charming house; select, quiet neighborhood; excellent table; electricity, telephone; modern, cool, clean, and attractive. Riverside 5311.

93D ST., (676 West End Av.)—Elegantly furnished; running water; to couples seeking home; table guests.

104TH, 61 WEST.—Excellent service, refined surroundings; private bath suite; superior table.

107TH, 322 WEST. (Riverside Drive, near Broadway.)—Modern private residence, with every comfort, offering luxurious economy; two spacious rooms, bath; also smaller room; table of liberal excellence.

113TH, 560 WEST.—Large, small rooms, with, without private bath; excellent table board.

117TH AND AMSTERDAM AV.—Hotel La Porte, opposite Columbia University grounds; two blocks subway express; delightfully cool outside rooms, with or without bath; full hotel service at boarding-house rates.

122D, 156 WEST.—Comfortable, large, small rooms; refined house; board optional; references.

152D, 561 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Large and small well furnished rooms; running water, electric lights; home table; refined surroundings. Audubon 4678.

RIVERSIDE, 587, (137th subway.) — Neatly furnished room; home cooking. Apt. 4D.

The Woodbury, 855 Riverside Drive, two blocks north 157th Subway; wonderful grounds, porches; English country house; fresh vegtables and eggs. Billiards, dancing and music.

WATTS ST., 123. — An owner will rent 2 rooms, with board, to persons appreciative of home references. Enoor.

WEST END AV., 279, corner 73d St., opposite Schwab Mansion.—Handsome private corner house, with elevator; large room; also single room; singly or en suite.

WEST END AV., 531.—Handsome room, electricity, lavatory, twin beds; with board, for two, $20; other rooms; table board; references.

Brooklyn.

Pierrepont St., 76.—Attractive rooms; excellent table; convenient subway. Phone Main 1159 W.

FURNISHED ROOMS

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

19TH ST., 234 EAST.—Large room; luxurious baths; electric lights; telephone; private house; $6.

53D, 34 EAST.—Rooms and suites for gentlemen, furnished and unfurnished.

LEXINGTON AV., 265.—Large and small room, bath; references; moderate; phone Murray Hill 728.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th St.)—Attractive, large, small furnished, unfurnished rooms with and without private bath; music allowed.

West Side.

11th, 35 West.—To let, two room suite; also small and large rooms, nicely furnished; private bath, telephone.

71ST, 130 WEST.—Parlor floor; other rooms; beautiful large room with private bath.

71ST, 206 WEST, (subway.)—Medium rooms, lavatories; parlor floor for music, dancing.

72D, 22 WEST.—Delightful large, airy room; private bath; electricity; quiet; refinement.

73D, 275 WEST.—Nicely furnished room, private bath. Southern exposure, telephone, phone.

73D, 153 WEST.—Attractive, large and small extremely low, until Sept. 15, near subway, elevator stations, electricity, telephone.

73D, 159 WEST.—New, attractively furnished, cool rooms; running water; bath adjoining; references.

75TH, 138 WEST.—Suite with kitchenette; also large and small rooms; electricity.

76TH, 174 WEST.—Desirable rooms; continuous hot water; small kitchenette; references.

116 WEST 76TH ST.
Large and small; also elegant music studio; good hot water supply.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Large and small rooms; telephone; reception rooms; $2.50 to $10.

79TH, 213 WEST.—Two delightful, large connecting rooms, bath; single, en suite; subway.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Large, beautiful front room; private bath, electricity, telephone; references.

80TH, 205 WEST.—Attractive room, adjoining bath, in apartment, for bachelor.

84TH, 31 WEST.—Large and small rooms; every conceivable accommodation; tray breakfast.

HELP WANTED, MALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

ACCOUNTANT.—EXPERIENCED, JUNIOR; GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR RIGHT PARTY. B 5 TIMES.

ASSISTANT to auditor wanted; young man who has a thorough knowledge in theory and practice of accounting and system; must be alert, absolutely accurate, and capable of taking charge of accounting department of a large mercantile corporation operating a number of branch stores; to receive consideration, state fully your past experience and reference; also age and salary expected. J 154 Times.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, experienced; state references and salary required. B 269 Times Annex.

BEVELERS, smoothers, roughers and silverers wanted. Liberty Mirror Works, East New York Av. and Chester St., Brooklyn.

BONWIT TELLER & CO.,
5th Av. and 38th St.,

Require the services of an

EXPERIENCED STOCK CLERK

for their Women's Shoe Dep't.

Excellent opportunity to advance for an intelligent young man who is accustomed to the highest class shoe business.

EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT,
Employes' Entrance,
6 East 38th St.

BONWIT TELLER & CO.,

Fifth Av., at 38th St.,

Require the services of

DELIVERY CHAUFFEURS.
Men of experience and good appearance who can operate electric and gasoline automobile delivery wagons.

Employment Department,
Employes Entrance,
6 East 38th St.

BONWIT TELLER & CO.,
Fifth Av. at 38th Street,

Require the Services of

HELPER IN
AUTO MECHANICS.

EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT,
Employes' Entrance,
6 East 38th St.

BOY in large publishing house, 15-16 years of age; must be public school graduate; Christian firm; good chance for plain-cut, bright, energetic boy. David Williams Co., 239 West 39th St.

BOY.—American preferred, bright, ambitious, in office of large manufacturing concern; good opportunity for advancement. A 197 Times.

BOY, well educated, for tire supply store; with references. 229 West 50th St.

BOY, strong, wanted as assistant shipping clerk. O. K. Knee Pants Co., 32 Greene St.

CLERKS.—Wanted by large downtown New York City bank experienced clerks. Address in own handwriting, stating experience and salary, P. O. Box 822 New York City.

CLOTHING SALESMAN wanted, to manage an out-of-town branch store; must be a clean-cut young man with good record, A1 references, and possess executive ability; splendid opportunity; no has-beens or old men need apply; high salary to right man. A 189 Times.

COLLECTORS.—Exceptional opportunity for three bright young men; age, 21-30; salary, $2 per day and expenses; with good chance for advancement to producers; references and bond required. Apply after 10, Room 801, 5 West 20th St.

COMPETENT man to take charge of repair and make-over department of large fur manufacturing firm; must be competent to make estimates. J 149 Times.

DRAFTSMEN wanted, with experience making elevator layouts; state experience and salary expected. G. A. P., G 286 Times Downtown.

ENTRY CLERK.—An experienced subscription entry clerk for mail list work on daily newspaper; only one having experience in newspaper offices and thoroughly familiar with railway mail routes and a thorough working knowledge of subscription mail list need apply. Y 210 Times Annex.

EXPORT.
THE OPPORTUNITY FOR AN AMERICAN SEEKING A FUTURE, POSSESSING PERSONALITY, ENERGY, AND EXECUTIVE ABILITY, THOROUGHLY CONVERSANT WITH EXPORTING DIRECT AND COMMISSION. STATE QUALIFICATIONS IN DETAIL AND COMPENSATION EXPECTED TO START. MERCHANDISE, G 288 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER wanted to take general charge of power, machine, and repair departments of an out-of-town shirt and collar plant; must have at least one year of practical experience in a manufacturing plant; state fully experience, education, and furnish references. X 371 Times Annex.

MECHANICS.—First-class automobile mechanics wanted. The Britton Company, 121 Allyn St., Hartford, Conn.

MEN to get subscriptions for a Jewish weekly; salary or commission. American Jewish Chronical, 8° West 42d St.

OFFICE WORK.—Young man, 18-20, some knowledge bookkeeping, for general office work; opportunity for advancement; salary, $9; reply, giving age, previous experience, references. G 289 Times Downtown.

ORDER CLERK for children's headwear; must have had previous experience in this line. Apply Hanauer, Arnstein & Siegle, Inc., 121 West 17th.

REPORTER.—Excellent opening on staff of established weekly trade magazine for reporter; preference will be given to young man who is able to secure and correctly report straight news. Apply in person to Mr. Patterson, 713 Longacre Building, 11 to 12 A. M. Tuesday.

SALESMEN between 25 and 35 years of age; well educated, clean cut; must have good references; exceptional opportunity for aggressive young men; drawing account against commission. H 197 Times.

SALESMAN WANTED TO REPRESENT AND TRAVEL THROUGH UNITED STATES FOR WELL-ESTABLISHED FOREIGN FRENCH WINES, SPARKLING AND STILL; SALARY AND EXPENSES; GOOD REFERENCES; UNMARRIED PREFERRED. G 283 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SALESMAN FOR NEW YORK CITY AND VICINITY
to sell misses' suits on commission basis; will only consider one who has been successful with similar line in this territory. SOLOMON & MARX CO., 11 East 26th St.

SALESMAN.—Experienced, sell infants' and children's coats in Greater New York; salary and commission; only those with a following need apply. K 238 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Thoroughly experienced, to carry strong line silk dresses for city and out of trade; commission basis. Excel Manufacturing Co., 145 West 30th.

SALESMAN.—YOUNG MAN TO SELL THE CUTTING UP TRADE FOR RIBBON HOUSE; SALARY AND COMMISSION. WRITE FULL PARTICULARS, B 4 TIMES.

SALESMAN.—By electric sign manufacturer; city and out of town; liberal commission. Alfred Tahl, 2 Stone St.

SALESMAN experienced in selling high-class ladies' suits in the South; commission basis. X 344 Times Annex.

SALESMANAGER and advertising man in publishing house; state age, experience, and salary expected. J 153 Times.

SOLICITORS.—Intelligent, convincing talkers; ladies or gentlemen; earn $5-$10 commission daily. Inquire 50 Suffolk St.

STATISTICAL or production clerk, with automobile experience preferred; employment Bureau General Vehicle Co., Star and Borden Avs., Long Island City.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man, about 20, for general correspondence and filing work to operate Remington No. 10 machine; applicants having had several years' experience desired. Write, stating age, religion, and experience, Automatic F. S. Co., Post Office, Station V, New York City.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, and general office assistant, filing, &c.; young man; salary $15; give age, experience, references. K 240 Times Downtown.

STOCK SALESMAN wanted; 20-year-old Newark industrial; swamped with orders; exceptional dividends; leads; sells itself; commission. Phone 3523 Broad.

STOCK BOY, bright, wanted for wholesale millinery house. A 178 Times.

TIME CLERK.—Young man as time clerk in factory, night shift. State age, education, experience, and salary expected. Y 211 Times Annex.

TOOLMAKER and experimental man for steady employment; well-situated, modern shop. Write or call before Friday, Tabulating Machine Co., 510 6th Av.

TURRET LATHE OPERATORS wanted on Garvin, Warner & Swasey, and Foster machines; good wages and steady employment; apply by letter, giving age, experience, and wages desired. The Ashcroft Mfg. Co., Employment Dept., Bridgeport, Conn.

WANTED.
MACHINISTS AND MOLDERS.
ENGINE LATHE HANDS.
VERTICAL BORING MILL HANDS.
PLANER HANDS.
TOOL MAKERS.
MACHINE TOOL REPAIR MEN, (all around machinists.)
ENGINE FITTERS AND RADIAL DRILL PRESS HANDS.
SLOTTER AND SHAPER HANDS.
MACHINE BLACKSMITHS AND TOOL DRESSERS.
MOLDERS for both light and heavy work.
Best wages, working conditions; high-grade work and steady employment. For particulars inquire
212 10th Av., N. Y. City.
The Westinghouse Machine Company.

YOUNG MAN, about 18, for office work; a good position open for willing and ambitious party. Write, stating age, religion, and experience, if any, Automatic F. S. Co., Post Office, Station V, New York City.

YOUNG MAN, quick at figures; must understand use side rule; position with prospects offered. Apply own handwriting, giving references and qualifications, H. M., 250 Times.

YOUNG MAN wanted as a salesman with an electric company near New York City; applicant must be a technical graduate; salary, Y 202 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN, with knowledge of bookkeeping and shipping, wanted by large cigar house. G 292 Times.

YOUNG MAN, thorough knowledge and experience in office filing. Apply own handwriting, giving references, H. M., 350 Times.

YOUNG MAN, accurate at figures, who can operate typewriter. Call 147 Jewel St., Brooklyn.

Employment Agencies.
Fifty cents an agate line.

LOOKING FOR A POSITION?
"See Hawley"—he has 'em.
Typists, stenographers, billing machine operators, bookkeepers, office assistants; high-grade youths;
$8-$10-$12-$15-$18-$20-$25.
WILLIS HAWLEY EXCHANGE,
50 Court St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Your future is the important item. Young American men wanted at once. Also draftsmen, accountant, senior; competent stenographers, typist. Credential Agency, 253 Broadway.

BANK CLERKS, high-grade, 20-24 years, American; must understand bookkeeping, adding machine; exceptional opportunity for advancement. Call immediately, Wall St. Agency, 20 Broad.

15 BANKING STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, adding machine transfer, foreign exchange clerks, $8—$1,500; also Spanish, French stenographers, clerks. Pan American Agency, 24 Stone St.

Instruction.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR.—Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes; send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

Agents Wanted

Forty cents an agate line.

Agents.—Subscription agencies; Every Week with War Book as premium; exclusive territory; biggest offer for smallest money; quickest results to your individual agents. Write immediately for territory. Circulation Bureau, 21st floor, Times Building, Times Square, New York.

MANUFACTURERS or importhrs agency wanted for Philadelphia and vicinity. Y 209 Times Annex.

Rooms Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

Furnished.

YOUNG MAN wants furnished room; reasonable; state price and particulars. B 266 Times.

Board Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

COUPLE employed desire board private family west side; state price. J 182 Times.

HELP WANTED, FEMALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

ASSISTANT BUYER
for
MUSLIN UNDERWEAR.
Must be thoroughly experienced and accustomed to high-class trade. Box J 155 Times.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPERS.
Large insurance corporation requires the services of several assistant bookkeepers; moderate salary to start; not under 20 years nor over 25 years of age. Address "H. J.," P. O. Box 822, N. Y. City.

BONWIT TELLER & CO.,
5th Av. and 38th St.,

Require the services of

MILLINERY APPRENTICES,
Paid while learning.

Employment Department,
Employes' Entrance,
6 East 38th St.

BONWIT TELLER & CO.,
5th Av. and 38th St.,

Require the services of

MILLINERS.

Only those accustomed to the highest class of trade need apply.

Employment Department,
Employes' Entrance,
6 East 38th St.

BONWIT TELLER & CO.,
5th Av. and 38th St.,

require the services of

MILLINERY IMPROVERS.

Only those accustomed to the highest class of work need apply.

Employment Department,
Employes Entrance,
6 E. 38th St.

BUYER.—Wanted an experienced buyer for our ladies' muslin, also children's departments, an attractive opening for the right person; state full particulars in first letter. Julius Gutman & Co., Baltimore, Md.

COOK.—Country until Oct. 1; $30; good references required. Apply Room 3,843, Grand Central Terminal.

DESIGNER, millinery, wanted for exclusive 57th St. shop. B 1 Times.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—Garden City, L. I.; permanent position; small family. Rector 5798, Friday, Monday.

GIMBEL BROTHERS.
NEW YORK.
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF YOUNG GIRLS TO ACT AS PARCEL WRAPPERS; MUST BE OVER SIXTEEN (16) YEARS; MUST BRING BIRTH CERTIFICATES. APPLY AT EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, 5TH FLOOR, 32D ST. SIDE.

HOUSEKEEPER — PLAIN COOK. — Good home, only 3 in family; no children; send references. Y 261 Times Annex.

MODEL.—REFINED, STYLISH YOUNG LADY WANTED TO SHOW COATS IN HIGH-CLASS, WHOLESALE HOUSE; 36 BUST AND GOOD HEIGHT. GEO. H. MONTROSE, 159 MADISON AV.

MODELS, STYLISH, SIZE 18; LONG SEASON, GOOD PAY. APPLY EARLY, GOLDMAN COSTUME COMPANY, 16 WEST 33D ST.

MODELS.—Attractive young ladies, size 36, for skirt house. Apply Nathan Schupp & Co., 2 West 33d St.

MODEL.—Perfect 36, for ladies' suits. Benjamin Martin, 22 West 27th.

NURSE for two children; good references. Apply between 10 and 12, Gans, 320 Dickerson Av., Edgemere, L. I. Phone, Far Rockaway 3308.

SALESLADY IN SHOWROOM OF WHOLESALE DRESS HOUSE; MUST HAVE ATTRACTIVE APPEARANCE AND STOUT FIGURE; NO EXPERIENCE REQUIRED. BAUM & WOLFF, 99 MADISON AV., 29TH ST.

SALESLADY, thoroughly experienced, with exceptional business ability, for high-class ladies' tailor. Y 205 Times Annex.

SETTLED WOMAN wanted, seeking permanent home, kind treatment, good wages, to do plain cooking and plain laundry work for small family in country; unusual opportunity for one who is not a professional servant. K 239 Times Downtown.

SMITH-PREMIER operator as billing clerk. Apply Pruden's, 864 8th Av.

STENOGRAPHER Wanted.—A thoroughly expert Spanish-English stenographer, capable of taking dictation in both languages; write, giving full particulars as to experience, references, and salary. Address H. D. A., Room 61, 6 Wall St., N. Y. City.

STENOGRAPHER. — Thoroughly experienced in architects' specifications, dictation and willing to work evening when necessary. Architect, 500 5th Av. or phone 3087 Bryant.

STENOGRAPHER.—Trade paper publisher wants capable, serious young woman for stenographic and secretarial work; must be experienced. J 34 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, MUST BE COMPETENT, NOT AFRAID OF WORK; STATE AGE, SALARY; ANSWER OWN HANDWRITING. PERMANENT, J 147 TIMES.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced, for permanent position; salary $75 per month; must be capable in every particular. Apply Room 509, 30 East 42d St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experience touch typist, preferably one who has handled technical dictation. Room 545, 17 Battery Place.

STENOGRAPHER wanted; must be rapid and accurate. Apply C/B Corset Co., 45 East 17th.

STENOGRAPHER.—Competent; must be rapid and well experienced. A 199 Times.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR, expert, experienced on plug board; 10 trunks and 30 extensions; state age, experience, and salary. A 198 Times.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR for switchboard with several trunks and branch extensions; give reference. K 241 Times Downtown.

WOMAN, experienced handling crews in house-to-house canvas work on drug store and toilet products; crew supervisor who has crew of women available for immediate work preferred; good wages; steady employment. Apply American Drug Syndicate, Braden and Van Alst Avs., L. I.

YOUNG WOMEN to get subscriptions for a Jewish weekly; salary or commission; American-Jewish Chronicle, 33 West 42d St.

YOUNG WOMAN, intelligent, wanted for doctor's office. Y 208 Times Annex.

Employment Agencies.
Fifty cents an agate line.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR, must have thorough experience, central office, $12-$15.

STENOGRAPHER and BOOKKEEPER.—thoroughly experienced in both branches of work, $20.

ADVERTISING CORRESPONDENT.—Must have experience in writing up good, snappy business getting letters; $1,200 year.

FILE CLERK.—Experienced handling subject files, must be young woman of good education and appearance, $15.

SECRETARY and STENOGRAPHER.—For position in physician's office, must have similar experience $15.

TYPIST.—Young girl of good education and refinement for position in downtown office, good opportunity for advancement; salary to commence, $8-$10.

LAW STENOGRAPHER.—Want young woman with at least high school education, good legal experience, $25.

BOOKKEEPER.—Familiar double entry books, $20.

Call between 9 and 1.
NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
30 Church St., City.

EFFICIENT EMPOLYMENT EXCHANGE AGENCY, 10 East 43d.—Stenographers, permanent and substitute, $10 to $25; other openings; references. Miss Budenbender, Prop.

STENOGRAPHERS, typists, bookkeepers, office assistants, dictaphone operators; numerous vacancies; experienced and beginners. Doyle Agency, Tribune Building.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, office assistants of unquestionable character and ability supplied. Clark Agency, 5 Beekman St. Telephone Cortlandt 4249.

STENOGRAPHERS.—$10-$15; we are unable to fill hundreds of desirable positions owing to scarcity of "above the average" applicants.

STENOGRAPHERS.—Permanent, $18-$16.50; legal

ADVERTISEMENT.

Undisputed Leadership

America leads today in distilling dry gins according to English formulas.

The best-known English dry gins are now manufactured in America.

El-Bart led the way—the others followed.

El-Bart Dry Gin continues its undisputed leadership.

Insist on El-Bart Dry Gin—distilled for years in Baltimore, Maryland, according to the famous, original Sceats & Willis process and formula of England, in imported English copper gin stills.

For Pimply Faces
Try Cuticura
Soap and Ointment

Samples Free by Mail

A simple, easy, speedy treatment. Smear the pimples with Cuticura Ointment, wash off in five minutes with Cuticura Soap and hot water and continue bathing for some minutes. Use night and morning.

For pimples, redness, roughness, itching and irritation, dandruff, itching scalp and falling hair, red, rough hands and baby rashes, itchings and chafings these fragrant, super-creamy emollients are wonderful.

For free sample each address post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. 6, Boston." Sold by dealers throughout the world.

Kennedy
12 Cortlandt St.
Greatest Men's Furnishing Store

Needfuls for Vacation
Khaki & Duck Trousers $1.00 & $1.50
Gray Flannel Shirts, $1.19, $1.49, $1.98
Khaki Shirts, 59c and 98c
Wool Bathing Suits, $2.50, $3.50
Leather Belts, 50c
Black, Tan & White.
Silk Neckwear, 25c
Pajamas, 85c Suit
Nainsook Athletic Underwear 25c
Olus Union Suits, 85c & 1.25
White Flannel Trousers $2.98
Slight Imperfections.

New Jersey Central — One Day EXCURSIONS

Atlantic City
TO-MORROW
$2.50 Lv. W. 23d St., 7.50; Liberty St., 8.00. Lv. Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 8.17. Lv. Broad St., Newark, 8.15 a.m.
HARD COAL NO SMOKE COMFORT

7-20-4
R. O. SULLIVAN'S
On sale at all Riker Drug Co., Liggett Drug Co., United Cigar Stores and all Schulte Cigar Co. Stores; also all first class dealers.
Largest selling brand of 10c Cigars in the world.
FACTORY, MANCHESTER, N. H.

LOST AND FOUND.
Communicate without delay with The New York Times when you incur loss of property. Telephone 1000 Bryant.—Advt.

Overland

WILLYS-OVERLAND INC
1826-1828 Broadway, New York
338 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn.
35-37 Halsey St., Newark
Prompt and courteous attention at our SERVICE STATIONS—150th St. and Gerard Ave., Bronx and 243-245 Central Ave., Newark

Willys Knight
Sleeve-Valve Motor

EXPERTS INDORSE PARALYSIS SERUM

Twelve Persons Who Have Had the Disease Offer Blood to Hospital Doctors.

MORE VOLUNTEERS SOUGHT

Deaths Increase, the Day's Report Shows, but the Number of New Cases in City Is Reduced.

Record of the Disease in the City.

Borough	Deaths Sunday	Deaths Yester-day	New Cases Sunday	New Cases Yester-day
Brooklyn.	9	24	93	70
Manhattan. . . .	12	9	45	38
Bronx.	3	4	19	5
Queens.	7	7	34	19
Richmond. . . .	2	..	1	4
Totals.	33	44	192	145

Total of cases to date. 5,164
Total of deaths to date. 1,143

Definite indorsement of the use of human blood serum in cases of infantile paralysis based upon results so far obtained was given yesterday by Dr. Haven Emerson, Commissioner of Health; Drs. C. H. Lavinder and Wade A. Frost of the United States Public Health Service, and other authorities on infantile paralysis.

The medical staff of the Willard Parker Hospital, where use of the serum has given great promise, got promises yesterday from twelve persons who have had infantile paralysis that they would surrender quantities of blood to be used in the preparation of serum.

Two of the volunteers immediately gave eighteen ounces of blood, or enough serum, it was said, for the treatment of about nine patients. The others will give up blood today. There was already a supply of ten ounces of serum at the hospital.

Health Commissioner Emerson has appealed to doctors and laymen to cooperate in causing the collection of as much of the serum as possible, and Dr. Abraham Zingher of the Willard Parker Hospital made a personal canvass for serum among hospitals and communities where poliomyelitis has been prevalent in former years.

Forty Patients Treated.

"We have treated forty patients with the serum from immune subjects," Dr. Emerson said, "and the results have been so satisfactory that we wish to try it further. But the serum is a commodity that can't be bought and can't be made. It has to come from volunteers who have had the disease and who have recovered from it.

"The Department would not have allowed the serum to be used in its hospitals unless it had been convinced that there was sound theoretical and practical evidence that it had been helpful in some instances. People should be warned, however, against the use of any material supposed to be immune serum unless the source of the material is absolutely vouched for by a reliable physician or hospital.

"While we are not yet in a position to say that this serum has proved its curative value, the results of its use have been promising and justify a careful trial under the most careful clinical control."

Drs. C. H. Lavinder and Wade A. Frost issued the following statement jointly:

"Personally we do not feel entitled to an opinion as the curative value of the treatment, but we hope that the appeal for volunteers will bring forward enough to insure a satisfactory trial of the method—that is, a trial which will determine its value as definitely as possible. For a thorough test, the treatment must be applied in a large number of cases under a very careful scientific control. Here in New York City there should certainly be sufficient volunteers to furnish enough serum for a convincing demonstration.

"In its present state, the treatment is certainly not to be recommended for general and indiscriminate use. It is at present in an experimental stage, but there is no reasonable objection to a careful trial of the method under proper conditions, and it might produce results of some value."

Warns Against Fakes.

Dr. Charles F. Boldman, Director of the Bureau of Public Health Education of the Department of Health, said:

"The use of the serum has a sound scientific foundation, but I would warn the public against quacks who are sure to arise with claims that they have specific curative serums. The real serum must be handled with the greatest care by those who are familiar with special serological technique."

F. B. Green of 380 Pearl Street, Brooklyn, was one of those who gave blood yesterday. He was crippled by infantile paralysis twenty-seven years ago.

A man named Witteman, who called at the Willard Parker Hospital yesterday, said one of his children had had infantile paralysis in the epidemic of 1907, and that another, 2½ years old, was now in the Kingston Avenue Hospital, Brooklyn, suffering from the disease. He wanted blood taken from the recovered child for injection into the one now ill, and he was told to bring the former victim to the hospital today.

A medical student, who had poliomyelitis five years ago and was left with a paralyzed leg, was one of the volunteers who promised to report today.

To Visit Homes for Crippled.

Representatives of the Willard Parker and other hospitals and of the Department of Health will visit homes for crippled children outside of the city in the hope of obtaining blood from some of those who have been maimed by poliomyelitis. The question of the inoculation of animals with the virus of the disease in order to obtain the serum has been discussed, but no animal except the monkey is known to be susceptible to poliomyelitis, and the supply of monkeys is limited.

Dr. Charles E. Banks, Senior Surgeon of the United States Public Health Service, who is in charge of the Federal regulation of interstate travel, said yesterday:

"The work of inspecting outgoing travelers is proceding without difficulty and working smoothly, with the exception of the useless complications arising from the travel of children, sometimes unaccompanied, from Hoboken and other nearby places to Coney Island and South Beach. These children often have absolutely no means of identification when they seek to obtain certificates that will permit them to enter trains and ferries which will return them to their homes, and they are frequently held up for hours in stations before identification can be established. If this travel continues without regard for the regulations, it will result in the placing of an embargo upon it. In order to avoid difficulty, such travelers should at least purchase round-trip tickets before leaving their homes, so that they may be identified as excursionists by the return portion of tickets."

Issuance of Certificates.

Dr. Banks said the epidemic had become, in proportion to population, as bad in other places, notably Newark, as in New York.

The surgeons under Dr. Banks yesterday refused certificates to persons destined for places absolutely quarantined against New York, and in this connection the senior surgeon called attention to the inconsistency of such places as New London, Conn., which is closed to New York children, yet issues certificates to children of its own residents permitting them to visit New York.

Dr. Banks said that at the request of the health authorities of Canada he would furnish certificates to properly qualified persons leaving New York for points in the Dominion.

A United States Public Health surgeon will go on duty today at the Battery landing, where steamers for New Jersey coast and Shrewsbury River points load passengers and will issue certificates to adults, but not to children, as the authorities at the points reached by the vessels will not permit children to land under any circumstances.

Dr. C. H. Lavinder announced yesterday that, with the permission and co-operation but not at the request of the State Departments of Health of New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Rhode Island and Massachusetts, his staff would undertake an exhaustive study of the outbreaks in these States.

Gifts to Aid the Maimed.

It was announced at the Department of Health yesterday that Jacob H. Schiff had contributed $1,000 and Mrs. Hugh L. Thompson of Waterbury, Conn., $500 to the $15,000 fund for the purchase of mechanical appliances for children crippled by infantile paralysis.

THE NEW YORK TIMES received the following contributions: Percy Hall Jenning's children, $100; N. F. Goodyear, $25; Ray Reichenberg, Lillian R. Wechsler, and F. Huntington, $5 each, and Gwendolyn B. Corwin, $4.44.

Professor Brander Matthews of Columbia University yesterday sent a large box of toys to the Department of Health for children in hospitals, and phonographs were received from Benedict Erstein of 271 Central Park West and Mrs. Charles Wile of Tarrytown. A man who said that his name did not "make any difference" left a great bag of toys at the department's office.

Representatives of the Committee On Follow-Up Work met yesterday at the department of Health and appointed a Subcommittee of Five to draw up plans for the work and to open a central office where all cases leaving hospitals may be registered and a bureau of information established. The present system of the Babies' Welfare Association will be followed. The subcommittee consists of O. H. Bartine, Superintendent of the Hospital for Ruptured and Crippled; Dr. Jacques Rushmore of the Long Island College Hospital, Miss Bessie Amerman of the Henry Street Settlement, Dr. Thomas Riley of the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, and Dr. Walter Truslow of the Kings County Hospital.

Dr. Edwin F. Hitchcock of the Department of Health yesterday began a series of talks to mothers on the Floating Hospital of St. John's Guild.

NEW CASES AND DEATHS.

Names and Addresses of the Latest Victims of Paralysis.

The following names and addresses of new cases of poliomyelitis and of deaths were made public yesterday at the Department of Health:

NEW CASES—MANHATTAN.
Jacob Shapiro, 133 E. Broadway.
Molly Linden, 52 Cannon St.
J. Peterson, 25 South St.
Sidney Altmintz, 78 Essex St.
Catherine Clark, 285 W. 11th St.
Adolph Kahn, 13 Jones St.
Clara Kohn, 36 St. Mark's Place.
Howard Stanton, 158 E. 32d St.
Thomas Argo, 218 5th St.
Elizabeth Kennedy, 459 E. 19th St.
Julia Shun, 78-81 Lewis St.
Mary Yates, 967 Clinton St., Hoboken, N. J. (Died in New York Hospital.)
Henry Thompson, 416 E. 82d St.
Victor Meyer, 311 E. 79th St.
Robert McLoughlin, 926 W. 161st St.
John Brady, 948 W. 132d St.
Harry Blicker, 505 W. 132d St.
Julia Shanahan, 805 9th Av.
Gilman Wilson, 211 W. 60th St.
Robert Jones, 179 W. 97th St.
Catherine Lane, 71 W. 108th St.
Marion Conklin, 717 10th Av.
Jane Walter, 235 W. 98th St.
Harold Marshall, 552 W. 146th St.
John Gorpland, 537 W. 144th St.
Donald Campbell, 963 Columbus Av.
John Andromendos, 1,208 2d Av.
Sidney Lipschitz, 253 E. 118th St.
George Attell, 7 E. 98th St.
Lillie Rubin, 53 E. 118th St.
Angelina Salcatore, 430 E. 122d St.
John Dibdle, 237 E. 121st St.
A. Bass, 1,827 Madison Av.
Anthony Rohacelli, 219 E. 173d St.
Vincent Bermini, 428 E. 117th St.
Frances Satz, 645 W. 160th St.
Charles Purenzino, 273 Mott St.
Elizabeth Morinelli, 8 Downing St.

DEATHS—MANHATTAN.
Louis Kapian, 22 Rutgers Place.
Hyman Lipschitz, 23 Rutgers Place.
Jos. Schmitman, 54 Rutgers St.
Vincenza Fermini, 428 East 117th St.
Janette Heinsins, 37 West 130th St.
Celia Karbel, 20 Rutgers Place.
Thos. Curley, 301 East 46th St.
Sarah Brennan, 1,335 Coney Island Av. (Died Willard Parker Hospital.)
Benj. Waldman, 2 2d Av.

NEW CASES—BRON.
Nathan Kilnsky, 2,147 Washington Av.
Sreistadt, 1,848 Bathgate Av.
Dudanci, 246 East 148th St.
M. Craid, 738 East 229th St.
Andrew Erke, 466 East 135th St.

DEATHS—BRONX.
Wm. Herbert, 1,873 Wallace Av.
R. Goss, 3,872 Third Av.
Dorothy Cregan, 281 Alexander Av.
V. Shepherd, 189 Columbus Av.
Josephine Baronzski, 80 North 7th St.
David O'Ker, 416 South 5th St.
Dorothy Mennerofski, 396 South 5th St.
—— Fagan, 112 North 5th St.
Pearl Ingber, 154 South 3d St.
Bernard Hasloff, 234 South 1st St.
Joseph Brander, 106 Walton St.
Gella Mannett, 19 Skillman Av.
Richard Rifkin, 615 Metropolitan Av.
Isidore Hebest, 25 McKibben St.
Edith Freese, 156 Lorimer St.
Joseph Consiglia, 217 Jackson St.
Richard Norsiak, 119 Gurnsey St.
Marion and Nathan Goldberg, 81 Gratton St.
Arthur Clark, 241 Devoe St.
Harry Denth, 675 Bedford Av.
Herbert Williams, 1,260 43d St.
Mollie Genender, 1,320 41st St.
Francis Handlung, 1001 West 37th St.
Herbert Kempner, 2,987 West 30th St.
Robert Bull, 1,276 East 26th St.
Harold Adamson, 920 East 10th St.
John Betts, 308 East 8th St.
Harold Banchi, 2,027 West 7th St.
William Randall, 692 Coney Island Av.
T. F. Kilimet, 675 Coney Island Av.
Margaret Hagele, 160 Hall St.
Emily Guidetti, 452 Atlantic Av.
Rita Barlow, 12 Clermont Av.
Rose Solomon, 724 Fulton St.
Martin Ebbets, 85 Hall St.
Sammy Zeno, 128 Hudson Av.
Stephen Thornton, 44 Johnson St.
James Purcell, 3310 Myrtle Av.
John Rougal, 317 Plymouth St.
Marion Menello, 207 Prospect St.
James Boyle, 347 Sackett St.
Tony Cruevale, 200 York St.
Robert Anderson, 27 East 4th St.
Harry Paulsen, 417 Bayridge Av.
George Oliver, 1,853 Cropsey Av.
Sol. Zitter, 1,948 Crosby Av.
Cornelia Wilson, 365 54th St.
Ralph Hathorn, 1,755 74th St.
Antoinette Fazio, 1,402 76th St.
Francis Adams, 1,662 83d St.
Abe Zarkowitz, 561 Watkins St.
Lillian Blumfeldt, 735 Vermont St.
Vera Schill, 83 Vanderveer St.
Helen Malloy, 2,402 Pitkin Av.
Rose Shapiro, 72 Malta St.
Phillip Parson, 108 Herzl St.
James Triest, 488 Elton St.
Catherine Jenis, 25 Clinton Place.
Ida Jenidsky, 205 Christopher Av.
Michele Detamore, 228 Sudam St.
Ethel Hamberger, 429 Stanhope St.
Bertha Fitzgerald, 254 Knickerbocker Av.
Ruth Wiebold, 75 Van Buren St.
Greenberg, 1,719 Union St.
Albano, 181 Troutman St.
John McLoughlin, 182 Saratoga Av.
Charles Pennington, 738 Quincy St.
Abe Zelmorowitz, 202 Prospect Place.
Leo Nothin, 1,040 Park Place.
Mollie Zishuk, 669 Park Av.
Ida Kesselman, 621 Park Av.
Irving Kaufman, 995 Mayfield St.
Mary Fink, 270 Jefferson St.
Joseph Leyer, care Seibert, 253 Jefferson St.
Sidney Cohen, 311 Hopkinson Av.
Charles Mendell, 508 Hart St.
Peter Handle, 343 Grove St.
Frank Kneuer, 244 Grove St.
Nathan Doner, 125 Floyd St.
Sidney Bailleran, 533 Bushwick Av.
Rose Cedico, 1,609 Bergen St.
Irven Korff, 985 Madison St.
Clara Parness, 227 S. 2d St.
Sadie Orein, 172 Harrison Av.
Edward Kouf, 275 Driggs Av.
Richard Karoiak, 119 Guernsey St.
Joseph Porto, 126 Bay 35th St.
Norman Fraun, 66 Powell St.
Oscar Handler, 878 Sutter Av.
Bertha Fitzgerald, 254 Knickerbocker Av.
Gertrude Schroder, 161 84th St.
Joseph Brandner, 106 Walton St.
Mildred Prince, 117 Bridge St.
Margaret Schmidt, 423 Broadway.
Merwin Hendricks, 183 Ashford St.
Martin Ebbets, 85 Hall St.
Oscar Callahan, 486 Pacific St.
William Weidner, 297 Himrod St.
Filomena D'Ambrosi, 61 Rapelye St.
Esther Limer, 329 Bushwick Av.
Charles Schwartz, 353 S. 5th St.
Henrietta Nugent, 397 S. 6th St.
Antonio Forlo, 1,402 77th St.
Sam Gilbert, 262 E. 1st St.
John Friedman, 64 Bay 28th St.

DROPPED AS NO CASES—BROOKLYN.
Leonard Salkin, 330 Linden St.
Royal De Graff, 109 12th St.
Anna Igoz, 848 Fulton St.
L. Irving, 617 Humboldt St.

NEW CASES—QUEENS.
Ellz. Koeppe, 675 Forest Av., Ridgewood.
Harold Croglie, 463 Senator Av., Ridgewood.
Jeane Ashworth, 4 Ripper Av., Middle Village.
Clifford Kenny, 2,354 Central Av., Glendale.
George Smith, 115 Judge St., Elmhurst.
Helen Smith, 115 Judge St., Elmhurst.
Pearl Matrello, 11 South Av., Corona.
John Halt, 999 4th Av., Astoria.
Daniel McGowan, 180 Newton Rd., Astoria.
Henry Kahers, 548 Gulon Av., Richmond Hill.
Henry Sibbenburg, 4 Ferry St., Woodhaven.
Mary Stamm, 270 Washington Av., Jamaica.
Harry Levine, 141 Rockaway Rd., Jamaica.
—— Blott, east side Fulton St., between Woodhull and Seminole Avs., Hollis.
Albert Benlrit, Belmont Place, near Ostend Av., Queens.
Anna Steckmiller, 22 Kone Av., Rockaway Beach.
Charles Howard, Broad Channel, Canal 3.
Anthony Pascale, 17 Willow St., Flushing.
Henry Seeder, 170 Franconia Av., Flushing.

DEATHS—QUEENS.
Hilda Rosenzweig, Bellview Av., Corona.
John Powers, 5,106 Hillside Av., Jamaica.
Anthony Pascale, 17 Willow St., Flushing.
Bernice Ebe, 11, 11th St., College Pt.
Frances Guth, 3 Ward St., Middle Village, Queens.
Louis Capenas, 10 Repper Av., Maspeth.
Joseph Hendrickson, 27 Willow St., Jamaica.

NEW CASES—RICHMOND.
Dominick Papino, Vanderbilt Av. and Mill Rd., New Dorp.
A. Giannotto, 452 Liberty Av., Dongan Hills.
Ugo Paltint, Camp Two Tree, South Beach.
Edward Woztkoski, 51 Jersey St., New Brighton.

Nothing significant was to be deduced, Dr. Emerson said, from either the number and location of the new cases.

13 DIE IN NEW YORK STATE.

Sixty More Paralysis Cases Reported to Officials at Albany.

ALBANY, Aug. 7.—Thirteen deaths from infantile paralysis and sixty additional cases of the disease were reported to the State Department of Health from various parts of the State, not including New York City, during the twenty-four hours ended at 5 o'clock this afternoon. These figures exceeded all previous records, both as to deaths and new cases. There have been 700 cases and seventy-one deaths since the inception of the epidemic.

The deaths reported today were as follows:

New Rochelle, 3; Mount Vernon, 2, and Ottsville, Syracuse, Patohogue, New Baltimore, North Castle, Bayport, Saratoga Springs, and Wilton, one each.

New cases reported were:
New Rochelle, 7; Syracuse, 6; Liberty, 5; Poughkeepsie, 4; Otisville, 2; Westbury, 2; Mount Vernon, 2; Patchogue, 2; Mamaroneck, 2; Holbrook, 2; Glen Cove, 2, and Fleischman's, Laurens, Ruby, Mount Pleasant, Manhasset, Roslyn, Little Neck, Yonkers, Brookhaven, Setauket, Floral Park, Farmingdale, Dunkirk, Utica, New Baltimore, Cicero, North Castle, Islip, Bayport, Portchester, Riverhead, Edmeston, Saratoga Springs, and Wilton, one each.

Dr. L. R. Williams, Deputy Health Commissioner, notified the Health Department today that an isolation hospital at Roslyn was virtually assured. Dr. Williams said also that Colonel Theodore Roosevelt's campaign for an isolation hospital at Oyster Bay apparently had been successful and it was expected the construction would be begun at once.

The department plans criminal proceedings against persons who have broken quarantine. One of the accused was a dentist of Hoboken, N. J., who was alleged to have broken quarantine at Hope, this State, and who was traced to Hoboken. The statutes are being examined to see if he can be extradited. Others are a Brooklyn man and his wife, who also were said to have left a quarantined house at Hope and returned to Brooklyn, taking their child with them.

VICTIMS AMONG WEALTHY.

Several Adults Near New York Also Stricken with Paralysis.

Infantile paralysis continued to spread yesterday in nearby New York, and New Jersey and quarantine regulations became more strict in many localities, notably New Brunswick, which was closed absolutely to outside children, the only modification announced being that children would be permitted to pass through the place.

Two cases of the disease were announced yesterday in the family of Mr. and Mrs. Raymond P. R. Neilson of Westbury, L. I., who are occupying the estate owned by the late William C. Park, the Pittsburgh steel man, who was Mrs. Neilson's father. The victims are Elizabeth Neilson, 8 years old, and Raymond, 4.

Five new cases were reported yesterday in the town of Hempstead, one being that of Mrs. George Vollsomer, 42 years old. Her two daughters, Freida, 8, and Tessie, 6, are also ill. One case was reported in the town of North Hempstead yesterday, and it was announced by the county authorities that, to date, there had been 128 cases and twenty-nine deaths in Nassau County.

Three cases of infantile paralysis were reported yesterday in the family of W. O. Gay, a wealthy resident of the exclusive Cove Neck section of Long Island, whose large estate adjoins that of Colonel Roosevelt near Sagamore Hill. Until the disease appeared in the Gay family the plague had been confined to the poorer sections of Oyster Bay.

The Gays have four small children, and two boys and a girl are afflicted with the disease. One of the boys was stricken last Friday, another on Sunday, and the little girl yesterday. The estate, which is owned by Frederic Coudert, the lawyer, has been quarantined.

In addition to the three cases in the Gay family, Dr. William L. F. Burns, health officer of Oyster Bay township, reported, as the first adult victim of the disease in the township, William Patrick, 19 years old, of Glen Cove.

As a result of new cases the quarantine put into effect two weeks ago has been tightened. The work of cleaning up which was started by Colonel Roosevelt and a committee of prominent citizens has been proceeding rapidly.

Miss Lillian Sammis, the 19-year-old daughter of Jacob Sammis, a wealthy farmer of Huntington, L. I., was attacked by poliomyelitis yesterday. She had not been in an infected locality.

Adelaide, the 5-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Ryan of New York, who are at their Summer home in Bayport, died of the disease yesterday.

There were three new cases in Suffolk County yesterday, one each in Babylon, Bellport, and Huntington. There are now seven cases in Babylon, and there have been five deaths there within the last two weeks. There are seventy-eight cases in Suffolk County, according to the reports.

Clarence H. Mackay, Dr. George Draper, Mrs. H. C. Phipps, and other wealthy residents of Roslyn and vicinity have contributed, it was announced yesterday, to a fund to be used in the fight against the disease.

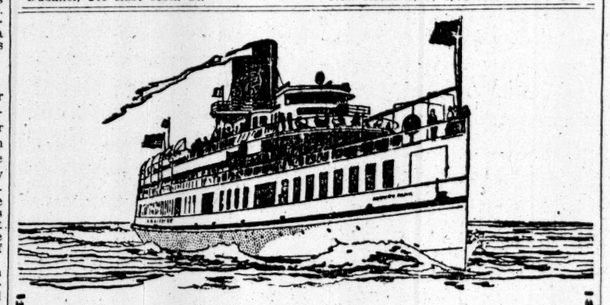
The Westchester County Board of Supervisors met yesterday at White Plains and appropriated $30,000 for the erection of a county isolation hospital for infantile paralysis victims. Work will be started on the building, which is to be located on the Cochran Farm at Eastview, this morning, and temporary quarters are expected to be ready within a week.

There were forty-one new cases of the disease in Newark yesterday and ten deaths. Reports from other New Jersey communities were as follows:

Jersey City, three new cases, two deaths; Orange, three new cases, one death; South Orange Township, one death; West New York, five cases; North Bergen, three cases; East Rutherford, three cases; Town of Union, two cases; Belleville, two cases; East Newark, two cases; Millburn, two cases; Irvington, three cases; and one case each in East Orange, West Orange, Hackensack, Kearny, Reading Township, Red Bank, Long Branch, Woodbridge, Hanover Township, Hillside, Plainfield, North Plainfield, Fort Lee Borough, Chester Township, Camden, Caldwell, Montclair, Nutley and Newton.

The total of cases in the State since July 1, according to a dispatch from Trenton, has been 930.

Phillipsburg, N. J., and Easton, Penn., yesterday announced absolute quarantine of children agaoinst each other. There are cases of poliomyelitis in each place.



En Route to Atlantic Highlands and
NORTH JERSEY COAST RESORTS
you will enjoy the maximum of
Speed, Comfort and Select Company
if you travel via the
SANDY HOOK ROUTE STEAMERS
OF THE
NEW JERSEY CENTRAL

These famous twin screw fliers now make a landing at foot of West 132d Street as well as West 42d Street and Cedar Street, thus bringing to residents of all parts of New York the convenience and pleasure of using this luxurious line of steamers, and enjoying the ideal sail through New York Harbor.

Steamers leave as follows:

Foot of West 132d St., week days, 10.00 A.M., 2.45, 7.30 P.M., Sundays, 8.30, 9.30 A.M., 12.30, 3.50 P.M., (10.10 P.M., E. Long Branch only).

Foot of West 42d St., week days, 8.50, 9.50, 10.30 A.M., 12.30, 1.50, 3.15, †4.15, †5.20, 8.00 P.M., Sundays, 9.00, 10.00 A.M., 1.00, 4.20, 7.15 P.M., (10.40 P.M., E. Long Branch only).

Foot Cedar St., week days, 9.15, 10.15, 11.00 A.M., 1.00, 2.15, 3.45, †4.45, †5.45, 8.20 P.M., Sunday, 9.30, 10.30 A.M., 1.30, 4.50, 7.35 P.M., (11.10 P.M., E. Long Branch only).

† Will not run September 4.

King William IV.
V·O·P
Scotch Whisky
Received highest Award of Merit and Gold Medal at San Francisco

Continuing Our Clearance Sale of Hart Schaffner & Marx Fancy Suits

There will be no further reductions in prices. Selections are better to-day than they will be to-morrow. Reduced prices range from $16.50 to $38.50—but the widest choice now is at

$19.50 $22.50 $26.50

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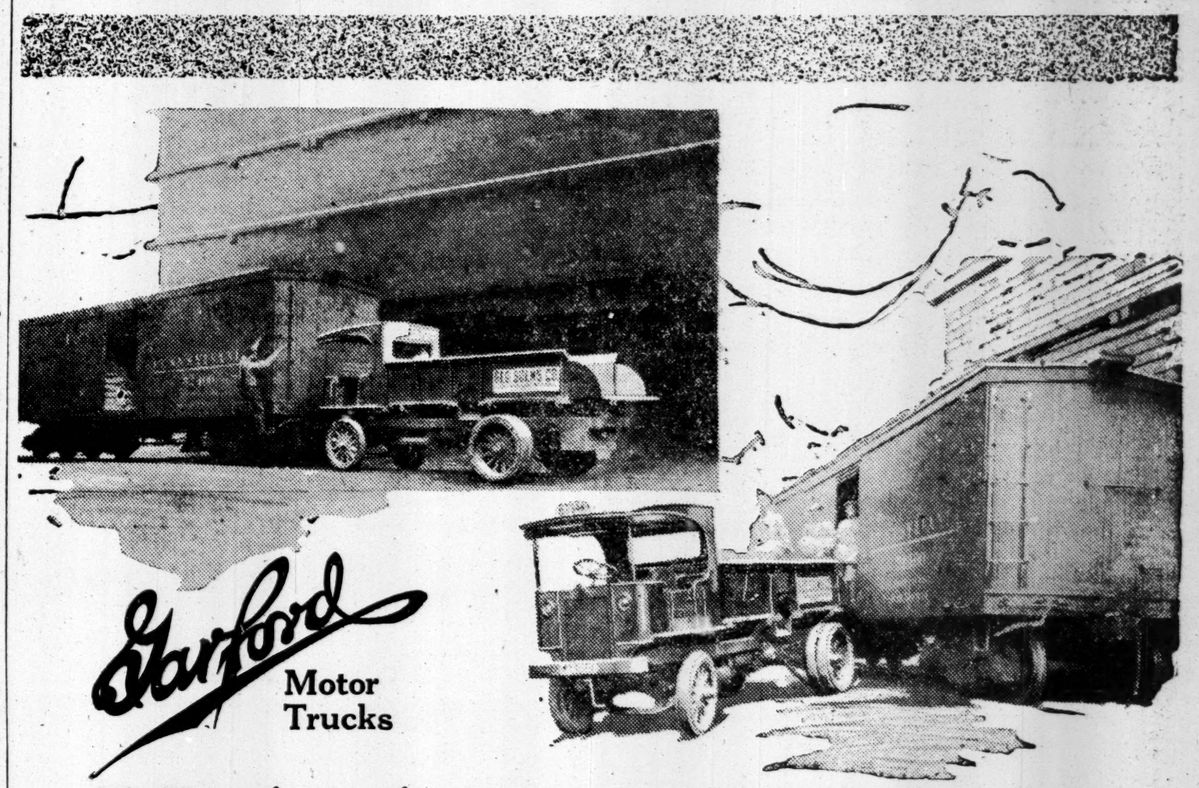
Owners of automobiles may find chauffeurs of experience by consulting the Want columns of The New York Times. Telephone 1000 Bryant.



Garford Motor Trucks

Upholding Garford Reputation

This "switch engine Garford" saves valuable time for its owners, the George Solms Company, large Brooklyn dealers in coal and building materials.

The following letter explains their particular problem and shows how their Garford Truck saves them much valuable time.

"Perhaps the attached pictures showing how I am using my five-ton Garford may be of interest to you.

"I am a dealer in and handler of coal and building material and a year ago bought a second-hand Garford Motor Truck, five-ton capacity. It had been used then somewhat over a year, I understood, and I liked the way it worked, so bought it.

"It has given me fine service and is most economical in the use of oil and gasoline and in general upkeep. I don't know what I would do without it. As is often the case in big yards like mine in Richmond Hill, it is necessary to move freight cars loaded with cement or coal or some like heavy material from one part of the yard to another.

"We used to 'pinch' the cars along by hand with a pinch bar, a slow and difficult process. One day a Garford salesman from your office happened along and saw what we were doing. 'Why don't you make your Garford do that for you?' he asked. No sooner said than done! So today our splendid Garford servant—almost human it is!—pulls or pushes a car full of material to where we want it, then trundles itself around to the freight-car door and almost loads itself with cement—or whatever it is—and whisks it away to the waiting customer!

Yours truly,
THE GEORGE SOLMS COMPANY"

It is Garford stamina, Garford punch, Garford endurance that makes such service as this possible.

And *you* can get just as satisfactory results with the Garford in *your* business—whether it is big or little.

A phone call or a card will bring a Garford traffic expert who will gladly go over your trucking problems with you.

Send for him today.

R. E. Taylor Corporation
Eastern Distributors, Garford Motor Trucks
NEW YORK CITY Show Rooms, 427 W. 42d St.
NEWARK, N. J. Show Rooms, 330 Central Ave.
BROOKLYN, N. Y. Show Rooms, 1264 Bedford Ave.
BOSTON, MASS. Show Rooms, 72 Brookline Ave.
LONG ISLAND Mineola, L. I.

The Garford Motor Truck Company, Lima, Ohio
Manufacturers of
Trucks of 1, 1½, 2, 3½, 5 and 6 ton capacity
Tractors of 5, 7, and 10 ton capacity
NEW YORK CITY Service Station, 427 W. 42d St.
NEWARK, N. J. Service Station, 330 Central Ave.
BROOKLYN, N. Y. Service Station, 1386 Atlantic Ave.
BOSTON, MASS.—Service Station, 72 Brookline Ave.